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THE
STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

1874



THE
STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

STATISTICAL AND HISTORICAL ANNUAL OF THE
STATES OF THE CIVILISED WORLD

Handbook for

POLITICIANS AND MERCHANTS

FOR THE YEAR

1874

BY FREDERICK MARTIN

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cop. 3

Man sagt oft: Zahlen regieren die Welt.
Das aber ist gewiss Zahlen zeigen *wie* sie regiert wird.

GOETHE.

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CHRONICLE

OF THE

STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

FOR THE YEAR

1873.

January.

1. Allocation of the Supreme Pontiff, Pio IX., to the Generals of all the Religious Orders at Rome: 'It seems a dispensation of God that the church should, from time to time, undergo great vicissitudes. This is a secret of Providence which I may not unravel; but I strive to see whether an angel may not be coming to aid the church.'
1. Introduction of the European calendar into Japan; reception of all the representatives of foreign states by the Mikado.'
2. Opening of the Cortes of Portugal by King Luis I.
3. Appointment of Field-marshal von Roon to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers of Prussia.
4. Changes in the Ministry of Greece.
5. Instalment of Prince Lunaillo as chieftain of Hawai, or the Sandwich Islands, under the protectorate of the United States.
6. Death of General Morales, President of Bolivia.
7. Defeat of Carlist insurgents at Tafalla, Navarra, by the royal troops of Spain.
8. Bill for the re-organisation of the army laid before the Folkething of Denmark.
9. Death of Napoléon III., Emperor of the French from 1852 to 1870, at Chislehurst, near London.
11. Changes in the Ministry of Greece.
11. Arrival of Sir Bartle Frere, special envoy of the British government, at Zanzibar, to organize measures for the suppression of the slave trade on the east coast of Africa.
13. Declaration of Louis A. Thiers, President of the French Republic, to an address of the majority of the Legislative Body, respecting the

January.

affairs of Italy:—'Like you, I am a supporter of the Temporal Power; like you, I regret the formation of the kingdom of Italy; but we are in presence of an accomplished fact, face to face with a situation which I have contributed to bring about as little as you have. To modify the state of things it would be necessary to go to war.'

14. Changes in the Ministry of Turkey.
16. Brief of the Supreme Pontiff establishing an Apostolic Vicarate of the Holy See for the Canton of Geneva, Switzerland. (See February 14.)
17. Law for the formation of an Upper Council of Education passed by the Legislative Assembly of France, by 358 against 314 votes.
19. Attempt of Carlist insurgents to seize the town of Roncal, Navarra, Spain.
20. Opening of the Diet of Sweden by King Oscar II.
21. Arrest of fifty members of the 'International Society' at Paris.
22. Execution of three participators in the revolt of the Commune of Paris on the plain of Satory.
23. Bill ordering the construction of ten new sloops of war passed by the Senate of the Congress of the United States, by 39 against 8 votes.
25. Foundation stone of the first Protestant Church laid at Rome.
29. Signature of the Protocol of the Anglo-French Treaty of Commerce, fixing the tariffs as modified by a mixed commission, by the British Ambassador and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs at Paris.
30. Birth of a son to King Amadeo of Spain at Madrid.

February.

1. Resignation of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Agriculture of the Empire of Brazil.
2. Pontifical Brief establishing an Apostolic Vicarate for the Canton of Geneva, read in all the Roman-Catholic churches of Geneva, in opposition to the orders of the Cantonal government.
3. Opening of the Storting of Norway by King Oscar II.
4. Bill subjecting all religious societies to state supervision, and prescribing rules for the appointment and dismissal of ministers of religion, passed by the Chamber of Deputies of Prussia by 245 against 110 votes.
5. Signature of a new Treaty of Commerce between Belgium and France at Brussels.
5. Postal convention between Italy and Russia signed at Rome.
5. Changes in the Ministry of Brazil.
6. Departure of General von Kaufmann, commander-in-chief of a Russian force on the march to Khiva, from St. Petersburg.
7. Opening of the fifth session of the twentieth Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland by royal commission.

February.

8. Declaration of confidence in the government passed by the Cortes of Spain by 190 against 2 votes.
9. Treaty for the extradition of criminals between Italy and Great Britain signed at Rome.
10. Declaration of King Amadeo of Spain to the Council of Ministers stating his intention to abdicate the throne.
11. Message of King Amadeo to the Cortes of Spain announcing his abdication:—'Nobody must attribute my resolution to weakness of mind. No danger exists which would move me to put away the crown if I believed I wore it for the good of the Spaniards. But I have to day the firm conviction that all my efforts will be sterile, and my propositions unrealizable. Rest assured, that in laying down the crown, I do not lay down my love for Spain—as noble as she is unfortunate.'
12. Election by the Cortes of Spain of a Provisional Government of nine members under the Presidency of Estanislao Figueras.
12. Departure of King Amadeo from Madrid for Lisbon.
13. Bill for regulating the forced currency passed by the Chamber of Deputies of Italy by 134 against 128 votes.
14. Message of Emperor King Wilhelm I. to the Chamber of Deputies of Prussia ordering the establishment of royal commission to inquire into alleged abuses in the grant of railway concessions.
14. Reply of the Federal Council of Switzerland to the Pontifical Brief of January 16, establishing an Apostolic Vicariate at Geneva:—'The Swiss State authorities have at all times adhered to the principle that questions relating to the organization of the Episcopate can only be settled with their approbation. The maxim is based upon the old and new public laws of the Swiss Confederation, and upon a whole series of precedents. It therefore is now declared by the government, that all alterations are null and void which are made by the Holy See alone, without the express consent of the political authorities; and that, if necessary, the Federal Council will oppose the exercise of functions which have been illegally conferred by the Holy See without the previous concurrence of the Swiss political authorities.'
15. Bill for establishing direct elections to the Reichsrath, read for the first time by the Chamber of Deputies of German Austria.
15. Interview of Sir Bartle Frere, envoy of Great Britain, with the Sultan of Zanzibar, to obtain the abolition of the slave trade.
16. Dismissal of Rusehdi Pasha, grand Vizier of Turkey.
17. Arrest, and expulsion from Geneva, of Monsig. Mermillod, appointed Apostolic Vicar of the Supreme Pontiff.
18. Bill providing that in all elections the suffrages of at least one-fourth of the registered electors must be recorded for the successful candidate, adopted by the French National Assembly, by 421 against 268 votes.
19. Law for the election of all Roman-Catholic curés by universal

February.

suffrage, adopted by the Grand Council of the Canton of Geneva, by 76 against 8 votes.

21. Appointment of a new Ministry for Turkey.
23. Proclamation of the Emperor of China, announcing that, having reached his majority, he has assumed the government.
24. Bill giving effect to the Fishery clauses of the Treaty of Washington, (May 8, 1871), adopted by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, by 145 against 30 votes.
25. Resignation of the Provisional Government of Spain.
26. Bill for increasing the powers of the Federal Courts in Utah, in the execution of the laws, adopted by Senate of the Congress of the United States.
27. Opening of the newly elected Boulé of Greece by King Georgios I.
29. Debate in the French National Assembly on the report of the 'Committee of Thirty,' (elected November 29, 1872), concluding with the proposal:—'The National Assembly will not separate until it has made provision respecting the organization and the mode of transmission of Legislative and Executive powers.'
30. Election by the Cortes of Spain of a new government, under the presidency of Estanislao Figueras.

March.

1. Bill for the modification of clauses 15 and 18 of the Constitution of Prussia, giving increased powers to the government in ecclesiastical affairs, adopted by the Chamber of Deputies by 223 against 108 votes.
2. Protocol signed at Constantinople by the representatives of France, Great Britain, Italy and Turkey to restrict the authority of consular jurisdiction in the Turkish Empire.
2. Bill for increasing the salary of the President and Vice-president of the United States, adopted by the House of Representatives of Congress.
4. Bill for establishing direct elections to the Reichsrath of German Austria, passed by the Lower House of Reichsrath by 120 against 2 votes.
4. Preamble of the Constitutional Bill, prepared by the Committee of Thirty, passed by the French Legislative Assembly by 475 against 199 votes, after a speech of the President of the Republic recommending a continuance of the provisional form of government. 'We do not say,' declared President Adolphe Thiers, 'that the Republic is final. Titles signify nothing; all governments have made pretensions to perpetuity. The good works that have been done will redound to the advantage of the Republic. For the Monarchists the future is free, and for the Republicans there is an existing Republic.'
4. Message to the Congress of the United States by President General Grant, on his inauguration to a second term of office. 'For the

March.

future, while I hold office,' the President stated in his message, 'the subject of the acquisition of territory must have the support of the American people. I do not share the apprehension that there is a danger of Governments becoming weakened or destroyed by extension. As commerce, education, and the rapid transit of thought and matter by telegraph and steam have changed everything, I rather think that the Great Maker is preparing the world to become one nation, speaking one language—a consummation which will render armies and navies no longer necessary.'

5. Opening of the second Parliament of the Dominion of Canada by the Governor-General.
6. Payment of the first quarter of the fourth 'milliard' of the war indemnity from France to Germany.
7. Death of Lord Ossington, formerly Mr. John Evelyn Denison, speaker of the British House of Commons from 1857 to 1872.
8. Bill for the election of a 'Cortes Constituyentes,' adopted by the Cortes of Spain, by 186 against 19 votes.
9. Closing of the Cortes of Spain, after the election of a Permanent Committee of twenty members to act with the Provisional Government.
10. Death of Pauline, Queen Dowager of Würtemberg.
10. Changes in the Ministry of Turkey.
11. Second reading of the Irish Universities Bill, brought in by the Government, negatived in the House of Commons, 284 votes being for and 287 against the Bill.
12. Opening of the Reichstag of Germany by Emperor Wilhelm I., who announces that, 'the relations to all foreign States justify our confidence in the maintenance and consolidation of peace. This confidence is most fully justified in consequence of the amicable relations with the Monarchs of the powerful neighbouring Empires which were confirmed and strengthened by their personal visit.'
13. Resignation of the cabinet of Mr. Gladstone accepted by the Queen.
14. Bill passed by the French National Assembly for the prolongation of the Treaty of Commerce of 1860, providing, 'the conventional tariffs will remain in force until the application of the new tariffs passed or to be passed by the National Assembly.'
15. Signature of a Treaty for the evacuation of France by German troops, and the payment of the final amount of the war indemnity, signed at Berlin. According to the provisions of the Treaty, the Emperor of Germany agrees to evacuate the four remaining departments of France by the 1st July, the evacuation not to occupy more than four weeks. As a security for the payment of the two last instalments Verdun and the neighbouring districts will remain occupied until the 5th September.
16. Expulsion of Monsig. Rapp, Vicar-General of the Supreme Pontiff, from the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine.
17. Treaty for the evacuation of the French territory by German troops, adopted unanimously by the National Assembly.

March.

17. Resignation of Mr. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and appointment of Mr. Richardson.
18. Withdrawal of the resignation of the cabinet of Mr. Gladstone.
19. Destruction of the capital of San Salvador, America, by a series of earthquakes.
20. Protocol granting to subjects of the Emperor of Russia the right of holding landed property in Turkey, signed at Constantinople.
22. Bill for facilitating the withdrawal of Roman Catholics from the Church, adopted by the Chamber of Deputies of Prussia.
22. Defeat of Carlist bands at Ripoll, Catalonia, by the troops of the Spanish Government.
23. Bill for raising a loan of 240 millions of francs adopted by the Chamber of Representatives of Belgium, by 74 against 10 votes.
25. Declaration of war by the Government of the Netherlands against the Achinese in the north-west of Sumatra.
26. Death of Count Bernstorff, Ambassador of Prussia and Germany in Great Britain from 1862, in London.
27. Bill for raising a loan of 10½ millions lei (francs) adopted by the Chamber of Deputies of Roumania by 52 against 23 votes.
28. Capture of Berga, Catalonia, by a force of Carlist insurgents.
29. Death of Marquis Justin de Chasseloup-Laubat, Minister of the Emperor Napoléon III. from 1851 to 1870, at Paris.
30. Departure of the Orenburg division of the Russian expeditionary corps to Khiva, from Emba, fortress on the frontier of Asia.
31. Address to the Crown expressing want of confidence in the Ministry passed by the Folkething of Denmark, by 55 against 34 votes.

April.

2. Opening of the Delegations of Austria-Hungary.
4. Bill for the modification of clauses 15 and 18 of the Constitution (see March 1) adopted by the first Chamber of Prussia.
5. Further instalment of one quarter 'milliard' of the war indemnity paid by France to Germany.
5. Changes in the Ministry of Turkey.
6. Bill for indemnifying Paris and the departments of France for losses suffered in the war of 1870-71, adopted by the National Assembly, by 578 against 34 votes.
7. Adjournment of the French National Assembly to the 19th of May.
7. Budget estimates of the United Kingdom for the year 1873-74 laid before the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.
8. Close of the Cortes of Portugal by royal commission.
9. Resignation of the Ministry of Servia.
10. Bill for establishing vote by ballot passed by the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada.

April.

11. Defeat of Carlist insurgents at Puycerda, Catalonia, by troops of the Spanish Government.
12. Changes in the Ministry of Roumania.
13. Appointment of Mohammed Pasha as Grand Vizier of Turkey in place of Essad Pasha.
14. Ukase of the Emperor of Russia re-organising the administration of the Police.
15. Appointment of a new Ministry by Prince Milan of Servia.
16. Defeat of Dutch troops by the Achinese of Sumatra.
18. Resolution passed by the Congress of Mexico declaring that the late President Benito Juarez has well deserved of his country.
19. Departure of the Shah of Persia from Teheran for Europe.
20. Marriage of Prince Leopold of Bavaria with Archduchess Gisela, eldest daughter of Emperor Franz Joseph I. of Austria-Hungary.
21. Riots at Frankfurt-on-the-Main; twelve persons killed by the troops.
22. Changes in the Ministry of Turkey.
24. Opening of the newly elected Reichsrath of Austria by Emperor Franz Joseph I.
24. Outbreak of a military revolt in the state of Oaxaca, Mexico.
25. Riots at Madrid, and dissolution of the Permanent Committee established by the Cortes of Spain.
27. Elections at Paris and in five departments of France for vacant seats in the National Assembly, resulting in the return of Republicans.
27. Arrival of Emperor Wilhelm I. of Germany at St. Petersburg on a visit to the Emperor of Russia.
28. Bill erecting a disciplinary Court for ecclesiastical offences adopted by the First Chamber of Prussia.
29. Publication of the last Will and Testament of the Emperor Napoléon III.—‘C’est l’âme de mon grand Oncle qui m’a toujours inspiré et soutenu. Il en sera de même pour mon fils, car il sera toujours digne de son nom. Quant à mon fils, qu’il garde comme talisman le cachet que je portais à ma montre et qui vient de ma mère.’
30. Resignation of the Ministry of Italy.

May.

1. Opening of the International Exhibition at Vienna by Emperor Franz Joseph I. of Austria-Hungary.
3. Opening of the General Legislative Assembly by Emperor Pedro II. of Brazil.
4. Withdrawal of the resignation of the Italian Ministry.
5. Signature of a Treaty for the suppression of the slave trade at Zanzibar by Sir Bartle Frere, representative of Great Britain, and Bourgosch-Ben-Saïd, Sultan of Zanzibar.
7. Death of Salmon P. Chase, Chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, at New York.

May.

8. Rejection of the Scandinavian Monetary Convention by the Storting of Norway.
9. Departure of the Emperor Wilhelm I. of Germany from St. Petersburg for Berlin.
11. Opening of the Congress of the Argentine Confederation by President Sarmiento.
11. Bill providing for the compulsory survey and registration of shipping passed by the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada.
12. Elections in five departments of France for vacant seats in the National Assembly, resulting in the return of one Imperialist and four Republicans.
13. Elections throughout Spain for the 'Cortes Constituyentes.'
15. Dismissal of Safat Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkey.
15. Death of Prince Couza, Hospodar of Roumania from 1859 to 1866, at Heidelberg, Germany.
16. Declaration of the Chancellor of the Empire in the Reichstag of Germany respecting Alsace-Lorraine.—'The measures adopted against the Catholic element were occasioned by the Ultramontane agitation. Such a severing of old ties and forming of new ones as has been necessary inevitably caused much bitterness. The North Germans besides are not very clever in gaining people's sympathies, but we wish to occasion the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine as little pain as possible. You may doubt our dexterity, but do not doubt our perseverance, our courage, and our endeavour to resist all attacks.'
17. Capture and sack of Mataro, near Barcelona, by a band of Carlist insurgents.
19. Meeting of the French National Assembly after the adjournment of April 6.
20. Close of the Chamber of Deputies of Prussia by royal commission.
20. Motion in the Chamber of Deputies of Italy to expel the Jesuits from the kingdom rejected by 179 against 157 votes.
21. Close of the Rigsdag of Denmark by royal commission.
21. Defeat of Khivan troops at Kungrad by the Vanguard of the Russian expeditionary force.
22. Bill for the entry of Prince Edward Island into the Dominion of Canada adopted by the Dominion Parliament.
23. Grant of 5½ millions guilders by the second Chamber of the States General of the Netherlands for the prosecution of the war against the Achinese.
24. Resignation of Louis Adolphe Thiers, President of the French Republic, in consequence of an 'order of the day' of the National Assembly, adopted by 360 against 344 votes, declaring,—'The National Assembly regrets that the recent Ministerial changes have not afforded satisfaction to the interests of the Conservative party such as it had a right to expect.' Acceptance of the post of

May.

President of the Republic by Marshal MacMahon, on a vote of proposition of 390 members of the National Assembly.

26. Message of President Marshal MacMahon to the French National Assembly.—‘The Government must act, and must introduce into and impress upon the Administration the spirit of Conservatism, and cause the laws to be respected, by appointing agents who will make them respected and themselves respect them. The Government will not fail in this duty, and will defend society against all factions. The post in which you have placed me is that of a sentinel who has to watch over the integrity of your sovereign power.’
27. Bill for the suppression of religious corporations in Rome, adopted by the Chamber of Deputies of Italy, by 196 against 46 votes.
27. Approval of the bill of union with the Dominion of Canada (passed May 22) by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island.
28. Decree of the Provisional Government of Spain abolishing official titles of nobility, and prohibiting their use in the books of civil registers and in official documents.
30. Changes in the Ministry of Turkey.

June.

1. Arrival of the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia at Vienna, on a visit to the Emperor of Austria.
1. Opening of the newly elected ‘Cortes Constituyentes’ of Spain.
2. Payment of a further quarter ‘milliard’ of the war indemnity from France to Germany.
4. Passage of the river Oxus by the main body of the Russian expeditionary force against Khiva under General Kaufmann.
5. Death of Augusta, Princess of Liegnitz, widow of King Friedrich Wilhelm III. of Prussia, at Homburg.
5. Death of Urbino Rattazzi, Prime Minister of Italy from 1862 to 1866, at Frosinone, Rome.
6. Capture of the town and fortress of Irun, Spain, by a band of Carlist insurgents.
6. Death of Prince Adalbert of Prussia, at Carlsbad.
7. Departure of Emperor Alexander II. from Vienna for St. Petersburg.
8. Proclamation of a Federal Republic ordered by the ‘Cortes Constituyentes’ of Spain by 210 against 2 votes.
9. Appointment by the Cortes of Spain of a new Ministry under the presidency of Juan Pi y Margall.
9. Declaration of the Chancellor of the Empire in the Reichsrath of Germany regarding the sovereign Pontiff. ‘We shall abstain from any interference in the next Papal election, but shall take steps to ascertain whether the election has been legitimately carried out, and whether the new Pope is in a position to exercise the rights which belong to his station.’

June.

10. Capture of the town of Khiva by the Russian expeditionary force under General Kaufmann.
10. Resignation of the Ministry of Spain.
11. Elections for the Chamber of Representatives of Belgium.
13. Arrival of the Shah of Persia in England.
14. Bombardment of Elmina, Western Africa, by British forces.
17. Bill for the suppression of religious corporations in Rome adopted by the Senate of Italy by 68 against 20 votes.
18. Bill for the introduction of the constitution of the Empire into Alsace-Lorraine on the 1st January, 1874, passed by the Reichstag of Germany.
19. Prosecution of M. Ranc, deputy for Lyons, for participation in the Commune of Paris, sanctioned by the French National Assembly, by 485 against 137 votes.
20. Defeat of troops of the Spanish Government by Carlist bands at Alegria, Navarra.
22. Death of General Hansen, Minister of War of Denmark from 1864 to 1866.
23. Convention signed at Constantinople by the Representatives of Austria-Hungary and Turkey for improving the navigation of the Danube.
25. Decree of the King of Italy, putting in force the law for the suppression of religious corporations at Rome, passed by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.
26. Resignation of the Italian Ministry, in consequence of an adverse vote in the Chamber of Deputies.
28. Attack of a force of Ashantees upon Cape Coast Castle, Western Africa.
29. Reception by the Emperor of China of the ambassadors and envoys of France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Russia, and the United States, at Peking. 'It is the first personal audience ever granted to foreigners by an Emperor of China.'
30. Rejection by the Second Chamber of the States General of the Netherlands, of a ministerial bill abolishing the system of substitutes in military service, by 43 against 25 votes.

July.

2. Defeat of Carlist bands at San Lucar by troops of the Government of Spain.
3. Changes in the Ministry of Turkey.
5. Departure of the Shah of Persia from England for France.
6. Payment of a further instalment of a quarter of a 'milliard' of the war indemnity from France to Germany.
7. Opening of the second session of the Federal Assembly of Switzerland.
8. Commencement of the march of German troops homewards to evacuate France.

July.

10. Appointment of a new Italian Ministry under the presidency of Marco Minghetti.
11. Insurrection of Socialists, and general massacre in the town of Alcoy, Spain.
12. Revolt of the troops at Carthagena, Spain; proclamation of the 'Federal Republic of the Canton of Murcia.'
13. Insurrection of Socialists at Valencia, and proclamation of the Red Republic.
14. Occupation of the town of Alcoy by the troops of the Spanish Government.
15. Insurrection of Socialists at Cadiz and at Malaga, and proclamation of the Red Republic.
17. Consent of Her Majesty in Council to a marriage between Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, and Grand Duchess Maria of Russia.
18. Coronation of King Oscar II. of Sweden as King of Norway, at Drontheim.
19. Resignation of the Spanish ministry, and appointment by the Cortes of a new government, under the presidency of Nicolao Salmeron.
20. Death of Lord Westbury, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.
21. Seizure of the greater part of the Spanish navy by the insurgents of Carthagena, and hoisting on the ships of the red flag of the 'Canton of Murcia.'
22. Capture of one of the ships of the Carthagena insurgents by the German ironclad Prinz Friedrich Karl.
26. Bombardment of Valencia by the troops of the Spanish Government.
28. Treaty of Commerce with Great Britain, renewing the Treaty of 1860, adopted by the French National Assembly.
29. Adjournment of the French National Assembly to the 5th November.
29. Bombardment of Cadiz by the troops of the Spanish Government.
30. Election by the insurgents of Carthagena of a government of the 'Canton of Murcia,' under the presidency of General Contreras.
31. Bill, giving an annuity of 25,000*l.* per annum to the Duke of Edinburgh on his marriage, adopted by the House of Commons by 162 against 18 votes.

August.

1. Evacuation of the fortress of Belfort, and the town of Nancy, by the troops of Germany.
1. Bombardment of the town of Almeria by the insurgents of Carthagena, interrupted, after a few hours duration, by the German and British ironclads, Prinz Friedrich Karl, and Swiftsure.
3. Occupation of Cadiz by the troops of the Spanish Government.
4. Ratification of the new Treaty of Commerce exchanged at Paris by the representatives of France and Great Britain.
5. Close of the fifth session of the twentieth Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland by royal commission.

August.

6. Interview between the Comte de Chambord, pretender to the throne of France, and the Comte de Paris, head of the Orleans family, at Salzburg.
7. Letter, dated from the Vatican, of the Supreme Pontiff, Pius IX., to the German Emperor Wilhelm I. 'All the various measures taken by your Majesty's Government of late are more or less intended to destroy Catholicism. Much as I have reflected on the possible cause of these severe measures, I confess I am unable to discover what has occasioned them. On the other hand I am told that your Majesty, far from approving the proceedings of your Government, is, on the contrary, dissatisfied with the stringent course adopted. If it be true that your Majesty really disapprove the policy pursued—and the letters you have formerly addressed to me are calculated to demonstrate that you cannot but be displeased at what is happening now—if, I say, your Majesty really disapproves of your Government injuring the religion of Christ by persevering in the rigorous measures adopted in this case, I may well ask whether your Majesty will not convince yourself that these doings can have no other result but to undermine your Majesty's Throne. I speak out frankly, because I fight under the banner of truth; and I address you on this subject, because I am bound to tell the truth to all, including non-Catholics, and because all those who have been baptized, in a manner which I cannot at present explain, belong to the Pope.' (See reply September 3.)
8. Occupation of Valencia by the troops of the Spanish Government, after an intermittent bombardment of thirteen days.
10. Defeat of the Carthagena insurgents, under General Contreras, by troops of the Spanish Government, under General Salcedo, at Albacete.
13. Prorogation of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada by the Governor-General.
14. Bill for calling out 80,000 men of the army of reserve passed by the Cortes of Spain.
19. Death of Karl, Duke of Brunswick from 1823 to 1830, at Geneva.
20. Bombardment of Omao, West India, by H.M.'s steamer Niobe, to obtain the release of imprisoned British subjects.
22. Defeat of Carlist bands by troops of the Spanish Government, near Berga, Catalonia.
24. Attempt to assassinate Colonel Sarmiento, President of the Argentine Confederation.
27. Bill for the re-organisation of Roman Catholic worship, and the control of priests by the State, passed by the Grand Council of Geneva by 63 against 7 votes.
28. Defeat of troops of the Spanish Government by insurgent bands of the Canton of Murcia, near Carthagena.
29. Proclamation of Captain Fremantle, H.M.'s ship Baracouta, declaring the western coast of Africa, from Cape Coast Castle to the river Assinee, in a state of blockade.

August.

31. Dismissal of Mirzâ Hussein Khan, Grand Vizier, by the Shah of Persia.

September.

1. Decree for raising new forces to suppress the Carlist insurrection issued by the Spanish Government.
2. Inauguration at Berlin of a monument of victory, in remembrance of the French war, by Emperor Wilhelm I. of Germany.
3. Reply of Emperor Wilhelm I. of Germany, dated Berlin, to the letter of the Supreme Pontiff, Pio IX., dated Vatican, August 7. The Emperor says:—‘If the reports which have reached your Holiness on what has recently happened in this country had contained only what is true, your Holiness could not have indulged the supposition that my Government has adopted a course disapproved of by me. Under the constitution of my States such a thing is impossible, the laws and administrative measures adopted in Prussia requiring my sovereign consent. Deeply do I grieve that some of my Catholic subjects have in the last two years organized a political party, bent upon disturbing by revolutionary intrigues (*staatsfeindliche Umtriebe*) the good relations which have so happily existed between the various denominations in Prussia for centuries. I regret that persons belonging to the higher ranks of the Catholic clergy have not only approved this movement, but supported it even to open rebellion against the existing laws of the country. Your Holiness will not have failed to perceive that similar incidents have recently occurred in the majority of the European States, as well as in some countries on the other side of the Ocean. It is not for me to investigate the motives which have prompted priests and believers of a Christian denomination to join the enemies of political order; but it is my duty, in the States whose government has been intrusted to me by God Almighty, to watch over the preservation of domestic peace, and to uphold the authority of the law. Conscious of being answerable to God for the fulfilment of my Royal duties, I shall maintain order and law in my States against each and every attack while God grants me the power to do so. As a Christian Monarch, I am compelled, though with sorrow, to attend to my Royal functions, even when they should oblige me to punish the servants of a Church which, I presume, agrees with the Evangelical Church in recognizing obedience towards secular authority as a command contained in the Divine revelation vouchsafed to us. Unfortunately, many of the clergy, under your Holiness’s control, in their conduct deny this teaching of the Christian doctrine, thus obliging my Government, supported by the vast majority of my faithful Catholic and Evangelical subjects, to compel observance of the law by secular force.’
5. Payment of the last instalment of the war indemnity of five ‘milliards’ by the French Government to Germany.
6. Election of a new government by the Cortes of Spain; appointment of Emilio Castelar as President of the Executive, with extraordinary powers, by 133 against 67 votes.

September.

7. Celebration of the anniversary of the independence of the Brazilian Empire, at Rio de Janeiro.
8. Evacuation of Verdun, France, by German troops, after an occupation of three years.
9. Decree of Emperor Franz Joseph I. of Austria, dissolving the lower House of the Reichsrath, and ordering new direct elections for the Reichsrath on the 4th of November.
9. Payment of the award of the Tribunal of Arbitration of Geneva (made September 14, 1872, and due September 13, 1873), by the representative of Great Britain, to the Government of the United States, at Washington.
11. Arrest and imprisonment of the Grand Vizier of Persia, by order of the Shah.
12. Raid of the ironclads of the insurgents of Carthagena upon Torreveiga.
14. Changes in the ministry of Turkey.
15. Opening of the States General of the Netherlands by King Willem III.
15. Opening of the General Legislative Assembly of Brazil by Emperor Pedro II.
16. Complete evacuation of the territory of France by the last detachment of troops of the German army of occupation.
16. Resignation of the Minister of War of the Netherlands.
17. Arrival of King Vittorio Emanuele II. of Italy at Vienna, on a visit to the Emperor-King of Austria-Hungary.
17. Bill ordering punishment of death for soldiers guilty of mutiny passed by the Cortes of Spain, by 115 against 72 votes.
18. Financial panic at New York and other towns of the United States.
18. Death of Sidi-Muley-Mohamed, Emperor of Morocco, at Fez.
19. Bill for the suspension of the sittings of the Cortes Constituyentes of Spain passed by 124 against 68 votes.
20. Release of the Grand Vizier of Persia from imprisonment, and appointment to the Governorship of Resht.
21. Prorogation of the session of the Cortes Constituyentes of Spain to January 2, 1874.
22. Arrival of King Vittorio Emanuele II. of Italy at Berlin, on a visit to the Emperor of Germany.
23. Return of the Shah of Persia to Teheran from his journey through Europe.
24. Circular note of the Turkish Government to its representatives with the European Powers, signatories of the Treaty of Paris, protesting against the asserted rights of Roumania to conclude treaties with other countries. 'This state of things,' says the note, 'which is nothing less than an infringement of the rights and prerogatives of the Suzerain Court, has excited the serious attention of the Sublime Porte. On the other hand, as these infractions of the conditions of the autonomy of the Principalities might one day injure the in-

September.

- terests of third parties and give rise to complaint, the Imperial Government is compelled now to make formal reservation of its rights against any act having an international character emanating from these Principalities.'
25. Decree suspending the Constitutional Guarantees passed by the Government of Spain.
 26. Proclamation of Muley-Hassan, eldest son of Sidi-Muley-Mohamed, as Emperor of Morocco, at Fez and Tangier.
 27. Bombardment of the town of Alicante by the ironclads of the insurgents of Carthagena.
 30. Decree of the President of the French Republic ordering the immediate creation of eighteen Army Corps, designed to occupy the eighteen military regions of France.

October.

1. Departure of the steamer Bonny from Woolwich, with troops and stores for the Gold Coast, in the Ashantee Expedition.
2. Defeat of Carlist bands by troops of the Spanish Government, at Puente la Reyne, Navarra.
3. Appointment of a new minister of war for the Netherlands.
5. Reinstalment of the deposed Grand Vizier of Persia into his functions.
6. Opening of the Rigsdag of Denmark.
6. Commencement of the trial of Marshal Bazaine, at Trianon, Versailles, on the accusation of 'not having done all that duty and honour prescribed' in capitulating with the French 'army of the Rhine,' and surrendering the fortress of Metz to the Germans.
8. Bill for the separation of Church and State passed by the Congress of Mexico.
9. Changes in the Ministry of Greece.
11. Naval engagement between the fleet of the Spanish Government and the ironclads of the Insurgents at Carthagena, ending in a general retreat on both sides.
12. Elections in four departments of France to vacant seats in the National Assembly, resulting in the return of four Republicans.
13. Motion of censure upon the Ministry passed by the Folkething of Denmark, by 53 against 39 votes.
16. Opening of the Diet of Saxony by royal commission during the illness of the King.
17. Arrival of Emperor Wilhelm I. of Germany at Vienna, on a visit to the Emperor-King of Austria-Hungary.
17. Rejection of the budget estimates by the Folkething of Denmark, after a debate of four days, by 53 against 45 votes.
18. Decree of King Christian IX. of Denmark dissolving the Folkething, and ordering new elections to take place on the 14th of November.

October.

19. Capture of a number of merchant steamers by the fleet of the Carthagena insurgents
20. Report of a committee appointed by the divisions of the Right of the French National Assembly recommending the restoration of the Monarchy.
20. Prorogation of the Italian Parliament.
21. Manifesto of a section of the Left of the National Assembly protesting against all attempts to restore monarchy in France.
21. Expulsion of the Jesuits from their convents and colleges in Rome, in execution of the Law on Religious Corporations passed by the Parliament of Italy.
22. First elections for the Reichsrath of Austria under the new law of direct voting for deputies.
24. Encounter of a portion of the Spanish fleet with that of the Carthagena insurgents off Valencia.
27. Letter of the Comte de Chambord, head of the elder branch of the House of Bourbon, to M. de Chesnelong, deputy in the French National Assembly, declaring that he will not be fettered by any conditions in accepting the crown of France. 'For forty-three years,' says the letter, 'I have preserved intact the sacred deposit of our traditions and our liberties. I have, therefore, a right to reckon upon equal confidence, and I ought to inspire the same sense of security. My personality is nothing; my principle is everything. France will see the end of her trials when she is willing to understand this. I am a necessary pilot—the only one capable of guiding the ship to port, because I have for that a mission of authority. . . . France cannot perish, for Christ still loves his Franks; and when God has resolved to save a people, he takes care that the sceptre of Justice is only put into hands strong enough to hold it.'
28. Election to the Chamber of Deputies of Prussia throughout the kingdom.
29. Death of King Johann I. of Saxony, at Pilnitz.
31. Capture of the privateer *Virginus*, sailing under the flag of the United States, by the Spanish gunboat *Tornado*, six miles off the coast of Jamaica.

November.

1. Resignation of the Minister of Agriculture of Prussia.
2. Clse of the International Exhibition at Vienna.
2. Imprisonment of the crew and passengers, 165 in number, of the *Virginus*, as pirates, at Santiago de Cuba.
3. Death of Rios Rosas, former Minister and President of the Cortes of Spain, at Madrid.
4. Execution of four of the prisoners captured on board the *Virginus* at Santiago de Cuba.

November.

5. Opening of the first session of the newly-elected Reichsrath of Austria by the Emperor Franz Joseph I.
5. Opening of the French National Assembly, after prorogation, by a message from the President of the Republic, urging the establishment of 'a strong and durable executive.' The message says, 'To give public peace a sure guarantee, the present Government lacks two essential conditions of which you cannot longer leave it destitute without danger. It has neither sufficient vitality nor authority. Whoever the holder of power may be, that power can do nothing durable, if its right to govern is daily called in question, and if it has not before it the guarantee of a sufficiently long existence to spare the country the perspective of incessantly recurring agitation. With a power that might be changed at any moment it is possible to secure peace to-day, but not safety for the morrow. Stability is wanting in the present Government, and authority also often fails it. It is not sufficiently armed by the laws to discourage the fractions or even to obtain obedience from its own agents. The public Press abandons itself with impunity to excesses which would end by corrupting the public mind throughout the country.'
5. Resignation of the Ministry of the Dominion of Canada.
7. Execution of 37 more prisoners, including the captain and crew of the *Virginius*, at Santiago de Cuba.
8. Resolution in favour of extending the jurisdiction of the German Empire over the whole civil legislation of Bavaria, adopted by the Bavarian Chamber of Representatives, by 77 against 74 votes.
8. Execution of 12 more prisoners captured on board the *Virginius*, at Santiago de Cuba.
9. Reinstalment of Prince Von Bismarck-Schönhausen as President of the Ministry of Prussia.
9. Defeat of a force of 8,000 Carlist insurgents at Monte Jurra, Navarra, by troops of the Spanish Government under General Moriones.
10. Opening of the Belgium Chambers by King Leopold II.
10. Execution of 10 more prisoners captured on the *Virginius*, at Santiago de Cuba.
11. Despatch of the Secretary of State and Foreign Affairs of the United States to the Spanish Government protesting against the capture of the *Virginius* and execution of its crew and passengers, and demanding reparation for the outrage committed on the American flag.
12. Opening of the Prussian Chambers by royal commission.
14. Defeat of a body of Ashantees by British troops at Essaman, near Elmina Castle.
15. Opening of the Italian Parliament by King Vittorio Emanuele II. In his speech from the throne the King says :—'Italy has shown that Rome could become the capital of the kingdom without involving any diminution of the independence of the Supreme

November.

Pontiff in the exercise of his spiritual functions and in his relations to the Catholic world. But while decided to respect both religious feeling and religious liberty, we shall not permit any violation of the laws or the national institutions.'

16. Elections in two departments of France to vacant seats in the National Assembly, resulting in the return of two Republicans.
17. Message of Marshal MacMahon, President of the French Republic to the National Assembly regarding the duration of his term of office:—'If I had consulted my own tastes only,' the President says, 'I should not have spoken of the duration of my powers. I yield, however, to the desire which a number of the members of the Assembly have manifested to learn my opinion upon this subject. I understand the idea of those who, in order to give full play to important business affairs, have proposed to fix the prolongation of my powers at ten years; but after having maturely reflected, I have come to the conclusion that a term of seven years would be sufficient to meet the requirements of the general interests, and would be more commensurate with the strength which I can still devote to the country.'
18. Investment of the town of Tolosa, near San Sabastian, Spain, by a strong force of Carlist insurgents,
20. Bill appointing Marshal MacMahon President of the French Republic for a term of seven years, adopted by the National Assembly by 383 against 317 votes.
22. Encyclical letter of the Supreme Pontiff, Pío IX. to 'All Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, Bishops, and all other Ordinaries in favour and fellowship with the Apostolic See,' protesting against the oppression by legislative enactments of Roman-Catholics in several countries, especially in Germany.—'Thus the Holy Church of Christ, to which the necessary and full liberty of religion had been guaranteed by the solemn and reiterated promises of Princes, and by public pacts and conventions, is now in mourning in those regions, stripped of every right, and exposed to hostile powers which threaten it with final destruction: for this new legislation reaches to the point of rendering the life of the Church impossible. No wonder, therefore, that in that Empire the former religious peace should be broken up by laws of this kind, and by other counsels and acts of the Government full of hostility to the Church.'
25. Resolution of the Spanish Government to concede all the demands of the United States in respect of the capture of the *Virginian*, namely, to surrender the captured vessel, to salute the American flag at Santiago, to punish the persons responsible for the executions, and to provide for the families of the victims.
26. Appointment of a new French Ministry under the presidency of Duc de Broglie.
26. Opening of the Roumanian Chambers by Prince Karl.
29. Bombardment of Carthagena commenced by the investing army of the government of Spain.

December.

1. Twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of Emperor Franz Joseph I. to the throne of Austria-Hungary celebrated at Vienna.
1. Decree of Emperor Wilhelm I. dissolving the Reichstag of Germany and ordering new elections to take place on the 10th January, 1874.
2. Message of the President of the United States to Congress, declaring,—‘The capture on the high seas of a vessel bearing the American flag, which threatened the most serious consequences and agitated the public mind from one end of the country to the other, is now, happily, in course of satisfactory adjustment in a manner honourable to both nations. The relations of America with other countries are cordial and friendly.’
3. Signature of a treaty of extradition between Austria-Hungary and Great Britain, at Vienna.
1. Protest of the Roumanian Government against the circular note of Turkey, dated September 24, asserting the illegality of direct diplomatic relations between the Principalities and Foreign Powers.
5. Motion to raise the state of siege in Paris and surrounding department refused by the French National Assembly, by 403 against 216 votes.
6. Ukase of Emperor Alexander II. of Russia ordering a levy of six men from every thousand inhabitants for military service in the whole of Russia and the kingdom of Poland during the year 1874.
8. Bill granting a general amnesty passed by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.
9. Resolution disqualifying the representatives of Bohemia who have not taken their seats in the House passed by the Reichsrath of Austria.
10. Verdict of the court martial at Trianon, sitting in judgment on Marshal Bazaine. The judgment, delivered by the President, Duc d’Aumale, declares the Marshal ‘guilty—1, of having, on the 28th October, 1870, capitulated with the enemy and surrendered the fortress of Metz, of which he held the superior command, without having exhausted all the means of defence at his disposal, and without having done all that duty and honour prescribed; 2, of having signed on the same day, October 28, 1870, at the head of an army in the open field, a capitulation whose effect was to cause that army to lay down its arms: 3, of not having done, before signing that capitulation, all that duty and honour prescribed.’ The unanimous sentence of the Court is condemnation of the Marshal to death and military degradation.
10. Relief of the town of Tolosa, invested by a force of Carlist insurgents, by General Moriones, commander of the troops of the Spanish Government in the North of Spain.
11. Rejection of the Navy estimates by the second Chamber of the States General of the Netherlands by 37 against 30 votes, on the ground of ‘the unsatisfactory condition of the naval forces of the kingdom.’
12. Commutation by the President of the French Republic of the sentence passed by the court martial at Trianon upon Marshal Bazaine into that of twenty years seclusion in the island of St. Marguerite.

December.

12. Motion to extend the legislative jurisdiction of the Empire to all matters of civil law adopted by the Bundesrath of Germany.
12. Vote of four millions of dollars for the re-organisation of the navy by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.
14. Elections in three departments of France to vacant seats in the National Assembly, resulting in the return of three Republicans.
15. Declaration of confidence in the Ministry passed by the House of Representatives of Hungary, by 161 against 125 votes.
15. Death of Queen Elizabeth, widow of King Friedrich Wilhelm IV. of Prussia, at Dresden, Saxony.
16. Publication at Berlin of a royal decree prescribing the wording of the oaths to be taken in future by Bishops on assuming possession of their sees.—‘They are to swear obedience to the laws of the country, and to bind themselves by oath to exhort the clergy and laity to be loyal to the King, patriotic and obedient to the laws, and not permit the clergy under their control to teach or act in opposition to these principles.’
17. Address of the Folkething of Denmark to King Christian IX. expressing non-confidence in the Ministry passed by 59 against 32 votes.
18. Bill for the introduction of the system of civil marriages into Prussia passed in second reading by the Chamber of Deputies.
18. Resignation of the Minister of Marine of the Netherlands in consequence of the rejection of the navy estimates by the Second Chamber of the States General.
18. Delivery of the ship *Virginus* to the United States by the Spanish Government, upon the resolution of November 25.
19. Bill increasing the grant of the President of the French Republic for household expenses from 162,000 francs to 300,000 francs, and granting him the Palais de l’Elysée, residence of Napoléon III., for official receptions, passed by the National Assembly, by 472 against 136 votes.
20. Adjournment of the Chamber of Deputies of Prussia to the 12th January, 1874.
20. Election of Don Ignacio Gonzalez as President of the Republic of San Domingo.
22. Nomination of twelve cardinals by the Supreme Pontiff, Pío IX., at the Vatican, Rome. The names, office or dignity, nationality, and year of birth (given in continuation of list of cardinals on page 299 of the *Statesman’s Year-Book*) of the new cardinals are:—

December.

Names	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth
<i>Cardinal Priests :—</i>			
Flavio dei Principi Chigi .	Apost. Nuncio in France	Italian	1810
René François Regnier .	Archbp. of Cambrai .	French	1807
Johann Simon	Primate of Hungary .	Hungarian	1813
Alessandro Franchi . .	Apost. Nuncio in Spain .	Italian	1819
Joseph Hippolyte Guibert.	Archbp. of Paris . . .	French	1802
Mario Falcinelli Antoniacci	Apost. Nuncio in Austria	Italian	1806
Maximilian Von Ternockzy	Archbp. of Salzburg .	Austrian	1806
Luigi Oreglia di Santa Stefano	Apost. Nuncio in Portugal	Italian	1828
Mariano Barrio y Fernandez	Archbp. of Valencia .	Spaniard	1805
Ignacio de Nascimiento Moraes Cordoso . . .	Primate of Portugal .	Portuguese	1811

Cardinal Deacons :—

Camillo Tarquini	Jesuit	Italian	1810
Tommaso Martinelli . . .	Augustine Monk . . .	Italian	1827

23. Decree of Emperor Wilhelm I. ordering the first elections of deputies from the Reichsland Alsace-Lorraine for the Reichstag of Germany to take place on the 1st February, 1874.
25. Embarkation of the army of General Moriones at San Sebastian, for Santona, to prevent a threatened 'pronunciamiento' against the Government of Spain.
26. Arrival of a Dutch expeditionary force before Kraton, on the right bank of the Acheen river, Sumatra, to attack the tribes under the Sultan of Acheen (Adjin).
29. Defeat of troops of the Spanish Government by Carlist insurgents near Manresa, Catalonia.
31. Adjournment of the French National Assembly, after passing a bill granting 80 millions of francs, to be raised from new taxes, to the government, to establish an equilibrium between national income and expenditure.



I.

THE CREEDS OF EUROPE.

1. THE CREEDS OF CHRISTIANITY.

States	Year of enumeration	Protestants	Roman Catholics	Greek Catholics
Austria-Hungary .	1869	3,509,013	23,954,233	3,941,796
Belgium . . .	1870	15,120	5,069,105	—
Denmark . . .	1870	1,774,239	1,857	12
France . . .	1872	511,621	35,497,235	800
Germany . . .	1871	25,581,709	14,867,091	2,660
Prussia . . .	"	16,041,115	8,268,309	1,565
Bavaria . . .	"	1,342,592	3,464,364	246
Württemberg .	"	1,248,860	553,542	—
Saxony . . .	"	2,493,422	53,642	554
Baden . . .	"	491,008	942,560	182
Mecklenburg-Schwerin .	"	553,492	1,336	2
Hesse . . .	"	585,399	238,080	18
Oldenburg . .	"	240,962	71,027	—
Brunswick . .	"	302,989	7,030	—
Saxe-Weimar .	"	275,492	9,404	53
Hamburg . . .	"	306,374	7,748	23
Lübeck . . .	"	51,085	400	8
Bremen . . .	"	118,103	3,550	—
Minor German States . .	"	1,259,618	11,521	11
Alsace-Lorraine	"	271,198	1,234,588	—
Great Britain and Ireland . . .	Estimate	26,100,000	5,520,000	1,000
Greece . . .	1870	6,522	6,013	1,441,810
Italy . . .	1871	39,480	26,624,600	59,500
Netherlands . .	1869	2,193,281	1,313,084	—
Portugal . . .	Estimate	500	3,994,600	—
Russia in Europe .	1867	2,565,345	7,209,464	54,093,810
Spain . . .	Estimate	20,000	16,710,000	—
Sweden & Norway	1871	5,903,587	889	45
Switzerland . .	1870	1,566,347	1,084,369	—
Turkey in Europe .	Estimate	25,000	640,000	7,600,000

2. NON-CHRISTIAN CREEDS.

States	Year of enumeration	Jews	Mahometans	Pagans
Austria-Hungary .	1869	1,375,861	1,251	470
Germany . . .	1871	512,171	47	81
Russia in Europe .	1867	2,612,179	2,359,372	255,975
Turkey in Europe .	Estimate	70,000	4,050,000	230,000

II.

RANK OF THE PRINCIPAL STATES OF THE WORLD.

According to Population		According to Territorial Extent	
States	Inhabitants at last enumeration, or estimate	States	Area : English square miles
1. Chinese Empire .	425,213,152	1. Russian Empire .	7,861,330
2. British Empire .	199,817,108	2. British Empire .	4,677,432
3. Russian Empire .	82,172,022	3. Chinese Empire .	3,924,627
4. Germany . . .	41,058,139	4. United States .	3,603,844
5. United States .	38,558,371	5. Brazil . . .	3,100,104
6. France . . .	36,469,875	6. Turkey . . .	1,812,048
7. Austria-Hungary .	35,904,435	7. Mexico . . .	1,030,442
8. Turkey . . .	35,350,000	8. Persia . . .	648,000
9. Japan . . .	35,000,000	9. Argentine Confed.	515,700
10. Italy . . .	26,796,253	10. Peru . . .	502,760
11. Spain . . .	16,301,851	11. Bolivia . . .	473,300
12. Siam . . .	11,800,000	12. Colombia . .	432,400
13. Brazil . . .	9,858,000	13. Venezuela . .	368,235
14. Mexico . . .	9,176,082	14. Sweden and Norway	288,771
15. Sweden and Norway	5,905,542	15. Siam . . .	250,000
16. Belgium . . .	5,087,105	16. Chili . . .	230,977
17. Persia . . .	4,400,000	17. Austria-Hungary .	226,406
18. Portugal . . .	3,995,152	18. Morocco . . .	219,000
19. Netherlands . .	3,915,956	19. Germany . . .	212,091
20. Peru . . .	3,199,000	20. France . . .	201,900
21. Colombia . . .	2,794,473	21. Spain . . .	182,758
22. Morocco . . .	2,750,000	22. Japan . . .	156,604
23. Switzerland . .	2,669,147	23. Italy . . .	112,677
24. Venezuela . . .	2,200,000	24. Paraguay . . .	57,303
25. Chili . . .	1,938,861	25. Portugal . . .	36,510
26. Denmark . . .	1,784,741	26. Greece . . .	19,941
27. Bolivia . . .	1,742,352	27. Switzerland . .	15,233
28. Argentine Confed.	1,736,922	28. Denmark . . .	14,553
29. Greece . . .	1,457,894	29. Netherlands . .	13,464
30. Paraguay . . .	1,200,000	30. Belgium . . .	11,267

III.

DENSITY OF POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL STATES
AND TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS OF THE WORLD.

States and Territorial Divisions	Census Year	Population	Area, English sq. miles	Population per square mile
Belgium	1870	5,087,105	11,267	451
England and Wales . .	1871	22,704,108	58,320	389
Netherlands	1870	3,915,956	13,464	291
Gt. Britain and Ireland	1871	31,817,108	119,924	265
Italy	1871	26,796,253	112,677	237
Japan	Estimate	32,794,897	156,604	209
British India	1871	190,277,644	963,929	207
Germany	1871	41,009,999	212,091	193
Switzerland	1870	2,669,117	15,233	175
Ireland	1871	5,402,759	31,874	169
Austria—Hungary . .	1869	35,904,435	226,406	158
France	1872	36,102,821	201,900	150
Denmark	1870	1,784,741	14,553	111
Chinese Empire . . .	Estimate	425,213,152	3,924,627	110
Scotland	1871	3,358,613	30,685	109
Portugal	1868	3,995,152	36,510	108
Spain	1860	16,301,850	182,758	90
Greece	1871	1,457,894	19,941	73
Sweden and Norway . .	1872	6,013,412	288,771	21
Turkey	1844	35,350,000	1,812,048	20
Chili	1869	1,938,861	130,977	15
Morocco	Estimate	2,750,000	219,000	12
United States	1870	38,558,371	3,603,844	11
Russian Empire . . .	1867	82,172,022	7,861,330	10
Mexico	1871	9,176,082	1,030,442	9
Colombia	1870	2,900,633	432,400	7
Argentine Confederation	1869	1,736,922	515,700	3
Brazil	1872	10,095,978	3,100,104	3

IV.

RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD.

States and Territorial Divisions	Year	Length of Railways open for traffic	One mile of Rail-way to square miles of area
	Jan. 1	English miles	English square miles
Belgium	1872	1,892	6
Great Britain and Ireland	1873	15,814	8
Netherlands	1872	1,045	13
Germany	1873	13,066	15
Switzerland	1871	820	18
France	1871	10,333	19
Italy	1871	3,895	27
Denmark	1872	530	28
Austria-Hungary	1872	7,529	30
Spain	1870	3,801	54
United States of America	1873	70,178	56
Portugal	1869	453	81
Roumania	1871	507	90
Dominion of Canada	1873	2,928	148
British India	1870	4,182	230
Russia	1872	7,297	280
Sweden and Norway	1873	1,049	292
Chili	1872	452	298
Costa Rica	1873	82	318
Honduras	1873	62	638
Egypt	1870	737	907
Argentine Confederation	1872	875	955
Uruguay	1873	57	1,290
Peru	1873	375	1,340
Paraguay	1873	44	2,334
Australasia	1870	1,058	2,404
Mexico	1870	300	3,435
Turkey	1873	488	3,720
Cape of Good Hope	1873	134	5,000
Colombia	1873	65	6,600
Brazil	1872	410	7,573

V.

TELEGRAPHS OF THE WORLD.

States and Territorial Divisions	Year	Length of Telegraph Lines	One mile of Telegraph Line to square miles of area
			English square miles
	Jan. 1.	English miles	
Great Britain and Ireland	1873	24,363	4
Belgium	1872	2,694	5
Switzerland	1873	3,430	6
Netherlands	1872	1,869	7
Germany	1873	26,060	8
France	1870	23,100	9
Italy	1870	10,595	10
Denmark	1870	1,225	12
Portugal	1870	1,930	14
Greece	1872	1,226	18
Austria-Hungary	1872	11,665	20
Spain	1870	7,011	25
United States	1872	75,137	36
Dominion of Canada	1872	10,995	38
Sweden and Norway	1871	7,263	40
Chili	1873	2,045	64
British India	1872	13,371	72
Turkey	1870	16,125	112
Australasia	1869	13,850	114
Costa Rica	1873	220	118
Egypt	1870	3,780	188
Uruguay	1873	312	235
Guatamala	1872	152	272
Mexico	1870	3,150	327
Russia	1872	31,459	330
Argentine Confederation	1872	3,150	391
Colombia	1873	810	534
Peru	1870	608	825
Bolivia	1873	475	985
Ecuador	1872	210	1,091
Brazil	1873	1,500	2,580

VI.

THE MERCANTILE NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

1. SEA-GOING STEAMERS.

States	Number	Tonnage	Average Tonnage
Great Britain . . .	3,061	2,624,431	839
United States . . .	403	483,040	1,198
France	392	316,765	808
Germany	200	204,894	1,024
Spain	202	138,675	686
Italy	103	85,045	825
Austria	91	84,155	925
Netherlands	95	72,735	765
Russia	114	67,522	592
Sweden	143	53,327	373
Norway	88	41,602	472
Denmark	71	34,498	412
Belgium	42	30,444	725
Portugal	17	14,536	855
Greece	8	3,390	424
Turkey	9	3,049	338
Other States	109	70,067	643
Total Steamers . . .	5,148	4,328,193	847

2. SEA-GOING SAILING VESSELS.

States	Number	Tonnage	Average Tonnage
Great Britain	20,832	5,320,089	255
United States	6,786	2,132,838	314
Norway	3,930	1,137,177	289
Italy	4,220	1,126,032	266
Germany	3,834	893,952	233
France	3,973	768,059	193
Spain	2,867	540,211	188
Netherlands	1,447	397,232	274
Greece	1,955	392,894	201
Russia	1,327	347,744	263
Austria	965	336,113	348
Sweden	1,827	327,409	177
Denmark	1,226	170,834	139
Portugal	415	93,815	226
Turkey	224	34,711	168
Belgium	46	14,704	319
Other States	407	152,022	373
Total Sailing Vessels .	56,281	14,185,836	252
Total Steamers and Sailing Vessels	61,429	18,514,029	301

VII.

PROGRESS OF BRITISH SHIPPING IN A GENERATION.

TONNAGE OF AGGREGATE SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED WITH CARGOES
IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Years	Ships under the British Flag	Ships under Foreign Flags	Total	Distribution	
				British Ships	Foreign Shipping
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1843	5,646,834	2,031,957	7,678,491	73·5	26·5
1844	5,691,680	2,219,720	7,911,400	71·9	28·1
1845	6,617,110	2,715,675	9,332,785	70·9	29·1
1846	6,614,156	2,875,740	9,589,896	70·9	30·0
1847	7,444,750	3,365,543	10,810,293	68·9	31·1
1848	7,574,192	3,056,506	10,630,698	71·2	28·8
1849	8,152,557	3,348,620	11,501,177	70·9	29·1
1850	8,039,308	3,981,866	12,020,674	66·9	33·1
1851	8,535,252	4,936,125	13,471,377	63·4	36·6
1852	8,727,136	4,875,614	13,602,750	64·2	35·8
1853	9,064,705	6,316,456	15,381,161	58·9	41·1
1854	9,473,640	6,296,638	15,770,278	60·1	39·9
1855	9,211,008	6,156,124	15,367,132	59·9	40·1
1856	10,970,123	6,932,875	17,902,998	61·3	38·7
1857	11,636,257	7,435,122	19,071,379	61·0	39·0
1858	11,114,330	7,645,631	18,759,961	59·2	40·8
1859	11,614,671	7,719,935	19,334,606	60·1	39·9
1860	12,119,454	8,718,464	20,837,918	58·2	41·8
1861	13,149,545	8,775,438	21,924,983	60·0	40·0
1862	13,992,108	8,458,549	22,450,657	62·3	37·7
1863	15,263,047	7,762,116	23,025,163	66·3	33·7
1864	16,409,413	7,065,471	23,474,884	69·9	30·1
1865	17,413,643	7,572,202	24,985,845	69·7	30·3
1866	19,169,967	8,117,317	27,287,284	70·3	29·7
1867	19,942,872	8,246,157	28,189,029	70·7	29·3
1868	20,474,621	8,850,055	29,324,676	69·8	30·2
1869	21,355,939	9,047,745	30,403,684	70·2	29·8
1870	22,243,039	9,381,641	31,624,680	70·3	29·7
1871	24,646,703	10,856,094	35,502,797	69·4	30·6
1872	25,714,276	11,440,016	37,154,292	69·5	30·5

VIII.

**THE IMPORT MARKETS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM
IN 1872 AND 1873.**

Imports into the United Kingdom from Foreign Countries and British Possessions	Nine months ended 30th Sept.		Rank in 1872	Rank in 1871
	1872	1873		
	£	£	No.	
FIRST GROUP:—				
United States of America	41,959,084	55,431,555	1	1
France	29,382,869	31,694,392	2	2
British India	26,977,586	22,629,260	3	3
Australasia	14,229,939	15,368,181	5	4
Russia	16,700,463	15,246,115	4	5
Germany	13,324,930	14,625,351	6	6
SECOND GROUP:—				
Netherlands	9,713,923	9,640,957	8	7
Egypt	11,458,432	9,584,533	7	8
Belgium	9,667,898	9,531,598	9	9
Spain	6,382,617	8,034,171	12	10
China	8,954,540	7,596,062	10	11
Sweden and Norway	6,332,377	7,479,292	13	12
Dominion of Canada	4,743,821	6,248,317	14	13
Brazil	7,825,394	6,059,026	11	14
THIRD GROUP:—				
British West India Islands	4,716,461	4,110,174	15	15
Cuba and Porto Rico	4,250,804	3,980,081	17	16
Peru	3,262,603	3,711,160	18	17
Ceylon	2,520,569	3,573,897	22	18
Chili	4,421,223	3,482,906	16	19
Portugal	3,217,078	3,353,576	19	20
Italy	3,118,337	3,025,131	20	21
Denmark	2,512,758	2,924,124	23	22
Cape of Good Hope	2,165,340	2,633,857	25	23
Singapore and the Straits Settlements	2,628,097	2,409,351	21	24
Turkey in Europe	2,204,427	2,332,647	24	25
FOURTH GROUP:—				
Argentine Confederation	1,248,587	1,738,595	26	26
British Guiana	1,106,522	1,506,617	29	27
Mauritius	1,192,076	1,123,052	27	28
Philippine Islands	960,190	1,114,996	31	29
Uruguay	983,832	951,342	30	30
Greece	1,175,557	889,097	28	31
Colombia	786,297	855,952	32	32
Austria	678,903	624,324	33	33

IX.

**THE EXPORT MARKETS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.
IN 1872 AND 1873.**

Exports of British home produce to Foreign Countries and British Possessions	Nine months ended 30th Sept.		Rank in 1872	Rank in 1873
	1872	1873		
	£	£	No.	No.
FIRST GROUP:—				
United States of America	32,645,569	27,751,690	1	1
Germany	23,527,701	21,117,812	2	2
British India	14,153,105	15,125,285	3	3
France	12,861,540	12,839,098	4	4
Netherlands	11,865,888	12,452,527	5	5
Australasia	9,313,775	11,980,911	6	6
SECOND GROUP:—				
Dominion of Canada	8,238,393	6,916,771	7	7
Russia	4,820,416	6,857,344	11	8
Italy	4,819,699	5,513,140	12	9
Brazil	5,488,248	5,506,389	8	10
Belgium	4,657,678	5,414,570	13	11
Egypt	4,873,509	4,673,723	10	12
China	5,332,204	3,966,041	9	13
Turkey in Europe	3,500,920	3,708,961	14	14
Sweden and Norway	2,286,856	3,559,469	18	15
THIRD GROUP:—				
Argentine Confederation	2,758,037	2,900,082	15	16
Spain	2,527,996	2,841,509	16	17
Cape of Good Hope	2,272,911	2,703,506	21	18
Hong Kong	2,076,653	2,622,956	22	19
Chili	2,276,767	2,451,997	20	20
Cuba and Porto Rico	2,043,339	2,325,945	23	21
Portugal	1,683,040	2,305,831	19	22
Colombia	2,299,882	2,299,567	17	23
Peru	1,979,374	2,026,865	24	24
FOURTH GROUP:—				
Denmark	1,526,208	1,905,020	28	25
Singapore and the Straits Settlements	1,796,897	1,599,740	25	26
British West India Islands	1,635,685	1,585,044	26	27
Uruguay	1,276,760	1,402,940	29	28
Japan	1,579,602	1,330,100	27	29
Austria	1,083,011	1,156,795	30	30
Ceylon	739,587	759,090	31	31
Malta	574,636	744,577	32	32
Greece	598,117	731,502	33	33

X.

DEBTS AND REVENUE OF THE PRINCIPLE STATES OF
EUROPE AND AMERICA.

States.	Financial year.	Debt.	Revenue.	Years of Revenue represented by Debt.
		£	£	Years.
<i>Europe:—</i>				
Austria-Hungary	1873	346,926,906	57,086,432	6
Belgium	1873	36,981,960	7,336,964	5
Denmark	1872	12,747,589	2,287,392	5½
France	1873	748,790,082	100,040,804	7½
Germany:—				
Prussia	1873	67,356,837	31,506,520	2½
Bavaria	1872	35,446,396	9,182,355	4
Württemberg	1872	14,964,133	2,030,046	7¼
Saxony	1872	17,247,169	2,062,937	8½
Great Britain and Ireland	1873	784,972,103	76,608,770	10¼
Greece	1872	15,512,000	1,217,964	12¾
Italy	1872	360,807,407	61,933,401	6
Netherlands	1873	78,416,152	8,356,143	9½
Portugal	1873	72,833,000	4,103,421	18
Russia	1873	375,000,000	68,109,285	5½
Spain	1871	261,475,000	27,901,746	9½
Sweden and Norway	1873	8,548,265	4,357,060	2
Switzerland	1872	855,866	1,026,290	¾
Turkey	1873	215,000,000	19,488,375	11
<i>America:—</i>				
Argentine Confedera- tion	1873	15,036,303	3,721,324	4
Bolivia	1873	3,200,000	1,400,000	2¼
Brazil	1872	90,000,000	9,258,621	10
Canada, Dominion of	1872	24,480,038	5,963,566	4
Chili	1872	5,288,950	1,854,984	3
Colombia	1870	9,929,200	2,350,000	4
Honduras	1872	5,990,108	97,000	62
Mexico	1871	79,100,000	3,700,000	22
Peru	1872	40,720,000	5,898,235	7
United States	1873	446,896,598	66,747,640	6¾
Uruguay	1872	10,600,000	1,017,160	10
Venezuela	1872	20,000,000	878,520	23

PART I.

THE STATES OF EUROPE.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

(OESTERREICH-UNGARISCHE MONARCHIE.)

Reigning Emperor and Family.

Franz Joseph I., Emperor of Austria, and King of Hungary, born August 18, 1830, the son of Archduke Franz Karl and of Archduchess Sophie, Princess of Bavaria. Educated for the military career; appointed Governor of Bohemia, April 5, 1848; took part in the battle of Santa-Lucia, near Verona, May 6, 1848; declared of age, December 1, 1848. Proclaimed Emperor of Austria after the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I., and the renunciation of the crown by his father, December 2, 1848; crowned King of Hungary, and took the oath on the Hungarian Constitution, June 8, 1867. Married April 24, 1854, to

Elisabeth, Empress of Austria, and Queen of Hungary, born December 24, 1837, the daughter of Duke Maximilian in Bavaria. Offspring of the union are three children: 1. Archduchess *Gisela*, born July 12, 1856; married April 20, 1873, to Prince Leopold, second son of Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, uncle of King Ludwig II.; 2. Archduke *Rudolf*, heir-apparent, born August 21, 1858; 3. Archduchess *Maria*, born April 22, 1868.

Brothers of the Emperor.—1. Archduke *Karl Ludwig*, field-marshal-lieutenant in the Imperial army, born July 30, 1833; married, in first nuptials, Oct. 21, 1862, to Princess Annunciata, born March 24, 1843, daughter of the late King Ferdinando II. of Naples; widower, May 4, 1871. Married, in second nuptials, April 20, 1873, to Princess Maria Braganza, born August 24, 1855. Offspring of the first union are three sons and one daughter, namely, Franz, born December 18, 1863; Otto, born April 21, 1865; Ferdinand, born December 27, 1868; and Margaret, born May 13, 1870. 2. Archduke *Ludwig*, major-general in the Imperial army, born May 15, 1842.

Father of the Emperor.—Archduke *Franz Karl*, born Dec. 7, 1802, second son of the late Emperor Franz I. Renounced the throne in favour of his eldest son, Dec. 2, 1848; married Nov. 4, 1824, to Princess *Sophie* of Bavaria; widower, May 28, 1872.

Uncle and Aunt of the Emperor.—1. Emperor *Ferdinand I.*, born April 19, 1793, eldest son of the late Emperor Franz I.;

succeeded his father March 2, 1835; abdicated the throne in favour of his nephew, Dec. 2, 1848; married Feb. 27, 1831, to Empress Anna, born Sept. 19, 1803. 2. Princess *Maria Clementina*, born March 1, 1798; married, July 28, 1816, to Leopoldo, Prince of Salerno, royal Prince of Naples; widow March 10, 1851.

Other Relations of the Emperor.—1. Archduke *Albrecht*, born Aug. 3, 1817, son of the late Archduke Karl, the celebrated general; field-marshal and commander-in-chief of the army of the Empire, 1868–69; married, May 1, 1844, to Princess Hildegarde of Bavaria, who died April 2, 1864. Offspring of the union is one daughter, Maria Theresa, born July 15, 1845; married, Jan. 18, 1865, to Prince Philipp of Württemberg. 2. Archduke *Karl Ferdinand*, commander-in-chief of the 4th corps d'armée, and commanding general in Moravia and Silesia, born July 29, 1818, brother of the preceding Archduke Albrecht; married, April 18, 1854, to Archduchess Elisabeth of Austria, born Jan. 17, 1831. Offspring of the union are three sons, Friedrich, born June 4, 1856, Karl, born Sept. 5, 1860, Eugen Ferdinand, born May 21, 1863, and one daughter, Marie Christina, born July 21, 1858. 3. Archduke *Wilhelm*, inspector-general of the artillery, born April 21, 1827, brother of the two preceding archdukes. 4. Archduke *Leopold*, inspector-general of the Imperial corps of engineers, born June 6, 1823, the son of Archduke Rainer, fifth brother of the Emperor Franz I. 5. Archduke *Ernst*, commander of the 3rd corps d'armée, born Aug. 8, 1824, the brother of the preceding Archduke Leopold. 6. Archduke *Sigismund*, commander of the 45th regiment of Imperial infantry, born Jan. 7, 1826, the brother of the two preceding archdukes. 7. Archduke *Rainer*, administrator of the Imperial academy of sciences, born Jan. 11, 1827, brother of the three preceding archdukes; married, February 21, 1852, to Archduchess Marie Caroline, daughter of the late Archduke Karl of Austria. 8. Archduke *Heinrich*, major-general in the Imperial army, born May 9, 1828, brother of the four preceding archdukes; married, February 4, 1868, to Leopoldine Hoffmann, elevated Countess Waldeck.

Besides the above, there are nineteen other Archdukes and Archduchesses of Austria, members of the formerly reigning branches of Tuscany and of Modena. Head of the first branch is Archduke Ferdinand, born June 10, 1835, nominal Grand Duke of Tuscany from July 21, 1859, to March 22, 1860, now resident at Salzburg; head of the second branch is Archduke Francisco, born June 1, 1819, Duke of Modena from 1846 to 1860, now resident at Vienna.

The Imperial family of Austria descend from Rudolf von Habsburg, a German Count, born 1218, who was elected Kaiser of the Holy Roman Empire in 1276. The male line died out in 1740 with

Emperor Karl VI., whose only daughter, Maria Theresa, gave her hand to Duke Franz of Tuscany, afterwards Kaiser Franz I. of Germany, of the House of Lorraine, who thereby became the founder of the new line of Habsburg-Lorraine. Maria Theresa was succeeded, in 1780, by her son Joseph II., who, dying in 1790, left the Crown to his brother Leopold II., at whose death, in 1792, his son Franz I. ascended the throne, who reigned till 1835, and having been married four times, left a large family, the members of which and their descendants form the present Imperial House. Franz was the first sovereign who assumed the title of Emperor, or 'Kaiser,' of Austria, previous to being compelled by Napoleon to renounce the Imperial Crown of Germany, for more than five centuries in the Habsburg family. The assumption of the title of Kaiser of Austria took place on August 11, 1804. Franz I. was succeeded by his son, the Emperor Ferdinand IV., on whose abdication, Dec. 2, 1848, the Crown fell to his nephew the present Emperor-King Franz Joseph I.

The present Emperor-King has a civil list of 7,300,000 florins, or 730,000*l.*: one moiety of this sum, 3,650,000 florins, or 365,000*l.*, is paid to him as Emperor of Austria, out of the revenue of German-Austria, and the other moiety as King of Hungary, out of the revenue of Hungary. The Austrian portion of the civil list was raised from 2,650,000 to 3,650,000 florins in July, 1872.

The following is a list of the sovereigns of Austria, descendants of Rudolf of Habsburg, with the date of their accession:—

House of Habsburg.

Rudolf I.	1278	Matthias	1611
Albert I.	1291	Ferdinand II.	1619
*Friedrich III.	1308	Ferdinand III.	1637
*Albert II.	1313	Leopold I.	1657
*Rudolf II.	1358	Joseph I.	1705
*Albert III.	1365	Karl II.	1711
*Albert IV.	1395	*Maria Theresa	1740
Albert V. (Albert II. of Germany)	1404		
Friedrich IV. (Friedrich III. of Germany)	1439		
Maximilian I.	1493		
Karl I. (Karl V. of Germany)	1519		
Ferdinand I.	1556		
Maximilian II.	1564		
Rudolf III. (Rudolf II. of Germany).	1576		

House of Habsburg-Lorraine.

Joseph II.	1780
Leopold II.	1790
Franz I. (Franz II. of Germany)	1792
*Ferdinand IV.	1835
*Franz Joseph I.	1848

The average reign of the above twenty-six sovereigns of the House of Habsburg, who ruled over Austria for nearly six centuries, filling likewise, with the exception of those marked by an asterisk, the throne of Germany (see page 92), and crowned Kings of Hungary since Ferdinand I., comprises a term of twenty-two years.

Constitution and Government.

Since the year 1867, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy forms a bipartite state, consisting of a German, or 'Cisleithan,' monarchy, and a Magyar, or 'Transleithan,' kingdom, the former officially designated as Austria, and the latter as Hungary. Each of the two countries has its own parliament, ministers, and government, while the connecting ties between them consists in the person of the hereditary sovereign, in a common army, navy, and diplomacy, and in a controlling body known as the Delegations. The Delegations form a parliament of 120 members, one-half of whom are chosen by and represent the legislature of Austria, and the other half that of Hungary, the Upper House of each returning 20, and the Lower House 40 delegates. On subjects affecting the common affairs (*Gemeinsame Angelegenheiten*), the Delegations have a decisive vote, and their resolutions require neither the confirmation nor approbation of the representative assemblies in which they have their source. The ordinary mode of procedure for the Delegations is to sit and vote in two chambers, the 60 deputies of Austria Proper forming the one, and the 60 of Hungary the other. But it is provided that if no agreement can be arrived at in this manner, the two bodies must meet together, and, without further debate, give their final vote, which is binding for the whole Empire. The jurisdiction of the Delegations is limited to Foreign Affairs and War. Each of these has its own executive department, the finances of the two being in charge of a third. The departments thus formed are:—

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the Whole Empire.—Count Gyula *Andrássy*, of *Csik-Szent-Király* and *Kraszna-Horka*, born March 8, 1823; representative of Zemplin in the Hungarian Diet, 1847-49; ambassador of Hungary to the Sultan of Turkey, 1849; exiled 1849-60; re-elected representative of the district of Zemplin in the Hungarian Diet, 1861; President of the council of ministers of Hungary, Feb. 17, 1867, to Oct. 31, 1871; appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Whole Empire, Nov. 14, 1871.

2. The Ministry of War for the Whole Empire.—Field Marshal Baron Franz *Kuhn von Kuhnenfeld*; nominated Minister of War for the Whole Empire, Dec. 29, 1867.

3. The Ministry of Finance for the Whole Empire.—Baron Ludwig von *Holzgethan*, formerly Minister of Finance of Austria; appointed Minister of Finance for the Whole Empire, Jan. 16, 1872.

The above ministers are responsible for the discharge of their official functions to the Delegations.

German-Austria, or Austria Proper.

The first constitution of Austria, called also 'Cisleithania,' was

granted under date of March 4, 1849, but this was repealed by an Imperial decree of Dec. 31, 1851, which substituted a more absolute form of government; and, during the following years, new edicts altered the public charter. An Imperial diploma, dated Oct. 20, 1860, followed by a decree, or 'Patent,' of February 26, 1861, laid the basis of a new Constitution, which, after a suspension from 1865 to 1867, was put in force in December, 1867, with modifications rendered necessary by the recognition of the independence of Hungary. The main features of this Constitution are a double Legislature, consisting, first, of the Provincial Diets, representing the various states of the monarchy, and secondly, a Central Diet, called the Reichsrath or Council of the Empire. There are seventeen Provincial Diets, namely, for Bohemia, Dalmatia, Galicia, Upper Austria, Lower Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Bukowina, Moravia, Silesia, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Gorizia, Istra, and Trieste. The Diets of all these provinces are formed in nearly the same manner, only differing in the number of deputies. Each consists of only one assembly, composed, 1st, of the archbishop and bishops of the Roman Catholic and Oriental Greek churches and the chancellors of universities; 2nd, of the representatives of great estates, elected by all landowners paying not less than 100 florins, or 10%, taxes; 3rd, of the representatives of towns, elected by those citizens who possess municipal rights; 4th, of the representative members; and 5th, of the representatives of rural communes, elected by deputies called 'Wahlmänner,' returned by all inhabitants who pay a small amount of direct taxation. The Provincial Diets are competent to make laws concerning local administration, particularly those affecting county taxation, the cultivation of the soil, educational, church and charitable institutions, and public works.

The Reichsrath, or Parliament of the western part of the Empire, consists of an Upper and a Lower House. The Upper House (Herren-haus) is formed, 1st, of the princes of the Imperial family who are of age, twelve in number in 1873; 2nd, of a number of nobles—fifty-three in the present Reichsrath—possessing large landed property, in whose families the dignity is hereditary; 3rd, of the archbishops, nine in number, and bishops, seven in number, who are of princely title, inherent to their episcopal seat; and 4th, of any other life-members nominated by the emperor, on account of being distinguished in art or science, or who have rendered signal services to Church or State—one hundred in the present Reichsrath. The Lower House (Abgeordnetenhaus), formerly composed of 230 members, nominated by the seventeen Provincial Diets of Austria, consists, under a new law passed in 1873, of 353 members, elected by the direct vote of all citizens who

are of age and possessed of a small property qualification. At the first meeting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath elected under the new law, November 4 1873, there were 79 deputies natives of Bohemia, 37 of Moravia, and 61 natives of Galacia and the Polish provinces, the rest being made up of members of German nationality. The emperor nominates the presidents, and vice-presidents of both Chambers of the Reichsrath, the remaining functionaries being chosen by the members of the two Houses. It is incumbent upon the head of the State to assemble the Reichsrath annually. The rights which, in consequence of the diploma of Oct. 20, 1860, and the 'Patent' of Feb. 26, 1861, are conferred upon the Reichsrath, are as follows:—1st, *Consent* to all laws relating to military duty; 2nd, *Co-operation* in the legislature on trade and commerce, customs, banking, posting, telegraph, and railway matters; 3rd, *Examination* of the estimates of the income and expenditure of the State; of the bills on taxation, public loans, and conversion of the funds; and general control of the public debt. To give validity to bills passed by the Reichsrath, the consent of both Chambers is required, as well as the sanction of the head of the State. The members of both the Upper and the Lower House have the right to propose new laws on subjects within the competence of the Reichsrath; but in all other matters the initiative belongs solely to the Government.

The executive of Austria Proper consists of the following eight departments:—

1. The Presidency of the Council.—Prince Adolf *Auersperg*, born at Prague, July 21, 1821, youngest son of the late Prince Wilhelm *Auersperg*; entered the army of Austria, 1837; retired as major, 1866; elected Deputy to the Diet of Bohemia, 1867; President of the Diet, 1868–70; Civil Governor of the Duchy of Salzburg, 1870–71; appointed President of the Austrian Council of Ministers, November 25, 1871.

2. The Ministry of the Interior.—Baron Joseph *Lasser von Bollheim*, born at Salzburg, September 30, 1815; Deputy of Salzburg to the first Austrian Reichstag, 1848; Under-Secretary in the Ministry of the Interior, 1851–60; Civil Governor of the Tyrol, 1868–71; appointed Minister of the Interior, November 25, 1871.

3. The Ministry of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Dr. Karl *von Stremayr*, born at Graz, Styria, October 30, 1823; Deputy to the German National Assembly at Frankfurt, 1848; Professor of Jurisprudence at the University of Graz, 1850–70; appointed Minister of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, November 25, 1871.

4. The Ministry of Finance.—Baron von *Pretis-Cagnodo*; governor of the Coast-land, 1870–72; appointed Minister of Finance, January 16, 1872.

5. The Ministry of Commerce.—Dr. Anton *Bankhaus*, born at Mieschlop, Bohemia, November 8, 1825; Under-Secretary in the Ministry of the Interior, 1850–59; Deputy to the Bohemian Diet, 1867; appointed Minister of Commerce, November 25, 1871.

6. The Ministry of Agriculture.—Johann von *Chlumetzky*, born in Moravia, 1824; Vice-Governor of Moravia, 1868–70; appointed Minister of Agriculture, November 25, 1871.

7. The Ministry of National Defence (*Landesvertheidigung*)—Colonel Julius *Horst*, appointed March 23, 1872.

8. The Ministry of Justice.—Dr. Julius *Glaser*, born at Portelberg, Bohemia, March 19, 1831; Professor of Criminal Jurisprudence at the University of Vienna; Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, 1868–70; appointed Minister of Justice, November 25, 1871.

The responsibility of ministers for acts committed in the discharge of their official functions was established by a bill which passed the Reichsrath in July, 1867, and received the sanction of the emperor on the 21st of December, 1870.

Hungary.

The constitution of the eastern part of the empire, or the kingdom of Hungary, including Hungary Proper, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania, dates from the foundation of the kingdom about 895. There exists no charter, or constitutional code, but in place of it are fundamental statutes, published at long intervals of time. The principal of them, the 'Bulla Aurea' of King Andrew II., was granted in 1222, and defined the form of Government as an Aristocratic Monarchy. The Hungarian Constitution has been repeatedly suspended and partially disregarded, until, at the end of the armed struggle of 1849, it was decreed to be forfeited by the rebellion of the nation. This decree was repealed in 1860, and the present sovereign, on the 8th of June, 1867, swore to maintain the Constitution, and was crowned King of Hungary.

The legislative power rests conjointly in the King and the Diet, or Reichstag. The latter consists of an upper and a lower house, the first known as the House of Magnates, and the second as the House of Representatives. The House of Magnates was composed, in the session of 1873, of 410 members, namely 3 Princes of the reigning house; 31 Archbishops and Bishops of the Roman Catholic and Greek churches; 371 Peers of Hungary; 2 deputies of Croatia and Slavonia, and 3 of Transylvania.

The lower house, or House of Representatives of Hungary, is composed of representatives of the nation, elected by the vote of all citizens, of full age, who pay direct taxes to the amount of eight gulden, or 16s., per annum. No distinction is made, either as regards

electors or representatives, on account of race or religion. New elections must take place every three years. By the electoral law in force in the session of 1873, the House of Representatives consisted of 444 members, of which number 334 were deputies of Hungarian towns and county districts, 35 delegates of Croatia and Slavonia, and 75 of Transylvania.

The executive of the kingdom is in a responsible ministry, consisting of a president and nine departments, namely :—

The Presidency of the Council.—Joseph *von Szlávy*, Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce of Hungary from July, 1870, to December, 1872; appointed President of the Council of Ministers of the Kingdom of Hungary, December 5, 1872.

1. The Ministry of National Defence (*Landesvertheidigung*).—J. *von Szlávy*, appointed December 5, 1872.

2. The Ministry near the King's person (*ad latus*).—Baron *Wenckheim*, appointed Minister *ad latus*, March, 1871.

3. The Ministry of Finance.—Charles *Kerkápolyi*, appointed 1870.

4. The Ministry of the Interior.—Count *Szapary*, appointed March 7, 1873.

5. The Ministry of Education and of Public Worship.—Dr. Augustine *Trefort*, appointed September 5, 1872.

6. The Ministry of Justice.—Dr. Theodor *Pauler*, formerly Professor of Jurisprudence at the University of Pesth; Minister of Education and Public Worship, March 1871 to September 1872; appointed Minister of Justice, September 5, 1872.

7. The Ministry of Public Works.—Louis *Tisza*, appointed Minister of Public Works, March 1871.

8. The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.—Count Joseph *von Zichy*, appointed December 5, 1872.

9. The Ministry for Croatia and Slavonia.—Count *Pejácsevich*, appointed March 1871.

The sovereign of Hungary, though acknowledged Emperor of Austria-Hungary, is styled 'king' in all public acts.

Church and Education.

The State religion of Austria is the Roman Catholic, but there is complete toleration for all dissenters from it, of whatever form of belief. According to the returns of the last census, rather more than 66½ per cent. of the inhabitants of the Empire are Roman Catholics, while of the remainder 11 per cent. are Greek Catholics; 10 per cent. Evangelical Protestants, and 9 per cent. Byzantine Greeks. The following table shows the numbers, in thousands, of the various religious denominations, and the relative per-centage of each, in Austria and in Hungary, as well as in the whole Empire.

	Austria		Hungary		Whole Empire	
	Numbers in 000	per cent.	Numbers in 000	per cent.	Numbers in 000	per cent.
Roman Catholics . .	15,766	80.4	7,120	48.0	23,265	66.4
Greek Catholics . .	2,303	11.7	1,498	10.1	3,861	11.0
Evangel. Protestants .	351	1.7	3,088	20.8	3,495	10.0
Byzantine Greeks . .	490	2.5	2,630	17.7	3,166	9.0
Jews	683	3.5	428	2.9	1,121	3.2
Unitarians	—	—	54	0.3	55	0.2
Catholic Armenians .	4	—	9	0.1	13	0.1
Other Sects	6	0.2	2	—	8	0.1
Total	19,603	100	14,830	100	34,984	100

The ecclesiastical hierarchy of Austria comprises 11 Roman Catholic archbishops—of Vienna, Salzburg, Görz, Prag, Olmütz, Lemberg, Zara, Gran, Erlau, Kalocsa, and Agram; 2 Greek Catholic archbishops—at Lemberg and Blasendorf; 1 Greek Byzantine archbishop, and 1 Catholic Armenian archbishop. The Roman Catholic Church has further 57 bishops, with chapters and consistories, and 43 abbots of ancient endowed monasteries, in Austria, Styria, Illyria, Bohemia, and Moravia. Hungary has 22 abbots with endowments, 124 titular abbots, 41 endowed, 29 titular prebendaries, and 3 college foundations. Transylvania has 3 titular abbots, and upwards of 150 monasteries and convents; and Galicia 70 monasteries. The Greek United Church has 1 archbishop and 1 bishop in Galicia, and 5 bishops in Hungary. The Armenian Catholic Church has an archbishop at Lemberg. The Archbishop of Carlowitz is head of the Greek Church, with 10 bishops and 60 protopapas, or deans. Very extensive powers, secured by a special Concordate with the Pontifical government, were formerly possessed by the Roman Catholic clergy in Cisleithan Austria, but the whole of these were swept away in 1867 and 1868, by a series of laws enacted by the Reichsrath, the last and most important of which—passed in April 1868—established civil marriage, and the perfect equality of all religious creeds.

The extent of landed property in Austria belonging to the Roman Catholic Church is very considerable. Though reduced in number within the last half century, there are still nearly 300 abbeys, and above 500 convents in the empire. The Protestants have no churches endowed by the state, the clergy being chosen and supported by their congregations.

Education until very recently was in a greatly backward state in Austria, the bulk of the agricultural population, constituting two-thirds of the inhabitants of the Empire, being almost entirely illite-

rate. During the last twenty years, however, vigorous efforts have been made to bring about an improvement, by founding schools, and appointing teachers, partly at the expense of communes, and partly, but less, at that of the state. It was enacted by a series of decrees issued in the years 1848 and 1849, that education should be general and compulsory, and the principle, though not adhered to in Transleithan Austria, nor in those parts of Cisleithan Austria inhabited by people belonging to the Slavonian race, was fully carried out among the Germanic population of the empire. In the major part of German Austria, the law enforces the compulsory attendance in the 'Volks-schulen,' or National Schools, of all children between the ages of six and twelve, and parents are liable to punishment for neglect. It is very rare, however, that cases occur in which penalties for non-attendance at school have to be enforced. The cost of public education mainly falls on the communes, but of late years the state has come forward to assist in the establishment of schools for primary education.

There are seven universities in the empire, at Vienna, Prague, Pesth, Graz, Innsbruck, Cracow, and Lemberg. Four of these, the high schools at Vienna, Prague, Graz, and Innsbruck, are called German Universities, and were attended as follows in 1872 :—

	Vienna	Prague	Graz	Innsbruck
<i>Professors and Teachers :</i>				
Ordinary Professors . . .	68	48	40	41
Extraordinary „ . . .	38	22	10	7
Assistant „ . . .	86	21	17	9
Teachers of Languages, &c. .	8	6	3	1
Total . . .	200	97	70	58
<i>Students :</i>				
Faculty of Theology . . .	198	207	103	197
„ Jurisprudence . . .	1,304	640	312	104
„ Philosophy . . .	679	265	143	148
„ Medicine . . .	1,383	500	292	79
Total Matriculated Students .	3,564	1,612	850	528
Non-Marticulated Students .	317	97	76	84
Total . . .	3,881	1,709	926	612

Of the other Universities, Pesth, the high school of Hungary, had, in 1872, 53 professors and 1,700 students, and Cracow and Lemberg, the high schools for Galicia and the other Slavonian provinces, together 70 professors and 1,800 students.

Revenue and Expenditure.

In accordance with the political constitution of the Austrian empire, which recognises three distinct parliaments, there are also three distinct budgets: the first, that of the Delegations, for the whole empire; the second, that of the Reichsrath, for Austria; and the third, that of the Hungarian diet, for the kingdom of Hungary.

By an agreement, or so-called 'compromise,' entered into, in February 1868, between the governments and legislatures of Austria and Hungary, the former has to pay seventy and the latter thirty per cent. towards the 'common expenditure of the empire,' not including the interest of the national debt.

The Whole Empire.

The total expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, for the 'common affairs of the Empire,' was as follows for the year 1871:—

	Florins	£
<i>Ordinary Expenditure:—</i>		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	4,116,472	411,647
Ministry of War { Army, 82,546,667 } { Navy, 8,170,000 }	90,616,667	9,061,666
Ministry of Finance	1,880,695	188,069
Total	96,713,834	9,671,383
<i>Extraordinary Expenditure:—</i>		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	147,715	14,771
Ministry of War { Army, 22,450,809 } { Navy, 3,183,700 }	25,634,509	2,563,450
Ministry of Finance	5,115	511
Total	25,787,339	2,578,732
Total expenditure for 1871	122,501,173	12,250,115

The chief source of revenue directly apportioned to meet the expenditure for the common affairs of the Empire is that derived from the customs, which produced 12,199,700 florins, or 1,219,970*l.*, in the year 1871. The receipts from all other sources amounted to 5,468,159 florins, or 546,815*l.* The following table gives the summary of the total direct receipts, and the total expenditure of the government of the Whole Empire for the year 1871:—

	Florins	£
Total Revenue from customs, &c.	17,667,859	1,776,785
„ Expenditure	122,501,173	12,250,117
Deficit	104,833,314	10,483,331

The accrued deficit of 1871 had to be covered by the two portions of the Empire as follows:—Austria (70 per cent.), 73,383,320 florins, or 7,338,332*l.*; kingdom of Hungary (30 per cent.) 31,449,994 florins, or 3,144,999*l.*

The budget estimates for the year 1872 fixed the expenditure for the common affairs of the Empire at 110,647,498 florins, or 11,064,749*l.*, with calculated receipts of 17,208,883 florins, or 1,720,888*l.*, leaving a deficit of 93,438,615 florins, or 9,343,861*l.*

To cover the deficit of 1872, the Austrian monarchy had to contribute 65,407,315 florins, or 6,540,731*l.*; and the kingdom of Hungary 28,031,584 florins, or 2,803,158*l.*

In the budget estimates for the year 1873, the ordinary expenditure was estimated at 97,771,776 florins, or 9,777,177*l.*, and the extraordinary expenditure at 11,149,328 florins, or 1,114,932*l.*, being a total of 108,921,104 florins, or 10,892,110*l.* The direct receipts, from customs were estimated at 15,562,500 florins, or 1,556,250*l.*, and from other sources at 6,236,000 florins, or 623,600*l.*, leaving a deficit of 87,122,604 florins, or 8,712,260*l.*, to be covered by contributions from Austria Proper to the amount of 70 per cent., and from Hungary to the amount of 30 per cent.

Austria Proper.

The public revenue and expenditure of Austria Proper, were as follows in each of the five years from 1868 to 1872, the last two representing estimates :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1868	32,023,052	37,223,355
1869	29,628,417	36,772,523
1870	31,987,901	37,019,734
1871	33,808,460	37,252,890
1872	35,782,824	37,898,701

There were, it will be seen, constant deficits in each of the five years, varying from two to seven millions sterling per annum. The deficits were covered by loans contracted partly at home, and partly in foreign countries.

The financial estimates for the year 1873 stated the gross sources of revenue to be as follows :—

Sources of Revenue	Florins	£
Direct taxes	90,344,000	9,034,400
Customs' duties	23,114,000	2,311,400
Salt monopoly	18,720,000	1,872,000
Tobacco monopoly	58,126,000	5,812,600
Stamps	14,000,000	1,400,000
Judicial fees	33,600,000	3,360,000
State lottery	15,260,000	1,526,000
Excise (Verzehrungsteuer)	58,762,300	5,876,230
State domains and mint	1,777,481	177,748
Post and telegraphs	19,322,000	1,932,200
Miscellaneous receipts	60,652,216	6,065,221
Total estimated revenue of 1873	393,677,697	39,367,769

The details of the estimated gross expenditure for the year 1873 were as follows:—

Branches of Expenditure	Florins	£
Imperial household	6,150,000	615,000
Imperial Cabinet Chancery	72,215	7,221
Reichsrath	564,364	56,436
Council of Ministers	615,000	61,500
Ministry of the Interior	18,380,610	1,838,061
" National Defence	8,910,000	891,000
" Public Education	13,842,708	1,384,270
" Agriculture	9,608,530	960,530
" Finance	77,902,490	7,790,249
" Justice	15,292,260	1,529,226
" Commerce and Public Works	32,105,760	3,210,576
Board of Control	148,200	14,820
Interest on public debt	93,928,280	9,392,828
Pensions and grants	18,356,423	1,835,642
Cisleithan portion of the Common Expenditure of the Empire, including War and Foreign Affairs	77,998,461	7,799,846
Total estimated expenditure of 1871	389,929,292	38,992,929

The largest branch of expenditure, as will be seen from the above statement, is the interest on the public debt, the burthen of which falls mainly on the Cisleithan part of the monarchy. This debt has grown up gradually since the middle of the last century. At the end of the Seven Years' War, in 1763, Austria had a debt of 150,000,000 florins, or 15,000,000*l.*, which grew to 283,000,000 florins, or 28,300,000*l.*, in 1781, and at the commencement of the French Revolution, in 1789, had risen to 349,000,000 florins, or 34,900,000*l.* From this period the debt grew in extraordinary proportions; rising to 825,000,000 florins, or 82,500,000*l.*, in 1815; to 987,000,000 florins, or 98,700,000*l.*, in 1820; to 1,084,000,000 florins, or 108,000,000*l.*, in 1830; to 1,250,000,000 florins, or 125,000,000*l.*, in 1848; and to 3,009,804,134 florins, or 300,980,413*l.*, in 1868. The war against Prussia and Italy, in the summer of 1866, increased the public debt by about 300,000,000 florins, or 30,000,000*l.*; but, on the other hand, freed Austria from the Lombardo-Venetian Debt, which, by the terms of the Peace of Prague, of August 23, 1866, was transferred to the kingdom of Italy. From 1789 until the present time, there was not a year in which the revenue of the State came up to the expenditure.

The following table gives the amount of the public debt of Austria Proper—including the debt of the Whole Empire, but exclusive of the special debt of Hungary—on the 1st of July, 1873:—

	Florins	£
Consolidated debt—old	1,319,009	131,900
" " new	2,571,414,392	257,141,439
Floating debt	492,535,671	49,253,567
Total	3,065,269,072	306,526,906

A foreign loan of 120,000,000 florins, or 12,000,000*l.*, known as the 'silver loan,' and repayable in coin, was added to the existing debt in November, 1873.

The total annual interest on the debt amounted, on the 1st of July, 1873, to 134,500,000 florins, or 13,450,000*l.* To this sum, the kingdom of Hungary had to contribute 40,350,000 florins, or 4,035,000*l.*, according to the terms of an agreement come to in May 1868 by the Delegations and the governments of the Austrian and Hungarian parts of the monarchy, by which the latter has to pay thirty per cent. towards the charges of the national debt of Austria, as then in existence. All subsequent loans were contracted separately by either Austria Proper or Hungary.

Hungary.

The public revenue and expenditure of Hungary, were as follows in each of the five years from 1868 to 1872 :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1868	16,038,200	15,787,571
1869	17,510,473	17,003,759
1870	21,154,100	21,065,200
1871	20,506 100	22,341,100
1872	20,680,500	24,205,800

It will be seen that while the years 1868 to 1870 showed each a surplus, the years 1871 and 1872 exhibited deficits, the last, after the provisionally ascertained returns of revenue and expenditure, amounting to 3,525,300*l.* The sources of the estimated revenue for the year 1873 were as follows :—

Sources of Revenue	Florins	£
Direct taxes	57,578,000	5,757,800
Indirect taxes and monopolies	69,202,000	6,920,200
State domains, mines, and mint	24,564,471	2,456,447
Post and telegraphs	7,628,340	762,834
Miscellaneous receipts	163,725	16,372
Total estimated revenue of 1873	159,136,536	15,913,653

The branches of the estimated gross expenditure for the year 1873 were as follows :—

Branches of Expenditure	Florins.	£
Royal Household	3,650,000	365,000
Royal Cabinet Chancery	61,229	6,123
Diet and Council of Ministers	1,049,680	104,968
Ministry 'ad latus'	71,820	7,182
" of Finance	61,943,036	6,194,303
" " the Interior	10,848,488	1,084,848
" " Education and Worship	3,244,190	324,419
" " Justice	3,925,300	392,530
" " Public Works	9,054,790	905,479
" " Agriculture and Commerce	9,460,290	946,029
Public Debt and Pensions	57,274,680	5,727,468
Transleithan Portion of the Common Expenditure of the Empire	31,449,994	3,144,999
Total estimated Expenditure for 1871 . .	197,126,520	19,712,652

The Hungarian Kingdom has a debt of its own, amounting, at the end of November 1873, to 274,000,000 florins, or 27,400,000*l*. The debt consists of four loans, the first, for the amount of 60,000,000 florins, or 6,000,000*l*., contracted, in June 1868, at Paris and Amsterdam; the second, of 24,000,000 florins, or 2,400,000*l*., issued, in April 1870, at Vienna and Frankfort; the third, of 40,000,000 florins, or 4,000,000*l*., contracted at Vienna in November 1872; and the fourth, for the amount of 150,000,000 florins, or 15,000,000*l*., issued at Vienna in November 1873.

Army and Navy.

1. ARMY.

According to official returns, Austria possessed, at the commencement of 1873, a standing army numbering 278,470 men on the peace-footing, and 838,700 on the war-footing, as follows:—

Description of Troops of Standing Army	Number	
	Peace footing	War footing
<i>Infantry:—</i>		
80 regiments of the line, each composed of 3 field battalions, 2 reserve battalions, and 1 depot battalion	121,840	485,440
14 Military frontier regiments, 6 of 3, and 8 of 4 battalions	12,307	53,823
1 regiment of 'Kaiser-jäger,' of Tyrol, and 33 battalions of 'Feld-jäger'	20,251	54,463
12 companies of ambulance and hospital service	1,180	3,876
Total of infantry	155,578	597,602
<i>Cavalry:—</i>		
14 regiments of dragoons, 12 heavy, and 2 light; 14 regiments of hussars; and 2 regiments of lancers		
Total of cavalry	35,793	58,794

Description of Troops of Standing Army—continued	Number	
	Peace-footing	War-footing
<i>Artillery:—</i>		
12 regiments of field-artillery, each of 14 batteries of 8 pieces	17,880	43,836
12 battalions of fortress, and 2 battalions of mountain artillery	7,778	18,938
Total of artillery	25,658	62,774
<i>Engineers and Train:—</i>		
2 regiments of 'Genie,' each of 4 battalions	4,662	13,240
1 regiment of pioneers, of 5 battalions	2,803	7,747
54 squadrons of 'Fuhrwesen,' or train	2,401	24,147
Total of engineers and train	9,866	45,134
<i>Miscellaneous Establishments:—</i>		
Military instruction	2,234	2,234
Topographical survey	128	128
Commissariat and clothing departments	3,795	7,200
Sanitary department	1,291	6,200
Arsenals, military stores, and buildings	3,000	4,500
Army studs	5,800	5,800
Military police and gendarmes	7,700	7,700
Total of miscellaneous establishments	23,858	33,762
Total, inclusive troops of reserve	278,470	838,700

The general staff of the army on active service, in June, 1873, comprised 2 field-m Marshals, 23 generals of infantry (Feldzeugmeister) and generals of cavalry; 56 generals of division, and 110 generals of brigade. There were besides, on the non-active list, 7 generals of infantry and generals of cavalry, 81 generals of division, and 188 generals of brigade.

By the terms of the 'Compromise' come to between Austria and Hungary, on which was based a law of army organisation, passed December 5, 1868, the military forces of the whole empire are divided into the Standing army, the Landwehr, or militia, and the Landsturm. Under the law of 1868, the total strength of the armed forces, including marine troops, is fixed, for a term of ten years, at 800,000 men, to which number Austria Proper has to contribute 470,368, and Hungary 319,632 men. The regiments of the Standing army are under the control of the Minister of War of the Empire, and the Landwehr under the control of the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers of Landesvertheidigung. All orders relating to great concentrating movements of troops must emanate from the Emperor-King, the supreme chief of the whole of the military and naval forces of the Empire.

The Standing army is formed, after the model of Prussia, by universal liability to arms. The term of service is ten years, three of which the soldier must spend in active service, after which he is enrolled for the remaining seven years in the army of reserve, with further liability to serve two years in the Landwehr.

Austria has 25 fortresses of the first and second rank, namely, Comorn, Carlsburg, Temesvar, Peterwardein, Eszek, Brod, Carlstadt, Castelnovo, Arad, Munkács, Cracow, Gradisca, Olmütz, Leopoldstadt, Prague, Brixen, Theresienstadt, Kufstein, Linz, Salzburg, Buda, Ragusa, Zara, Cattaro, and Pola. The last-named is the chief naval fortress of the empire.

2. NAVY.

The naval forces of Austria consisted, in April 1873, according to official returns, of 47 steamers of a total burthen of 94,990 tons, and 16,545 horse-power, besides 6 tenders, of 1,060 tons, and 366 horse-power, and 15 sailing vessels. The following table gives the names of the principal men-of-war with their horse-power, guns, and tonnage:—

STEAMERS	Horse-power	Guns	Tonnage
<i>Iron-clad Line of Battle Ships:—</i>			
Lissa	1,000	12	5,711
Kaiser	800	10	5,427
<i>Iron-clad Frigates:—</i>			
Ferdinand Max	800	16	4,757
Habsburg	800	16	4,757
Juan d'Austria	650	12	3,330
Kaiser Max	650	12	3,330
Prince Eugen	650	12	3,330
Drache	500	10	2,824
Salamander	500	10	2,824
<i>Screw Frigates:—</i>			
Novarra	500	45	2,497
Schwarzenberg	400	46	2,514
Adria	300	29	2,198
Donau	300	29	2,198
<i>Screw Corvettes:—</i>			
Dandolo	230	22	1,594
Erzherzog Friedrich	230	22	1,474
Helgoland	400	6	1,635
<i>First-class Gunboats:—</i>			
Dalmat	230	4	869
Hum	230	4	869
Velebich	230	4	869
Seehund	230	4	852
Streiter	230	4	852

STEAMERS—continued.	Horse-power	Guns	Tonnage
<i>First-class Gunboats,—continued:—</i>			
Reka	230	4	852
Wall	230	4	852
<i>Second-class Gunboats:—</i>			
Sansego	90	3	333
Gemse	90	3	333
Grille	90	3	333
<i>Screw Sloops:—</i>			
Kerka	90	2	501
Narenta	90	2	501
Möve	45	2	348
<i>Paddle Steamers:—</i>			
Elisabeth	350	6	1,472
Greif	300	2	1,260
Lucia	300	2	1,353
Triest	220	2	1,102
Andreas Hofer	160	4	770
Curtatone	160	4	751
Fantasia	120	4	427
Fiume	120	2	410
Vulcan	120	4	403
Taurus	100	5	657
Gargnans	270	2	377
Hentzi	45	4	139
Alnoch	40	4	110
Turn und Taxis	40	2	118
Messagere	20	2	51
Gorzowsky	16	2	42

SAILING SHIPS	Guns	Tonnage
<i>Frigates:—</i>		
Bellona	35	1,542
Vesuv (school-ship)	—	1,490
<i>Corvettes:—</i>		
Carolina	18	860
Minerva	12	556
<i>Brigs and Schooners:—</i>		
Montecuccoli	16	586
Arethusa	10	154
Arthemisia	8	167
Saida	6	269
<i>Transports:—</i>		
Camaelcon	—	143
Pylades	4	140

Not included in the above list of men-of-war are various steamers and sailing ships, 12 in number, laid up in harbour, mostly at Pola, for special purposes, such as artillery practice, and the training of boys for the Imperial navy, both which objects have been much attended to in recent years by the Government.

The navy of Austria was commanded in June 1873, on the peace-footing, by 2 vice-admirals, 5 rear-admirals, 16 captains of ships-of-the-line, 17 captains of frigates, 18 captains of corvettes, 120 lieutenants, and 289 ensigns and cadets, and manned by 5,702 sailors. The marines, at the same date, comprised 1 colonel, 1 lieut.-colonel, 1 major, 8 captains, 23 lieutenants, and 850 non-commissioned officers and privates. On the war-footing, the sailors are to number 11,532 men, and the marines 1,500. The navy is recruited, like the army, by conscription, from among the seafaring population of the empire. A large proportion, however, is obtained by voluntary enlistment, particularly in the province of Dalmatia, which enjoys special privileges in return for the number of sailors which it furnishes to the imperial navy. The term of service in the navy is eight years, after which the men are liable to remain two years longer in the navy of reserve.

Austria has two harbours of war, Pola and Trieste. Pola, the chief naval port, is strongly fortified, both towards sea and land, and has been recently enlarged, so as to be able to accommodate the entire fleet, while Trieste is the great storehouse and arsenal of the Imperial navy.—(Official Communication.)

Area and Population.

The Austrian empire extends over an area of 10,780 Austrian, or 226,406 English square miles, on which lived, at the date of the last census, taken December 31, 1869, a population of 35,904,435, or 159 per English square mile. The number of the civil population of the empire, distinguished as such in the census returns, was 35,634,858, leaving 269,577 persons enumerated as belonging to the military class.

The following table gives the area, number of civil inhabitants, and total number of inhabitants, civil and military, of the various provinces of the empire—distinguishing its two great political divisions, the German monarchy, or Cisleithan Austria, and the Hungarian kingdom, or Transleithan Austria, together with the so-called Military frontier, placed under the administration of the Ministry of War for the Whole Empire—after the official returns of the census of December 31, 1869:—

Provinces of the Empire	Area in Austrian square miles	Civil population	Total population
<i>German Monarchy :—</i>			
Lower Austria (Unter der Ens)	344·49	1,954,251	1,990,708
Upper Austria (Ober der Ens)	208·47	731,579	736,557
Salzburg	124·52	151,410	153,159
Styria (Steiermark)	390·19	1,131,309	1,137,990
Carinthia (Kärnten)	180·26	336,400	337,694
Carniola (Krain)	173·57	463,273	446,334
Coast land (Küstenland) . .	138·82	582,079	600,525
Tyrol and Vorarlberg	509·62	878,907	885,789
Bohemia (Böhmen)	902·85	5,106,069	5,140,544
Moravia (Mähren)	386·29	1,997,897	2,017,274
Silesia (Schlesien)	89·45	511,581	513,352
Galicia (Galizien)	1,364·06	5,418,016	5,444,683
Bukowina	181·61	511,964	513,404
Dalmatia (Dalmatien)	222·30	442,796	456,961
Total, German Monarchy . .	5,216·50	20,217,531	20,394,980
<i>Kingdom of Hungary :—</i>			
Hungary	3,727·67	11,117,623	11,188,502
Croatia and Slavonia	399·34	1,160,085	1,164,806
Transylvania (Siebenbürgen) .	954·85	2,101,727	2,115,024
Military frontier	518·58	1,037,892	1,041,123
Total, Hungary	5,600·44	15,417,327	15,509,455
Total, Austria-Hungary . .	10,816·94	35,634,858	35,904,435

At the census of October 31, 1857, the last preceding that of Dec. 31, 1869, the population of the empire amounted to 37,339,913 souls, living on an area of 11,606 Austrian, or 243,727 English square miles. By the cession of its Italian provinces, in 1859 and 1866, the empire lost 4,766,910 inhabitants, and an area of 790 Austrian, or 16,493 English square miles, being a territory larger in extent and population than the kingdom of the Netherlands. Comparing the extent of the empire as constituted at the date of the census of 1869 with similar limits at the census of 1857, the population at the latter date was 32,530,002, showing an increase of 3,374,433 in the course of twelve years, or rather more than 1 per cent. per annum.

More than two-thirds of the population of the empire are engaged in husbandry. In Bohemia, however, and in Lower Austria and Moravia, where the chief efforts for fostering a manufacturing interest are made, about one-half of the population is withdrawn from the cultivation of the soil.

The population is divided with respect to race and language into the following nationalities, according to an official estimate:—

Germans	9,000,000	Servians	1,470,000
Bohemians, Moravians and Slovacks	6,600,000	Bulgarians	25,000
Poles	2,200,000	Magyars	5,450,000
Ruthenians	2,800,000	Italians (inclusive of Ladins and Friauls)	1,050,000
Slovenians	1,210,000	Eastern-Romans	2,700,000
Croats	1,360,000	Members of other races	1,430,000

At the last census, the Germans constituted 38 per cent. of the inhabitants in the Cisleithan part of the empire, 18 per cent. in the Transleithan part, and nearly 5 per cent. in the district of the Military Frontier. The people of the Slavonian races formed 49 per cent. of the population in the Cisleithan, and 16 per cent. in the Transleithan division. The race third in numbers, the Magyars, constituted 38 per cent. of the population of the kingdom of Hungary, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the district of the Military Frontier, and $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. of the Cisleithan part of the empire.

Trade and Industry.

The total commerce of Austria, comprising imports and exports of merchandise and of bullion, for the whole of the empire, except the province of Dalmatia—not within the Imperial line of customs—was as follows in each of the two years 1870 and 1871:—

Years	Imports.			
	Merchandise		Bullion and Coin	
	Florins	£	Florins	£
1870	421,588,651	42,158,865	41,056,447	4,105,644
1871	525,737,301	52,573,730	59,803,052	5,980,305

Years	Exports.			
	Merchandise		Bullion and Coin	
	Florins	£	Florins	£
1870	391,477,645	39,147,764	34,061,026	3,406,102
1871	498,560,123	49,856,012	63,107,832	6,310,783

The principal article of import into the Austrian empire is raw cotton, the declared value of it amounting to 38,506,920 florins, or 3,850,692*l.* in 1870. Next in importance to raw cotton stands iron, the imports of which were valued at 27,401,833 florins, or 2,740,183*l.*; and silk manufactures, valued at 20,172,400 florins, or 2,017,240*l.*, in the year 1870. The most important articles of export are corn and flour, sent abroad to the value of 50,394,157 florins, or 5,039,415*l.* in 1870, and of 86,815,583 florins, or 8,681,558*l.* in 1871. Next in importance among the exports stand

instruments and machines, exported to the value of 46,740,477 florins, or 4,674,047*l.* in 1870, and of 63,733,063 florins, or 6,373,306*l.* in 1871.

Nearly two-thirds of the whole commerce of the Austrian empire, both as regards imports and exports, is carried on with Germany. The next important market for Austria is Turkey, the importations of which into the empire average 3,000,000*l.* in value, and the exports to which are above 5,000,000*l.* sterling. Turkey is followed in the commercial rank list, but at a long distance, by Italy and Russia.

The commercial intercourse of Austria with the United Kingdom is comparatively small; and it appears in the official returns even smaller than it is in reality, owing to the geographical position of the empire, which necessitates the transit of many Austrian goods destined for the British market, and *vice versâ*, through other countries, as the exports or imports of which they come to figure. In the Board of Trade returns, therefore, only the direct exports and imports to and from Great Britain and Ireland, by way of the Austrian seaboard, Trieste, Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia, are given. The declared real value of these direct exports and imports in the ten years 1863 to 1872 is shown in the following table:—

Years	Exports from Austria-Hungary to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Austria
	£	£
1863	454,048	864,736
1864	369,225	792,119
1865	677,521	724,648
1866	1,369,831	912,058
1867	1,203,660	963,952
1868	2,029,310	1,077,159
1869	2,276,806	1,341,102
1870	1,104,662	1,715,601
1871	1,238,428	1,588,352
1872	911,607	1,471,113

The staple article exported to the United Kingdom from Austria is corn and flour, the total value of which, in the year 1872, amounted to 495,367*l.* This comprised maize, or Indian corn, valued 54,229*l.*; wheat, valued 34,249*l.*; wheat flour, valued 402,829*l.*; and barley, valued 4,060*l.* In 1871, the exports of corn and flour to the United Kingdom amounted to 796,353*l.*, and in 1870 to 710,240*l.* The remaining exports are made up chiefly of hemp, glass beads, olive oil, currants and raisins, wood, and wool.

The principal imports of British and Irish produce into Austria are cotton manufactures and iron, the former of the value of 392,288*l.*, and the latter of 537,338*l.* in 1872. Next in importance to cotton are woollen manufactures, of the value of 63,623*l.* in 1872.

The total length of railways in the empire open for traffic and under construction, was as follows on the 1st of January, 1872 :—

	Open for Traffic.	In Construction.
	Kilometres.	Kilometres.
Austria Proper . . .	7,585	2,494
Kingdom of Hungary . . .	4,462	2,052
Whole empire . . .	12,047	4,546
	English miles.	English miles.
	7,529	2,841

The work of the Post Office in Austria-Hungary was as follows in the year 1871 :—

	Austria Proper	Hungary
	Number	Number
Private Letters	125,614,538	37,368,139
Official „	16,446,219	7,079,683
Private Packets	14,704,088	4,374,311
„ Newspapers	51,780,909	22,303,771

On the 1st of January 1872, there were 3,564 Post Offices in Austria Proper, and 1,688 in the kingdom of Hungary.

The work of the Telegraph in Austria-Hungary, was as follows in the year 1871 :—

	Austria Proper	Hungary
Number of private home despatches.	2,883,355	1,259,968
„ official „ „	37,367	32,431
„ foreign „ „	999,030	67,875

On the 1st of January 1872, there were in Austria Proper 26,140 kilometres, and in Hungary 11,216 kilometres of telegraph lines. The length of wires at the same date was 61,769 in Austria Proper, and 29,561 in Hungary. The number of telegraph stations at the same date was 595 in Austria Proper, and 491 in Hungary.

The following tabular statement shows the strength of the commercial marine of Austria. It gives the number, tonnage, and crews of all the vessels belonging to Austrian subjects on the 1st of January 1872 :—

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK.

	Number of Vessels	Tonnage	Crews
<i>Sailing Vessels :—</i>			
International traders . . .	581	280,069	6,050
Coasters	2,397	50,050	7,638
Fishing smacks	4,819	12,380	11,855
Steamers (16,907 h.-power)	92	48,562	2,330
Total	7,889	391,061	27,873

Of great importance for the commerce of the empire is the 'Gesellschaft des Oesterreichischen Lloyd,' established at Trieste in 1833. The company owned on the 1st of January, 1873, a fleet of 76 steamers, of 15,800 horse-power.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Austria, and the British equivalents, are as follows :—

MONEY.

The *Florin*, or *Gulden*, of 100 *Neu-Kreuzer*, = about 2s.

The *Golden Crown* of 8 *Florins* = 15s. 11d.

The legal standard in the Empire is silver, and the Florin, divided into 100 'New' Kreuzer, the unit of money. Practically the chief medium of exchange is a paper currency consisting of banknotes of all denominations, from 1,000 florins down to 1 florin, convertible only at a large discount into gold and silver.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Centner</i> = 100 <i>Pfund</i> . . .	= 123½ lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Eimer</i>	= 14·94 wine gallons.
„ <i>Joch</i>	= 1·43 acre.
„ <i>Metze</i>	= 1·7 imperial bushel.
„ <i>Klafter</i>	= 67 cubic feet.
„ <i>Meile</i> = 24,000 Austr. feet	= 8,297 yards, or about 4¾ miles.

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BELGIUM.

(ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Leopold II., King of the Belgians, born April 9, 1835, the son of King Leopold I., former Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and of Princess Louise, daughter of King Louis Philippe of the French; ascended the throne at the death of his father, Dec. 10, 1865; married Aug. 22, 1853, to

Marie Henriette, Queen of the Belgians, born Aug. 23, 1836, the daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria. Offspring of the union are three daughters:—1. Louise, born Feb. 18, 1858; 2. Stéphanie, born May 21, 1864; 3. Clémentine, born July 30, 1872.

Brother and Sister of the King.—1. *Philippe*, Count of Flanders, born March 24, 1837; lieutenant-general in the service of Belgium; married April 26, 1867, to Princess Marie of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, born November 17, 1845. Offspring of the union is a son and two daughters, namely, Baudouin, born June 3, 1869; Henriette, born Nov. 30, 1870; and Josephine, born Oct. 18, 1872. 2. Princess *Charlotte*, born June 7, 1840; married July 27, 1857, to Archduke Maximilian of Austria, elected Emperor of Mexico July 10, 1863; widow June 19, 1867.

King Leopold II. has a civil list of 3,300,000 francs, or 132,000*l.*

The kingdom of Belgium formed itself into an independent state in 1830, having previously been a part of the Netherlands. The secession was decreed on the 4th of October, 1830, by a Provisional Government, established in consequence of a revolution which broke out at Brussels on the 25th of August, 1830. A National Congress elected Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg king of the Belgians on the 4th of June, 1831; the prince accepted the dignity July 12, and ascended the throne July 21, 1831. The Crown had previously been offered to, but was refused by, the Duke de Nemours, second son of King Louis Philippe of the French. It was not until after the signing of the treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which established peaceful relations between King Leopold I. and the sovereign of the Netherlands, that all the States of Europe recognised the kingdom of Belgium.

Constitution and Government.

According to the charter of 1831, Belgium is 'a constitutional, representative, and hereditary monarchy.' The legislative power is vested in the King, the Chamber of Representatives, and the Senate. The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture. The king's person is declared sacred; and his ministers are held responsible for the acts of the Government. No act of the king can have effect unless countersigned by one of his ministers, who thus becomes responsible for it. The king convokes, prorogues, and dissolves the Chambers, and makes rules and orders necessary for the execution of the laws; but he has no power to suspend, or dispense with the execution of the laws themselves. He nominates to civil and military offices, and commands the sea and land forces. He declares war, and concludes treaties of peace, of alliance, and of commerce, communicating the same to the Chambers as far as may be consistent with the interest and safety of the State. Those treaties which may be injurious to the State, or to the individual interests of the people, can only have effect after obtaining the sanction of the Chambers. No surrender, exchange, or addition of territory can be made except when authorised by a law passed by the Chambers. In no case can the secret articles of a treaty be destructive or contrary to the public clauses. The king sanctions and promulgates the laws. He has the power of remitting or reducing the punishment pronounced by the judges, except in the case of his ministers, to whom he can extend pardon only at the request of one of the Chambers. He has the power of coining money according to law, and also of conferring titles of nobility, but without the power of attaching to them any privileges. In default of male heirs, the king may nominate his successor with the consent of the Chambers. On the death of the king, the Chambers assemble without convocation, at latest on the tenth day after his decease. From the date of the king's death to the administration of the oath to his successor, or to the regent, the constitutional powers of the king are exercised in the name of the people, by the ministers assembled in council, and on their own responsibility. The regency can only be conferred upon one person, and no change in the constitution can be made during the regency. The successor to the throne or the regent can only enter upon his duties after having taken an oath in presence of the assembled Chambers to observe the laws and the constitution, to maintain the independence of the nations and the integrity of its territory. If the successor be under eighteen years of age, which is declared to be the age of majority, the two Chambers meet together for the purpose of nominating a regent during the minority. In the case of a vacancy of

the throne, the two Chambers, deliberating together, nominate provisionally to the regency. They are then dissolved, and within two months the new Chambers must assemble, which provide definitively for the succession.

The power of making laws is vested in the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate, the members of both houses being chosen by the people. The sittings are public, and by the decision of the majority either Chamber may form itself into a private committee. No person can at the same time be a member of both Chambers, and no member can retain his seat after obtaining a salaried office under the Government, except on being re-elected. No member can be called to account for any votes or opinions he may have given in the performance of his duties. No member can be prosecuted or arrested during the session without the consent of the Chamber of which he is a member, except in the case of being taken *in flagranti crimine*. Each Chamber determines the manner of exercising its own powers, and every session nominates its president and vice-president, and forms its *bureau*. No petition can be presented personally, and every resolution is adopted by the absolute majority, except in some special cases, when two-thirds of the votes of the members are required for its acceptance; in the case of an equality of votes the proposition is thrown out. The Chambers meet annually in the month of November, and must sit for at least forty days; but the king has the power of convoking them on extraordinary occasions, and of dissolving them either simultaneously or separately. In the latter case a new election must take place within forty days, and a meeting of the Chambers within two months. An adjournment cannot be made for a period exceeding one month without the consent of the Chambers.

The Chamber of Representatives is composed of deputies chosen directly by all citizens paying a small amount of direct taxes. The number of deputies is fixed according to the population, and cannot exceed one member for every 40,000 inhabitants. In the year 1869 they amounted to 116, elected in 41 electoral districts. The members represent the nation generally, and not merely the province or division by which they are nominated. To be eligible as a member, it is necessary to be a Belgian by birth, or to have received the 'grande naturalisation;' to be in possession of the civil and political rights of the kingdom; to have attained the age of twenty-five years, and to be resident in Belgium. The members not residing in the town where the Chamber sits receive, during the session, an indemnity of 430 francs, or 17*l.* 5*s.*, each per month. The members are elected for four years, one-half going out every two years, except in the case of a dissolution, when a general election takes place. The Chamber has the parliamentary initiative and the

preliminary vote in all cases relating to the receipts and expenses of the State and the contingent of the army.

The Senate is composed of exactly one-half the number of members comprising the Chamber of Representatives, and the senators are elected by the same citizens who appoint the deputies. The senators are chosen for eight years; they retire in one moiety every four years; but in case of dissolution the election must comprise the whole number of which the Senate is composed. The qualifications necessary for a senator are, that he must be a Belgian by birth or naturalisation; in full possession of all political and civil rights; resident within the kingdom; at least forty years of age; and paying in direct taxes not less than 84*l.* sterling. In those provinces where the list of citizens who possess this last-mentioned qualification does not reach to the proportion of one in 6,000 of the population, that list is enlarged by the admission into it of those citizens who pay the greatest amount of direct taxes, so that the list shall always contain at least one person who is eligible to the Senate for every 6,000 inhabitants of the province. The senators do not receive any pay. The presumptive heir to the throne is of right a senator at the age of eighteen, but he has no voice in the proceedings until twenty-five years of age. All the proceedings of the Senate during the time the Chamber of Representatives is not sitting are without force.

The Executive Government consists of seven departments, namely :—

1. The Presidency of the Council of Ministers.—Barthélemy Théodore, Comte de *Tyheux de Meylandt*, born Feb. 25, 1794; Minister of the Interior, 1831–32, and 1846–48; and Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1834–40; appointed President of the Council of Ministers, Dec. 7, 1871.

2. The Ministry of Finance.—T. E. X. *Malou*, appointed Dec. 7, 1871.

3. The Ministry of Justice.—T. *De Lantsheere*, appointed Dec. 7, 1871.

4. The Ministry of Public Works.—T. *Beemaert*, appointed Oct. 10, 1873.

5. The Ministry of War.—General *Thibault*, appointed March 24, 1873.

6. The Ministry of the Interior.—C. B. *Delcour*, appointed Dec. 7, 1871.

7. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Count *d'Aspremont-Lynden*, appointed Dec. 6, 1871.

Besides the above responsible heads of departments there are a number of ministers without portfolio, who form a privy council called together on special occasions by the sovereign.

Church and Education.

The Roman Catholic religion is professed by nearly the entire population of Belgium. The Protestants do not amount to 13,000, while the Jews number less than 1,500. Full religious liberty is granted by the constitution, and part of the income of the ministers of all denominations is paid from the national treasury. The amount thus granted in the budget of 1870 was 4,568,200 francs to Roman Catholics; 69,336 francs to Protestants, and 11,220 francs to Jews, being at the rate of 1 franc per head for the Catholics, of 5 francs per head for the Protestants, and of $7\frac{1}{2}$ francs for the Jews.

The kingdom is divided into six Roman Catholic dioceses, namely, the Archbishopric of Malines and the Bishoprics of Bruges, Ghent, Liège, Namur, and Tournay. The archbishopric has three vicars-general and a chapter of twelve canons, and each of the bishoprics two vicars-general and a chapter of eight canons. In each diocese is an ecclesiastical seminary. There are few endowments, and the clergy derive their maintenance chiefly from fees and voluntary gifts. The salaries paid by the state are comparatively small, being 21,000 francs, or 840*l.* to the archbishop; 16,000 francs, or 640*l.* to each of the five bishops; 2,000 francs, or 80*l.* to canons, and from 600 to 800 francs, or 24*l.* to 32*l.* to the inferior parish clergy. At the last census, there were 993 convents in Belgium, of which number 145 were for men and 848 for women.

The Protestant Evangelical Church, to which belong the greater number of the Protestants in the kingdom, is under a synod composed of the clergymen of the body, and a representative from each of the congregations. It sits in Brussels once a year, when each member is required to be present, or to delegate his powers to another member. The English Episcopal Church has eight ministers, and as many chapels, in Belgium—three in Brussels, and one in each of the towns of Antwerp, Bruges, Ostend, Spa, and Ghent. The Jews have a central synagogue in Brussels; three branch synagogues of the first class at Antwerp, Ghent and Liège, and two of the second class at Arlon and Namur.

Education is at present almost entirely the monopoly of the Roman Catholic clergy, and to a great extent in that of the order of the Jesuits. The colleges of the Jesuits have more pupils than the royal athenæums and other upper and middle-class schools, while the Roman Catholic university of Louvain has twice as many students as the two universities of the state put together. Elementary education is not yet generally diffused among the people. In 1830, the number of children attending school was 293,000; in 1845, it was 439,000; and in 1865, the number had risen to 564,000. The schools are supported by the communes,

the provinces, and the State combined. In 1830, when Belgium was separated from Holland, the communes relaxed in their efforts in building schools, and the State had to assist, when it was arranged that the Government should pay one-sixth of the cost, the province one-sixth, and the commune four-sixths of the expenditure. There is no compulsory law of education in Belgium.

It appears from official returns, based upon a recent examination of the National Guards, or Civic Militia of the kingdom, that about 30 per cent. of the grown-up population are unable to read and write. The following is the proportion in the nine provinces:—Antwerp, 4,260 National Guards, of whom 1,085 illiterate; Brabant, 7,329—2,190; Western Flanders, 5,787—1,904; Eastern Flanders, 7,343—2,870; Hainault, 7,817—3,057; Liège, 5,105—1,207; Limbourg, 1,941—539; Luxembourg, 2,089—133; Namur, 2,752—115;—showing 13,400 illiterate to 44,423 educated men. In 1870 the sum paid by the state for public education amounted to 6,800,000 francs, or 272,000*l.*—(Official Communication.)

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public income and expenditure of Belgium averaged for the last three years the sum of nearly 175 millions of francs, or 7 millions sterling. In the thirty years 1841 to 1870, the total expenditure of the state amounted to 3,769,601,475 francs, or 150,784,059*l.*; making an average expenditure of 128,875,264 francs, or 5,155,010*l.*, per annum. The lowest expenditure was in 1845, when it amounted to 87,104,005 francs, or 3,484,160*l.*; and the highest expenditure was in 1869, in which year it amounted to 176,525,000 francs, or 7,061,000*l.*

The gross revenue and expenditure of Belgium, for each of the ten years 1863 to 1872—actual for the first eight, and estimated for the last two periods—is shown in the subjoined table:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1863	6,237,871	6,004,813
1864	6,313,512	6,099,321
1865	6,360,513	6,175,011
1866	6,561,731	6,343,170
1867	6,641,852	6,670,961
1868	6,776,131	6,876,466
1869	6,975,040	7,061,000
1870	7,061,943	7,059,127
1871	7,124,960	6,774,516
1872	7,556,560	7,336,964

The following table gives the details of the budget estimates revenue and expenditure for each of the years 1871 and 1872 :—

Sources of Revenue	1871	1872
	Francs	Francs.
Land taxes	19,150,000	20,060,000
Assessed taxes	12,000,000	12,700,000
Trades and occupations	4,400,000	4,874,000
Mines	600,000	628,000
Customs	13,500,000	13,500,000
Spirit licenses	1,500,000	1,500,000
Tobacco „	250,000	250,000
Excise on salt	1,760,000	1,760,000
„ foreign wines & spirits	2,300,000	2,300,000
„ native spirits	5,410,000	9,165,000
„ beer and vinegar	9,100,000	9,100,000
„ sugar	3,670,000	3,670,000
Registration duties and fines	40,765,000	41,130,000
Domains	1,810,000	1,810,000
Post	3,717,000	4,130,000
Railways and Telegraphs	47,500,000	52,400,000
Packet-boats between Dover and Ostend	500,000	600,000
Miscellaneous receipts	10,192,000	9,337,000
Total revenue . { £	178,124,000	188,914,000
	7,124,960	7,556,560

Branches of Expenditure	1871	1872
	Francs	Francs
Interest on public debt	43,371,202	46,982,600
Civil list and dotations	4,390,982	4,394,597
Ministry of Justice	15,026,598	15,138,398
„ Foreign Affairs	3,419,732	3,705,132
„ Interior	13,586,575	13,766,677
„ Public Works	38,415,546	48,010,836
„ War	36,871,500	37,128,000
„ Finance	13,433,780	13,488,880
Miscellaneous expenditure	847,000	809,000
Total expenditure { £	169,362,915	183,424,120
	6,774,516	7,336,964

It will be seen that the greater part of the revenue of the kingdom is derived from indirect taxation, and that about one-half of the expenditure is devoted to administrative purposes, while the other half falls to the charges for army and public debt.

The following table shows the total amount of the public liabilities of the kingdom on the 1st of June 1873 :—

Descriptions of Debt	Nominal Capital			Annual interest
	Original	Paid-off	Remaining on 1st June, 1873	
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
2½% Old Debt . . .	389,417,631	169,312,000	220,105,631	5,502,640
3% of 1838 & 1846 .	58,474,800	44,058,800	14,416,000	432,480
4½% 1st series, 1844	95,412,832	39,978,649	55,464,182	20,251,232
„ 2nd „ 1844	84,656,000	17,147,500	67,508,500	
„ 3rd „ 1853	157,615,300	16,158,400	141,456,900	
„ 4th „ 1857				
and 1860 . . .	69,382,000	3,486,600	65,895,400	
„ 5th „ 1865	59,325,000	612,600	58,712,400	
6th „ 1867				9,600,000
and 1869 . . .	60,990,000	—	60,990,000	
4% of April 1873	240,000,000	—	240,000,000	
Total . . .	1,115,303,563	290,754,549	924,549,013	35,786,352
£	48,612,142	11,630,182	36,981,960	1,431,454

The 2½% old debt, and the 2nd series of the 4½% debt, represent the share which Belgium had to take in the national liabilities of the Netherlands, after separating from that kingdom. Almost the entire remainder of the debt of Belgium was raised for, and devoted to works of public utility, particularly the construction of state railways. There is a sinking fund attached to all descriptions of the debt, with the exception of the 2½% old debt, the capital of which was reduced, in 1844, to the amount of 169,312,000 francs, from the proceeds of the 1st series of the 4½% loan. The whole of the 3% debt will become extinguished at the end of 1876. By a law passed on the 12th of June, 1869, the government was authorised to reduce the fixed annual payments out of the sinking fund for the whole of the 4½% debt, to a sum representing one-half per cent. of the nominal capital of this debt, in circulation on the 1st of May, 1869. It is calculated that the amount spent on productive public works, railways, roads, and canals, exceeds the sum total of the public debt to Belgium.—(Official Communication.)

Army.

The standing army is formed by conscription, to which every able man who has completed his nineteenth year is liable. Substitution is permitted. The legal period of service is eight years, of which, however, two-thirds are allowed, as a rule, on furlough. According to a law passed on the 5th of April 1868, the strength of the army is to be of 100,000 men on the war-footing, and of 40,000 in times of peace. The war-footing is prescribed as follows, rank and file:—

	Men	Horses	Guns
Infantry . . .	74,000		
Cavalry . . .	7,903	6,572	
Artillery . . .	14,513	4,050	152
Engineers and train .	2,354		
Total, without officers	98,770	10,622	152

The actual number of soldiers under arms, on the 1st of June, 1869, amounted to 37,391 rank and file, comprising 24,409 infantry, 5,114 cavalry, 6,331 artillery, 667 engineers, and 570 train.

Besides the standing army, there is a Civic Militia—Garde Nationale—organised, under laws dated May 1848, and July 13, 1853, to maintain liberty and order in times of peace, and to defend the independence of the country in time of war. The Civic Militia, numbering 125,000 men without, and 400,000 men with the reserve, is composed of all citizens between 21 and 40, able to bear arms; but is in active service only in towns having more than 10,000 inhabitants, and in fortresses. The men elect their own officers, up to the rank of colonel. In time of peace, the Civic Militia is under the direction of the ministry of the interior; but in time of war under that of the ministry of war.—(Official Communication.)

Area and Population.

Belgium has an area of 29,455 square kilometres, or 11,267 English square miles. The kingdom is divided into nine provinces, the numbers of population of which were as follows at the two last enumerations, taken Dec. 31, 1866, and Dec. 31, 1870:—

Provinces	Area	Population	
		1866	1870
	Sq. Kilomètres		
Antwerp	2,832	474,145	492,482
Brabant	3,283	820,179	879,814
Flanders {	3,235	639,709	668,976
	3,000	801,872	837,726
Hainaut . . .	3,721	847,775	896,285
Liège . . .	2,894	556,666	592,177
Limburg . . .	2,412	199,856	200,336
Luxemburg . . .	4,418	196,173	205,784
Namur . . .	6,650	302,719	313,525
Total {	29,455	4,839,094	5,087,105
	Eng. Sq. Miles		
	11,412		

It will be seen that Belgium had, at the end of 1870, a population of 5,087,105 on an area of 11,412 English square miles, or 451 per

square mile, showing the kingdom to be the densest inhabited country in Europe. About fifty-eight per cent. of the inhabitants are Flemish, the rest Walloon and French, with 39,000 Germans in Luxemburg.

The population of Belgium has increased very steadily since the establishment of the kingdom in 1830, when it amounted to barely four millions. The density of population at that period was that of 118 inhabitants per square kilomètre; and from 1830 forward it rose almost exactly at the rate of one per annum—119 in 1831; 120 in 1832, and so forth, reaching the figure 178 in 1870. According to the last census returns, one-fourth of the population of Belgium is engaged in agricultural pursuits, and another fourth in trade and manufactures, chiefly the staple industries, the iron and coal trades.

The tendency, visible in most European countries, of an agglomeration of the people in the larger towns, is also apparent in Belgium. Of this Brussels is the most striking example. There were, in 1800, only 66,297 inhabitants in the town, and 10,129 in the suburbs of Brussels, while the number at the end of 1870 amounted to 314,077. Besides Brussels, there were, on the 31st December, 1870, eight towns in Belgium with a population of above 30,000 inhabitants, namely, Antwerp, 126,663; Ghent, 121,469; Liège, 106,442; Bruges, 47,621; Malines, 36,090; Louvain, 31,927; Verviers, 33,731; and Tournay, 31,003 inhabitants.

Trade and Industry.

The foreign trade of Belgium, the same as that of France, is officially divided into 'general commerce,' including the sum total of all international mercantile intercourse, and 'special commerce,' comprising such imports as are consumed within and such exports as have been produced in the country. During the three years 1869-71, the general commerce of Belgium averaged 2,500,000,000 francs, or 100,000,000% in value, rather more than one-half of which sum was represented by imports. The special commerce, during the same period, averaged 1,400,000,000 francs, or 56,000,000% in value; rather more than one-half again was represented by imports. France heads the list of importing countries in the special commerce of Belgium, followed, in order of importance, by Great Britain, the Netherlands, Germany, Russia, and the United States. In the export market of Belgian produce France likewise takes the first place, followed by Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Germany. The commercial transactions between Belgium and France were formerly of nearly twice the amount in value of those between Belgium and the United Kingdom, but in recent years the latter have shown a great increase, and the other a decrease.

The commercial intercourse of Belgium with Great Britain is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, giving the total exports

from Belgium to the United Kingdom, and the total imports into Belgium of the produce and manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland, in each of the ten years 1863 to 1872 :—

Years	Exports from Belgium to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Belgium
	£	£
1863	4,876,212	1,828,622
1864	5,174,221	2,107,332
1865	7,379,893	2,921,300
1866	7,906,849	2,861,386
1867	7,555,202	2,816,481
1868	8,255,043	3,150,105
1869	9,391,403	4,003,535
1870	11,247,864	4,481,079
1871	13,573,274	6,217,005
1872	13,211,044	6,499,062

The staple article of exports from Belgium to the United Kingdom consists in silk manufactures, of the value of 2,311,162*l.* in 1872. The minor articles of export to Great Britain comprise chiefly agriculture produce, among them flax, of the value of 988,272*l.*; butter, of the value of 409,555*l.*; corn, of the value of 366,477*l.*; and animals, principally sheep, of the value of 127,080*l.* in 1872. The imports of British home produce into Belgium consist in the main of woollen and cotton manufactures, the former of the value of 1,006,906*l.*, and the latter of 805,882*l.* in the year 1872.

The international commerce of the kingdom is almost entirely carried on by foreigners, chiefly under the British flag. The commercial marine, on the decline for a number of years, consisted at the end of 1872 of 66 vessels of an aggregate burthen of 29,890 tons, inclusive of 12 steamers of a total burthen of 9,507 tons.

One of the most important natural productions of Belgium, and chief basis of its industry, is coal, which is found in three of the nine provinces of the kingdom, Hainaut, Namur, and Liège. The following table gives the coal production, in tons, of each of these provinces, and the total in the seven years from 1864 to 1870 :—

Year	Hainaut	Namur	Liège	Total Belgium
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1864	8,670,372	266,235	2,221,729	11,158,836
1865	9,206,058	306,734	2,328,911	11,841,703
1866	9,851,424	358,687	2,564,661	12,774,662
1867	9,595,280	389,586	2,770,956	12,755,822
1868	9,398,550	310,969	2,589,070	12,298,589
1869	9,840,530	303,638	2,798,726	12,942,894
1870	10,196,530	338,407	3,462,181	13,697,118

In the year 1871 the total coal production of Belgium amounted to 13,733,176 tons, of a total value of 153,803,000 francs, or 6,152,120/. Of this total there were used for home consumption 9,546,972 tons, while the exports amounted to 4,186,204 tons. In 1870 the exports amounted to 3,114,850; in 1869 to 3,581,235; and in 1868 to 3,754,645 tons. Nearly three-fourths of the total exports of coal, in the four years from 1868 to 1871, went to the Netherlands.

The number of hands employed, at the end of 1871, in the coal mines of Hainaut was 69,842; in the province of Namur 3,202; and in the province of Liège 21,140; making a total of 94,186. The average daily pay of the workmen in 1871 was $2\frac{3}{4}$ francs per day, and the average cost of production $9\frac{1}{2}$ francs per ton of coal.

In Belgium the State is a great railway proprietor, and the State Railway is one of the largest sources of national revenue. It was the first work of the kind ever undertaken by a Government, or on so great a scale by any proprietary. The act by which it was decreed passed in 1834, and in 1835 the line was opened from Brussels to Malines. In 1844, the entire length—560 kilometres—was completed. It produced to the State a gross revenue in 1866 of 31,750,000 francs, or 1,270,000/., and a net revenue of 16,000,000 francs, or 640,000/. Other lines have been leased by the State; and there are altogether open 1,906 kilometres, equal to 1,191 English miles, of which 748 kilometres, or 467 English miles, are in the hands of the State, and the residue worked by companies. The subjoined tabular statement shows the length of railways open in Belgium at the end of 1871:—

		Kilomètres
Lines built and worked by the State		595
Lines belonging to Companies, but leased by the State		746
Total of State Réseau	{ Kilom.	1,341
	{ Miles.	838
Lines worked by Companies	{ Kilom.	1,686
	{ Miles.	1,054
Total lines open	{ Kilom.	3,027
	{ Miles.	1,892

The cost of the permanent way and buildings of the State Railway amounted to 18,280/. per mile. The net revenue of the State Railway amounts at present to 1,508/. per mile. The law obliges the State Railway to redeem itself with its own capital, or to purchase itself with its own surplus revenue, and it is expected that this will have taken place about the year 1884. As each conceded railway lapses gratuitously to the State in 90 years from the period of its construction, the entire system will in time become national property.

The work of the Post Office in Belgium was as follows in the year 1871:—

	Number.
Private letters	46,136,520
Official letters	7,835,693
Packets	18,371,216
Newspapers	47,120,191

On the 1st of January, 1872, there were 430 Post Offices in Belgium.

The work of the Telegraphs in Belgium was as follows in the five years from 1867 to 1871 :—

Years.	Number.
Despatches, Private and Official. { 1867	1,288,719
1868	1,502,599
1869	1,722,586
1870	1,998,412
1871	2,380,266

On the 1st of January, 1872, the total length of telegraph lines was 4,395 kilomètrés, and the length of wires 14,876 kilomètrés. There were at the same date 452 telegraph stations.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Belgium, and the British equivalents, are as follows :—

MONEY.

The *Franc* Average rate of exchange, 25 to £1 sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Kilogramme</i> , or <i>Livre</i>	= 2.20 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Tonneau</i>	= 2,200 „ „
„ <i>Hectare</i>	= 2.47 English acres
„ <i>Hectolitre</i> { Dry measure	= 2.75 imperial bushels.
„ { Liquid measure	= 22 imperial gallons.
„ <i>Mètre</i>	= 3.28 feet.
„ <i>Mètre Cube</i>	= 35.31 cubic feet.
„ <i>Kilomètre</i>	= 1,093 yards.

Belgium was one of the four Continental States—comprising, besides, France, Italy, and Switzerland—which formed a Monetary League in 1865. The four States, considering the mutual advantages accruing to neighbouring nations from the adoption of a uniform standard of coins, weights, and measures, entered into a Convention by which they agreed upon the French decimal system, establishing perfect reciprocity in the currency of the four countries, and giving the *franc*, *livre*, or *lira*, the monetary unit of each of them, as well as its multiples or fractions in gold or silver, the same course and value throughout the extent of their respective territories. Among the conditions of the Monetary League, it was stipulated that for the larger silver currency, namely, the five-franc pieces, the standard should be fixed at 900 parts of pure silver per 1,000; but it was agreed, as a matter of common convenience, that for the minor coin, called ‘divisionnaire,’ or fractionary, namely, the pieces of two francs, one franc, and half-franc, the intrinsic value should be only of 835 per

1,000, instead of 900, so that a sum of 1,000 francs in five-franc pieces would contain a quantity of pure silver greater by 65 francs than the same sum in the smaller, or 'fractionary,' coin. The issue of this minor coin is to be limited in each of the contracting States to the proportion of six francs for every inhabitant.

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DENMARK.

(KONGERIGET DANMARK.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Christian IX., King of Denmark, born April 8, 1818, the fourth son of the late Duke Wilhelm of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and of Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel. Appointed to the succession of the Crown of Denmark by the treaty of London, of May 8, 1852, and by the Danish law of succession of July 31, 1853. Succeeded to the throne on the death of King Frederik VII., November 15, 1863. Married, May 26, 1842, to

Louise, Queen of Denmark, born Sept. 7, 1817, the daughter of Landgrave Wilhelm of Hesse-Cassel. Issue of the union are:—1. Prince *Frederik*, heir-apparent, born June 3, 1843; married July 28, 1869, to Princess *Louisa*, only daughter of the King of Sweden and Norway; offspring of the union are two sons, Christian, born Sept. 26, 1870, and Karl, born August 3, 1872. 2. Princess *Alexandra*, born Dec. 1, 1844; married, March 10, 1863, to Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. 3. Prince *Wilhelm*, born Dec. 24, 1845; admiral in the Danish navy; elected King of the Hellenes, under the title of *Georgios I.*, by the Greek National Assembly, March 31, 1863; married Oct. 27, 1867, to Olga Constantinowna, Grand-Duchess of Russia. 4. Princess *Maria* Dagmar, born Nov. 26, 1847; married, Nov. 9, 1866, to Grand-duke Alexander, heir-apparent of Russia. 5. Princess *Thyra*, born Sept. 29, 1853. 6. Prince *Waldemar*, born Oct. 27, 1858.

Brothers and Sisters of the King.—1. Duke *Karl*, born Sept. 30, 1813; married, May 19, 1838, to Princess *Wilhelmina*, born Jan. 18, 1808, daughter of the late King Frederik VI. of Denmark. 2. Princess *Frederica*, born Oct. 9, 1811; married, Oct. 30, 1834, to Duke Alexander of Anhalt Bernburg; widow Aug. 19, 1863. 3. Prince *Friedrich*, born Oct. 23, 1814; married, Oct. 16, 1841, to Princess *Adelaide* of Schaumburg-Lippe, of which union there are issue two sons and three daughters, namely, *Augusta*, born Feb. 27, 1844; *Friedrich*, born Oct. 12, 1855; *Louise*, born Jan. 6, 1858; *Marie*, born Aug. 31, 1859; and *Albert*, born March 15, 1863. 4. Prince *Wilhelm*, born April 10, 1816; field-marshal-lieutenant in the service of Austria.

5. Princess *Louise*, born Nov. 18, 1820; nominated abbess of the convent of Itzehoe, Holstein, Aug. 3, 1860. 6. Prince *Julius*, born Oct. 14, 1824; general in the Danish army. 7. Prince *Hans*, born Dec. 5, 1825, general in the Danish army.

The Crown of Denmark was elective from the earliest times. In 1448, after the death of the last male scion of the princely House of Svend Estridsen, the Danish Diet elected to the throne Christian I., Count of Oldenburg, in whose family the royal dignity remained for more than four centuries, although the crown was not rendered hereditary by right till the year 1660. The direct male line of the House of Oldenburg became extinct with the sixteenth king, Frederik VII., on November 15, 1863. In view of the death of the king without direct heirs, the great powers of Europe, 'taking into consideration that the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish monarchy, as connected with the general interests of the balance of power in Europe, is of high importance to the preservation of peace,' signed a treaty at London on May 8, 1852, by the terms of which the succession to the Crown of Denmark was made over to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and to the direct male descendants of his union with the Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel, niece of King Christian VIII. of Denmark. In accordance with this treaty, a law concerning the succession to the Danish crown was adopted by the Diet, and obtained the royal sanction July 31, 1853.

King Christian IX. has a civil list of 500,000 rigsdalers, or 55,555*l.*, settled upon him by vote of the Rigsraad, approved Dec. 17, 1863. The heir-apparent of the Crown has, in addition, an allowance of 60,000 rigsdalers, or 6,666*l.*, settled by law of March 20, 1868.

Subjoined is a list of the kings of Denmark, with the dates of their accession, from the time of election of Christian I. of Oldenburg:—

House of Oldenburg.

	A.D.		A.D.
Christian I. . . .	1448	Christian V. . . .	1670
Hans	1481	Frederik IV. . . .	1699
Christian II. . . .	1513	Christian VI. . . .	1730
Frederik I. . . .	1523	Frederik V. . . .	1746
Christian III. . . .	1533	Christian VII. . . .	1766
Frederik II. . . .	1559	Frederik VI. . . .	1808
Christian IV. . . .	1588	Christian VIII. . . .	1839
Frederik III. . . .	1648	Frederik VII. . . .	1848

House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg.

Christian IX., 1863.

The sixteen members of the House of Oldenburg, who filled the throne of Denmark for 415 years, had an average reign of 26 years.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Denmark is embodied in the charter of June 5, 1849, which was modified in some important respects in 1855 and 1863, but again restored, with various alterations, by a statute which obtained the royal sanction on July 28, 1866. According to this charter, the executive power is in the king and his responsible ministers, and the right of making and amending laws in the Rigsdag, or Diet, acting in conjunction with the sovereign. The king must be a member of the evangelical Lutheran Church, which is declared to be the religion of the State. The Rigsdag comprises the Landsting and the Folkething, the former being a Senate or Upper House, and the latter a House of Commons. The Landsting consists of 66 members. Of these, 12 are nominated for life by the Crown, from among actual or former members of the Folkething, and the rest are elected indirectly by the people, for the term of eight years. The choice of the latter 54 members of the Upper House is given to electoral bodies composed partly of the largest taxpayers in the country districts, partly of deputies of the largest taxpayers in the cities, and partly of deputies from the totality of citizens possessing the franchise. Eligible to the Landsting is every citizen who has passed his thirtieth year, and is of unspotted reputation. The Folkething, or Lower House of Parliament, consists of 101 members, returned in direct election, by universal suffrage, for the term of three years. The franchise belongs to every male citizen who has reached his twenty-fifth year, who is not in the actual receipt of public charity, or who, if he has at any former time been in receipt of it, has repaid the sums so received, who is not in private service without having his own household, and who has resided at least one year in the electoral circle on the lists of which his name is inscribed. Eligible for the Folkething are all men of good reputation, past the age of thirty. Both the members of the Landsting and of the Folkething receive payment for their services, at the same rate.

The Rigsdag must meet every year on the first Monday of October. To the Folkething all money bills must in the first instance be submitted by the Government. The Landsting, besides its legislative functions, has the duty of electing from its midst every four years the assistant judges, four in number, of the Høiesteret, or Supreme Court, who, together with the four judges, form the highest tribunal of the kingdom, and can alone try parliamentary impeachments. The ministers have free access to both of the legislative assemblies, but can only vote in that Chamber of which they are members.

The executive, acting under the king as president, and called

the Royal Privy Council, consists of the following eight departments:—

1. *The Presidency of the Council*.—Count *Holstein-Holsteinborg*, appointed President of the Council of Ministers, May 28, 1870.
2. *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*.—Baron *Otto Rosenörn-Lehn*, appointed May 28, 1870.
3. *Ministry of the Interior*.—*Christen Andreas Fonnesbech*, appointed May 28, 1870.
4. *Ministry of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs*.—*Carl Christian Hall*, appointed May 28, 1870.
5. *Ministry of Justice*.—*Christian S. Klein*, app. June 28, 1872.
6. *Ministry of Finance*.—*Andreas Fredrik Krieger*, app. June 1872.
7. *Ministry of War*.—Colonel *C. A. F. Thomsen*.
8. *Ministry of Marine*.—Captain *N. F. Ravn*.

The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their acts, and in case of impeachment, and being found guilty, cannot be pardoned without the consent of the Folkething.

The chief of the dependencies of the Crown of Denmark, Iceland, is divided, for administrative purposes, into four Amts or districts; these are again divided into syssels or sheriffdoms—a sysselman being a magistrate and receiver of the king's taxes in each of them. The governor-general is called stiftamtmand, and resides at Reikjavik. Besides him there are three amtmands for the western, the northern, and eastern districts. The affairs of the island are regulated by the althing, a council composed of 26 members, of which five are nominated by the crown, and the rest elected by the people—one for the town of Reikjavik, and one for each of the 20 syssels.

Church and Education.

The established religion in Denmark is the Lutheran, which was introduced as early as 1536, the Church revenue being at that time seized and retained by the Crown. The affairs of the national Church are under the superintendence of the seven bishops of Sjælland, Lolland, Fyen, Ribe, Aarhus, Viborg, and Aalborg. The bishops have no political character; they inspect the conduct of the subordinate clergy, confer holy orders, and enjoy nearly all the privileges of episcopal dignitaries in Great Britain, except that of voting in the legislature. Complete religious toleration is extended to every sect. It is enacted, by Art. 76 of the Constitution, that 'all citizens may worship God according to their own fashion, provided they do not offend morality or public order.' By Art. 77, no man is bound to contribute to the support of a form of worship of which

he is not a member; and by Art. 79 no man can be deprived of his civil and political rights on the score of religion, nor be exempted on this account from the performance of his duties as a citizen.

According to the census of 1870, there were only 14,614 persons, or less than one per cent. of the population, not belonging to the Lutheran church. Of this number 4,400, or nearly one-third, were Jews; the remainder comprised 1,857 Roman Catholics; 1,430 members of the Reformed church, or Calvinists; 2,069 Mormons; 3,157 Anabaptists; 57 members of the Anglican church; and 1,181 members of a sect called 'Frimenighed,' or the free community.

Elementary education is widely diffused in Denmark, the attendance at school being obligatory from the age of seven to fourteen. In conformity with Art. 85 of the Constitution, education is afforded gratuitously in the public schools to children whose parents cannot afford to pay for their teaching. The system of mutual instruction, introduced in 1820, was generally adopted in 1840. Besides the university of Copenhagen, there are 13 public gymnasia, or colleges, in the principal towns of the kingdom, which afford a 'classical' education, and under them are a large number of Middle Schools, for the children of the trading, and higher working classes. Instruction at the public expense is given in the Parochial Schools, spread all over the country, to the number, in August 1869, of 2,940, namely 28 in Copenhagen; 132 in the towns of Denmark, and 2,780 in the rural districts.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The actual revenue and expenditure of the State were as follows in the financial year ending March 31, 1871:—

	Rigsdaler	£
Revenue	23,419,622	2,602,180
Expenditure	21,904,003	2,433,700
Surplus	1,515,619	168,480

By the terms of the Constitution of Denmark the annual financial accounts, called the 'Regnskab,' must be laid on the table of the Folkething at the beginning of each session, that is about six months after the close of the financial year. The Constitutional Chart prescribes that the Regnskab be examined, immediately after it is ready, by four paid revisors, two of whom are elected by the Folkething, two by the Landsting. The revisors are entitled to call for persons and papers, and their scrutiny of accounts is very rigid. Their report is submitted to the Chamber, which, after due consideration, passes its resolution, generally to the effect that it has no

remarks to make on the balance-sheet. During the interval between the presentation and passing of the estimates, the minister asks for any fresh votes which the exigencies of the public service may suggest. The discussion of the budget takes from four to six months.

The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the financial year ending March 31, 1873, were as follows:—

Sources of Revenue	Rigsdaler	Skilling
Domains	586,166	35
Interest of Reserve Fund	2,382,857	73
Direct taxes	4,024,070	0
Indirect taxes	9,926,914	0
Post Office and Telegraphs	225,074	28
Lottery	287,437	0
Colonial Income	19,214	0
Miscellaneous receipts	274,483	0
Total	17,726,217	7 or £1,969,912

Branches of Expenditure	Rigsdaler	Skilling
Civil List	500,000	0
Appanages	213,524	0
Legislature	100,000	0
Council of State	53,308	0
Public Debt	4,803,292	28
Pensions	1,796,323	44
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	183,796	0
„ Interior	574,813	0
„ Justice	1,070,444	43
„ Instruction and Worship	330,271	29
„ War	4,049,872	44
„ Marine	1,778,669	91
„ Finance	465,167	58
Extraordinary expenses	479,154	15

Total 16,398,636 77 or £1,822,700

The estimates of revenue and expenditure for each of the financial years, ending March 31, 1870-71, and 1871-72, were as follows:—

Sources of Revenue	1870-71	1871-72
	Rigsdaler	Rigsdaler
Direct taxes	3,989,151	5,329,065
Indirect taxes (net).	9,553,600	9,722,683
State property.	4,823,294	4,572,877
Domains and forests (net)	508,892	523,263
Posts and telegraphs (net)	114,847	175,425
Colonial revenue	114,716	70,851
Miscellaneous receipts	630,974	559,899
Total	19,735,601	20,954,063
	£2,192,845	£2,328,229

Branches of Expenditure	1870-71	1871-72
	Rigsdaler	Rigsdaler
Civil list.	713,524	713,524
Rigsdag	100,000	100,000
Council of State	53,308	53,308
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	183,244	183,908
" the Interior	652,287	613,378
" Public Education	331,633	319,511
" Justice	1,118,709	1,112,334
" Finance	545,874	625,296
" War	4,489,251	4,405,869
" Marine.	2,017,790	1,818,316
Interest of the Public Debt	7,164,939	7,280,270
Pensions	1,918,633	1,836,391
State railways.	1,837,871	1,524,421
Total	21,127,363	20,586,526
	£2,347,485	£2,287,392

An important feature in the administration of the finances of the kingdom is the maintenance of a Reserve Fund of a comparatively large amount. On the 31st of March, 1868, the Fund stood at 7,660,000*l.*, or considerably more than the national revenue for three years, but it was reduced to 6,500,000*l.* in 1869, and further reduced to 4,200,000*l.* in 1871, and to 3,850,000*l.* in 1872. It is contemplated gradually to reduce the Reserve Fund, in the years 1873-77, to 16,000,000 rigsdaler, or 1,780,000*l.* The object of the Reserve Fund is to provide means at the disposal of the government in the event of sudden occurrences demanding action, such as war.

The public debt of Denmark, incurred in part by large annual deficits in former years, before the establishment of parliamentary government, and in part by railway undertakings, and the construction of harbours, lighthouses, and other works of public importance, amounted to 114,728,300 rigsdaler, or 12,747,589*l.*, on March 31, 1872. The debt has been in course of reduction since 1866, as shown in the following table, which gives the national liabilities at six different periods, from 1866 to 1872:—

Years, ending March 31		Capital of Debt	
		Rigsdaler	£
1866	. . .	132,110,802	14,862,465
1867	. . .	130,609,721	14,512,191
1869	. . .	119,141,086	13,239,872
1870	. . .	116,370,350	12,930,039
1871	. . .	117,097,300	13,010,817
1872	. . .	114,728,300	12,747,589

The annual charge of the national debt, comprising interest, management, and a sinking fund, is gradually diminishing. It amounted to the following sums in each of the financial years 1867-69, and in the estimates of 1872-73:—

Years	Rigsdaler	£
1866-67 . . .	12,033,473	1,337,500
1868-69 . . .	11,876,806	1,311,800
1872-73 . . .	10,137,092	1,126,422

The debt is divided into an internal and a foreign. The latter consists in part of an English loan contracted in 1825, of the original amount of 5,500,000*l.*, which is to be paid off entirely in 1878.—(Official Communication.)

Army and Navy.

The army of Denmark consists, according to a law of re-organisation, passed by the Rigsdag on July 6, 1867, of all the able-bodied young men of the kingdom who have reached the age of 21 years. They are liable to service for eight years in the regular army, and for eight years subsequent in the army of reserve. The drilling is divided into two periods: the first lasts six months for the infantry, five months for the field artillery, and the engineers; nine months and two weeks for the cavalry; and four months for the siege artillery and the technic corps. The second period of drill, which is for only a portion of the recruits of each branch of arms, notably those who have profited the least by the first course, lasts nine months for the infantry, eleven months for the cavalry, and one year for the artillery and the engineers. Besides, every corps has to drill each year during from thirty to forty-five days. By the terms of the law of 1867, the kingdom is divided into five territorial brigades, and every brigade into four territorial battalions, in such a way that no district and no town, the capital excepted, will belong to more than one territorial battalion. Every territorial brigade furnishes the contingent of a brigade of infantry and one regiment of cavalry. The artillery contingent is furnished one-half by the two first territorial brigades, and the second half by the three other ones. The contingent of the engineers is furnished by the whole brigades.

The forces of the kingdom, under the new organisation, comprise 20 battalions of infantry of the line, with 10 *dépôt* battalions, and 10 of reserve; 5 regiments of cavalry, each with 2 squadrons active and 2 *dépôt*; and two regiments of artillery, in 12 batteries. The total strength of the army, exclusive of the reserve, is 36,782 rank and file, with 1,068 officers, on the peace-footing, and 47,925 rank and file, with 1,328 officers, on the war-footing.

The navy of Denmark comprised, at the commencement of September 1872, the following vessels, all steamers :—

Name	Launched	Horse-Power	Guns
1. SCREW STEAMERS— <i>Ironclads</i> :—			
Peder Skram	1864	600	18
Danmark	1864	500	24
Dannebrog	1863	400	16
Rolf Krake	1863	235	3
Lindormen (Turret)	1868	360	2
Goum (Turret)	1869	360	2
Odin (Turret)	1873	400	4
<i>Unarmoured vessels</i> :—			
Skjold	1858	300	42
Jylland	1860	400	26
Sjælland	1858	300	26
Niels Juel	1855	300	26
Tordenskjold	1862	200	22
Dagmar	1861	300	14
Heimdal	1856	260	14
Thor	1851	260	10
Fylla	1862	150	3
Diana	1863	150	3
Absalon	1862	100	3
Esbern Snare	1862	100	3
<i>Gunboats</i> :—			
6 first-class, iron hull	—	480	12
1 second-class, ditto	—	240	1
2. PADDLE STEAMERS :—			
Holger Danske	1849	260	7
Slesvig	1845	240	12
Hekla	1842	200	7
Geiser	1844	160	8
Skirner	1847	120	2
Total: 31 steamers.			314

The ironclads of the Danish navy are converted ships, on the French model, with the exception of the *Rolf Krake*, the *Lindormen*, the *Goum*, and the *Odin*. The *Rolf Krake*, built by Napier, of Glasgow, is plated with $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch iron, and has two turrets, which carry three 60-pounders. The *Lindormen* is plated from stem to stern with 5-inch iron, over 10 inches wood-backing, and armed with $12\frac{1}{2}$ tons rifled Armstrong cannon. Similar in construction to the *Lindormen* is the *Goum*. The most powerful of the ironclads in the Danish navy is the *Odin*, constructed at the dockyard of Nyholm, near Copenhagen, begun in 1870, and completed in 1873. The *Odin* is plated with 8-inch iron amidships, and 5-inch fore and aft, and carries four 10-inch guns, of 19 tons each, sheltered under a rising turret on mid-deck, covering not only the guns but also the

base of the chimneys and the upper part of the engines. The prow carries a steel battering-ram more than a foot square, and protruding six feet, so arranged as to be screwed back into the hull.

The Danish navy is recruited, by naval conscription, from the seafaring population. It was manned, in September 1873, by 911 men, and officered by 15 commanders, 34 captains, and 67 lieutenants.—(Official Communication.)

Area and Population.

The area and population of Denmark, according to the last census, taken February 1, 1870, are as follows:—

Provinces	Area		Population 1870
	Geogr. sq. m.	English sq. m.	
Seeland and Moen . . .	133.3	2,793	637,711
Bornholm	10.6	221	31,894
Fünen and Langeland . . .	61.9	1,302	236,311
Lolland-Falster	30.1	640	90,706
Jutland	458.0	9,597	788,119
Total	693.9	14,553	1,784,741

Included in the official returns as forming part of the kingdom are the three European dependencies of Denmark, namely, the Færoe, or Horse Islands, Iceland, and Greenland. The Færoe, a group of 22 islands, of which 17 are inhabited, have a total area of 49.5 English square miles, with a population of 9,815 in 1868. The area of Iceland is estimated to contain about 30,000 English square miles, less than half of which is capable of being inhabited; and the area of Greenland on the west coast, where the Danish establishments are situated, is described as embracing a territory of 25,000 English square miles, the remainder of the ice-bound peninsula, or island, being unknown. At an enumeration made in 1868, Iceland was found to possess 68,563, and Greenland 9,352 inhabitants.

The proportionate increase in the population of Denmark for the last fifteen years has been larger in the towns than in the country districts. In Copenhagen it was 8.05 per cent., in the other towns together 10.29 per cent., and in the country districts only 5.99 per cent. The following was the population of the four chief towns at the enumerations of 1855, 1860, and 1870:—

Chief Towns	Population		
	1855	1860	1870
Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn) . . .	143,591	155,143	180,866
Odense	12,932	14,255	16,721
Aarhus	8,891	11,009	13,020
Aalborg	9,102	10,069	11,953

The soil of Denmark is greatly subdivided, owing partly to the state of the law, which interdicts the union of small farms into larger estates, but encourages, in various ways, the parcelling out of landed property. In consequence, the number of small proprietors is increasing from year to year, and the number of great landowners decreasing in proportion. It was found at the last census that out of an average of 1,000 people, 395 live exclusively by agriculture.

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of Denmark is carried on mainly with Germany and Great Britain, the imports from the former amounting to about 2,000,000*l.*, and from the latter to 1,500,000*l.*, and the exports to the former to 3,500,000*l.*, and to the latter to rather more than 2,300,000*l.*, on the average of the five years 1868-72. After Germany and Great Britain, Denmark has the greatest trade with Sweden and Russia. The precise amount of the commercial transactions with these countries is not known, as the Danish official returns do not give the declared or real value of the imports or exports, but only the weight of the same.

The commercial intercourse between Denmark, including Iceland, the Færoe Islands, and Greenland, and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, exhibiting the value of the total exports from Denmark to Great Britain and Ireland, aside with the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Denmark, in each of the ten years 1863 to 1872 :—

Years	Exports from Denmark to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Denmark
	£	£
1863	1,625,294	880,687
1864	2,242,300	1,190,609
1865	2,284,287	1,263,953
1866	2,291,909	1,202,811
1867	2,588,921	1,282,358
1868	2,470,398	1,450,359
1869	2,236,952	1,574,562
1870	3,053,425	2,021,611
1871	2,553,562	1,748,933
1872	3,618,337	2,056,390

The exports of Denmark to the United Kingdom consist entirely of agricultural produce, mainly corn. The total exports of the latter article amounted to the value of 1,684,160*l.* in the year 1872, comprising 840,073*l.* for barley; 289,963*l.* for wheat; 402,434*l.* for oats; and 132,893*l.* for wheat flour. The exports of live animals amounted to the value of 363,666*l.*, and that of butter to 1,009,332*l.*

in 1872. Of British imports into Denmark, the principal are cotton manufactures, coals, and iron. Of cotton manufactures the imports amounted to 308,839*l.*, of coals to 469,188*l.* and of iron, wrought and unwrought, to 311,682*l.* in the year 1872.

On March 31, 1871, the commercial fleet of Denmark consisted of 2,735 vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 181,494 tons. For several years previous there was a gradual decline in the number of vessels, which was 3,132 on March 31, 1868, but an increase in the tonnage, which was 175,554 at the same date.

The Post Office in the year 1871 carried 11,789,069 letters, and 12,058,621 newspapers. The Telegraphs in the same year despatched 515,392 messages, about one-half of the number inland, one-fourth in transit, and one-fourth to and from foreign countries.

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of Denmark consist—exclusive of the Færoe, Iceland, and Greenland in Europe, considered to form part of the kingdom—of three islands in the West Indies, St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John. The largest of these islands, St. Croix, has an area of 60 square miles, while St. Thomas and St. John, with attached little islets, have each an area of about 13 square miles. In 1860 the population of St. Croix numbered 23,124, that of St. Thomas 13,463, and that of St. John 1,574. The inhabitants, mostly free negroes, are engaged in the cultivation of the sugar cane, exporting annually from 12 to 16 million pounds of raw sugar, besides 1 million gallons of rum. The value of the total exports from St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John to the United Kingdom amounted to 43,567*l.*, and that of the imports of British produce to 463,094*l.*, in the year 1872. The chief article of export in 1872 consisted of precious stones, valued at 30,820*l.*, while the British imports were mainly cotton goods, of the value of 226,284*l.*

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Denmark, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Rigsdaler* = 96 *skillings* . . . Average rate of exchange, 2*s.* 2½*d.*,
or about 9 rigsdaler to 1*l.* sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Lod</i>	= 227 grains troy, or about 9½ dwts.
„ <i>Pound</i>	= 1·102 avoirdupois, or about 100lbs to the cwt.
The <i>Ship Last</i>	= 2 tons.
„ <i>Tønde</i> , or Barrel of Grain and Salt	= 3·8 Imperial bushels.
„ „ „ Coal	= 4·7 „
„ <i>Foot</i>	= 1·03 English feet.
„ <i>Viertel</i>	= 1·7 Imperial gallon.

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FRANCE.

(RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.)

Constitution and Government.

THE form of government of France, at the end of 1873, was nominally republican, though not embodied as such in a formal constitution. Temporarily the supreme power was vested in a National Assembly, composed, when complete, of 750 members, elected by universal suffrage, in a general election on February 8, 1871, supplemented by partial elections in 1871, 1872, and 1873. The election of deputies for the National Assembly takes place in electoral districts, and the votes of each elector are given for the whole number of representatives returned by the district. The only requisite to be an elector is to be possessed of citizenship and of the age of twenty-one years, while the only requisite for a deputy is to be a citizen and twenty-five years of age. Not sitting in permanency, the Assembly nominates a standing committee before each prorogation, and on re-assembling appoints a 'bureau,' called, in distinction from other special 'bureaux,' the 'bureau de l'Assemblée.' This 'bureau' is composed of a President, four Vice-Presidents, and six Secretaries, the latter selected from among the youngest members. The President regulates the discussions, gives and withdraws permission to speak, is the highest authority within the Assembly, and can inflict certain moral penalties, but only such. In all cases the President and the six Secretaries decide in what sense the vote of the Assembly has been given. There are four different methods of voting, namely, by show of hands, by standing and sitting down, by public voting, and by secret voting. A demand signed by ten members is sufficient to require that the voting shall be public. The National Assembly, on its first meeting at Bordeaux, February 17, 1871, appointed a Chief of the Executive Power, whose title was changed into that of President of the Republic August 31, 1871.

President of the Republic.—Marshal Marie Edme Patrick Maurice de MacMahon, born at Sully, dep. Saône-et-Loire, July 13, 1808, son of a Peer of France, descended of an ancient Irish family; educated for the military career at the School of Saint-Cyr, 1825-28; entered the army as lieutenant, 1829; took part, as captain and colonel, in successive campaigns in Algeria, 1833-52; general of

division, 1852; commander of the troops storming the Malakoff tower, at the siege of Sevastopol, Sept. 8, 1855; commander-in-chief of the French army in Algeria, 1857; commander of the second corps of the 'Armée des Alpes,' 1859; nominated Duc de Magenta on the battle-field of Magenta, June 4, 1859; commander of the 3rd corps d'armée, 1861-64; Governor-General of Algeria, 1864-70; commander-in-chief of the 1st and 5th corps d'armée in the war against Germany, July-August, 1870; taken prisoner at the capitulation of Sedan, Sep. 2, 1870; appointed commander-in-chief of the 'Armée de Versailles,' April 11, 1871; elected President of the Republic, by 360 against 344 votes, May 24, 1873; appointed President for the term of seven years, by 383 against 317 votes, November 19, 1873.

The Ministry, appointed by the President of the Republic November 26, 1873, consists of nine members, namely:—

1. Minister of the Interior.—Albert Duc de Broglie, born June 13, 1821; educated at the University of Paris; editor of the 'Correspondant,' and contributor to the 'Revue des Deux-Mondes,' and other journals, 1848-60; elected member of the French Academy, Feb. 20, 1862; appointed Minister of the Interior, and President of the Council of Ministers, Nov. 26, 1873.

2. Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Charles Elie Duc Decazes, born May 9, 1819; envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Courts of Spain and Portugal, 1841-48.

3. Minister of Finance.—Pierre Magne, born Dec. 3, 1806; studied jurisprudence and admitted to the bar at Périgueux, 1831; minister of Commerce and Agriculture, 1851-52; minister of Finance, 1854-60, and 1867-70.

4. Minister of Justice.—Louis Depeyre.

5. Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.—Adolph Dessenligny; appointed May 25, 1873.

6. Minister of Worship and Public Instruction.—Charles de Fourtou.

7. Minister of Public Works.—Charles Jubert Baron de Larcy, born Aug. 20, 1805; minister of Public Works under the Presidency of Louis A. Thiers, 1871-72.

8. Minister of War.—General du Barail; appointed May 29, 1873.

9. Minister of Marine.—Vice-Admiral de Dompierre d' Hornoy; appointed May 25, 1873.

By a law which passed the National Assembly on May 24, 1872, certain consultative functions were assigned to a committee of the Assembly, called the 'Conseil d'État,' or Council of State, formed in imitation of a similar body existing under the Imperial government. As re-organised in 1872, the Council of State consists of 28 ordinary members, elected by the National Assembly, and of 15

extraordinary members nominated by the President of the Republic. The functions of the Council of State are restricted to give advice on bills presented by the Government to the National Assembly, and on all other matters that may be submitted to it by the President of the Republic or by the Ministers—'sur toutes les questions qui lui sont soumises par le Président de la République ou par les ministres.'

The following is a list of the Sovereigns and Governments of France, from the accession of the House of Bourbon to the present time :—

<i>House of Bourbon</i>		<i>House of Bourbon—Orléans</i>	
Henri IV.	1589-1610	Louis Philippe (+ 1850) .	1830-1848
Louis XIII., 'le Juste' .	1610-1643	<i>Second Republic</i>	
Louis XIV., 'le Grand' .	1643-1715	Provisional Government	
Louis XV.	1715-1774	Feb.-Dec.	1848
Louis XVI. (+ 1793) .	1774-1792	Louis Napoléon, President 1848-1852	
<i>First Republic</i>		<i>Empire, Restored</i>	
Convention	1792-1795	Napoléon III. (+ 1873) . 1852-1870	
Directoire	1795-1799	<i>Third Republic</i>	
Consulate	1799-1804	Government of National	
<i>Empire</i>		Defence	1870-1871
Napoléon I. (+ 1821) .	1804-1814	Louis A. Thiers, President	1871-1873
<i>House of Bourbon, Restored</i>		Marshal MacMahon, Pre-	sident 1873
Louis XVIII.	1814-1824		
Charles X. (+ 1836) .	1824-1830		

The average duration of the seventeen Governments of France since the accession of the House of Bourbon was nearly 17 years, while the average reign of the ten Sovereigns occupying the monarchical period was $26\frac{1}{2}$ years.

Church and Education.

The population of France, at the census of May 1872, consisted of 35,497,235 Roman Catholics, 511,621 Protestants, 45,050 Jews, and 49,065 members of other sects and forms of belief. In Algeria there were, besides, 2,778,281 Mahometans. In regard to Protestants, this official statement is greatly at variance with that of the Synods and Consistories, the heads of which estimate the members of the Reformed Church at 630,000, and those of the Lutheran Church at 305,000, giving a total of very nearly a million of Protestants.

All religions are equal by law, but only the Roman Catholics, Protestants, and Jews, have state allowances, the latter only since 1831. The whole income of the Roman Catholic clergy, from public and private sources, is computed to amount to above 100,000,000 francs, or 4,000,000*l.* sterling; and that of the Protest-

ant ministers to about 150,000*l*. There are eighty-six prelates of the Roman Catholic Church—namely, seventeen archbishops and sixty-nine bishops. The other Roman Catholic clergy comprise 192 vicars-general, 723 canons, 3,531 *curés*, or incumbents, and 31,569 *desservants*, or curates. The Protestants of the Augsburg Confession, or Lutherans, are, in their religious affairs, governed by a General Consistory, while the members of the Reformed Church, also called Calvinists, are under a council of administration, the seat of which is at Paris.

The religious organisation of the Protestants was determined at the same time as that of the Catholic Church in the State, by the law of 18 Germinal, year X., known as the 'Organic Articles of the Protestant Worship.' By that law the administration of each of the Reformed parishes was entrusted to a Consistory, composed of the pastor or pastors serving the church, and of elders chosen from the principal laymen in each district. The members of the Council thus established were at first named by the Government: half of them were subject to re-election every two years, and the elections were held by the elders actually in office, who named for that purpose an equal number of citizens who were heads of families. This old organisation was changed on the 26th of March, 1852, by a Decree of Prince Louis Napoleon, President of the Republic, which left the government of each parish to a Presbyteral Council, consisting of pastors and laymen, one-half of whom are subject to re-election every three years. The election is by universal suffrage; and all the members of the Protestant faith inscribed on the parish register are electors. The Presbyteral Council is placed under the authority of the Consistory, which is composed of the Presbyteral Council of the chief town of the Consistorial district, augmented by all the pastors of the district, and 10 lay delegates from each of the other Presbyteral Councils.

Public education in France is entirely under the supervision of the Government, and to a great extent, partly directly, but more indirectly, in the hands of the Roman Catholic clergy. It is estimated that about 30 per cent. of the total population are entirely without education, and in many rural districts there are no schools of any description. The duration of school life is usually regulated by the religion of the scholar. Roman Catholics of the lower classes, more particularly in the rural districts, rarely visit school after eleven or twelve, the age at which they receive their first communion, while Protestants commonly remain at school until about sixteen. As far as can be ascertained, the number of children over eight and under eleven who have never been to school averages 200,000. The elementary schools, superintended by the clergy, impart a very defective education. It is stated in a report issued by the Minister of Public Instruction in 1865, that of the children who

left school in 1863, 60 per cent. could read, write, and cast accounts fairly; the remaining 40 per cent. had either passed through school uselessly, or left it with such imperfect knowledge as not to be able to pass an examination.

According to the last official returns, there were, in October 1863, in France 82,135 establishments of primary instruction, with 3,771,597 pupils, an augmentation of nearly a million, or a quarter of the whole. There were 36,499 communes, out of a total of 37,548, provided with means of instruction, comprising 41,426 public schools, mixed as to the sexes. Of these, 37,895, numbering 2,145,420 pupils, were directed by laics, and 3,531, numbering 482,008 pupils, had 'congregationist' masters. Of the 2,627,428 children in these schools, 922,820, or more than one-third, were admitted gratuitously. The number of schools for girls amounted to 26,592, of which 13,491 were directed by laics provided with diplomas of capacity, and 13,101 by religious sisters, 12,335 of whom had the 'letter of obedience.' These schools received 1,609,213 pupils, of whom rather more than a third, or 604,247, were in the lay schools, and 1,059,966 in the congregationist establishments. One quarter of these pupils—620,304—were admitted gratuitously, viz., 130,210 in the lay, and 490,094 in the congregationist schools.

The amount of general education of the French people may be judged to some extent from the military statistics. According to a report of the Minister of War, published in 1866, the number of conscripts unable to read amounts to 30 out of every hundred, for the whole of France. But the degree of education varies greatly in different parts of the empire, instruction being far more general in the eastern and northern than in the southern districts. It is calculated that another generation will be required to extend the benefits of education to the whole population of France.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The system followed up to the year 1871 by the French Government in drawing up the public accounts of revenue and expenditure was inaugurated during the reign of Napoleon III., by the Senatus-Consultum of December 31, 1861. Under this system, the Minister of Finance distinguished between three classes of income, namely, ordinary, extraordinary, and special revenue, the latter including loans; and he also recognised three sorts of expenditure, viz. ordinary, extraordinary, and supplementary. It became the practice under the Imperial Government to lay before the Legislative Body in the first instance the budget of ordinary income and expenditure; when this had been voted, the extraordinary budget was submitted to the Chamber; and, finally, the special budget. To these there were added sometimes a budget of the Caisse d'Amortissement, and a budget of Special Services. The National Assembly, in the session

of 1872, altered this system so far as to do away with the extraordinary budget, deemed useless as representing only 'un certain nombre de dépenses qui, en définitive, se renouvellent chaque année.' However, this was not held to apply to the special and supplementary budgets, which were retained in the financial accounts under the name of 'budget des ressources spéciales.'

The following tables give, after official documents, the details and a summary of the budget for the year 1874, voted by the National Assembly in November 1873. The Minister of Finance, in submitting the estimates for 1874, placed them in comparison with those of the year 1869, here reproduced, as the last budget preceding the war, and closed under normal conditions:—

Sources of Revenue	1869	1874
	Francs	Francs
Direct taxes	332,439,521	414,569,300
Special imports	7,132,115	18,572,494
Domains	11,153,178	12,678,470
Forests	38,784,261	40,806,800
Old indirect taxes	1,356,583,925	1,322,144,000
New indirect taxes	—	577,076,000
Personal property tax of 3 per cent.	—	28,000,000
Revenue of Algeria	15,023,618	20,452,584
Miscellaneous receipts	66,921,697	87,020,551
Extraordinary receipts	19,096,792	4,700,000
Total Revenue	1,847,135,107	2,526,020,199
£	73,885,404	100,040,804

Branches of Expenditure	1869	1874
	Francs	Francs
Public debt:—		
Funded debt	347,393,801	748,593,642
Annuities, &c.	48,819,033	309,112,971
Floating debt	85,555,523	120,820,375
Dotations (ex Civil List)	51,257,280	30,284,631
Services of the Ministries:—		
Justice	36,080,550	33,561,190
Foreign Affairs.	13,899,963	11,366,000
Interior	75,109,266	87,542,163
Government of Algeria	35,019,216	24,795,382
Finance	21,841,150	18,449,660
War	383,979,851	480,000,000
Marine and Colonies	175,713,950	153,862,867
Worship and Public Instruction	87,213,572	96,248,388
Commerce and Agriculture	16,450,648	17,144,340
Public Works	140,284,880	132,784,109
Miscellaneous expenditure	10,542,767	13,485,900
Cost of collection of revenue	225,543,055	245,404,794
Total Expenditure	1,762,704,505	2,523,456,412
£	70,508,180	100,938,256

The following are the total sums, in pounds sterling, of each of the three budget estimates voted by the National Assembly for the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 :—

	1871	1872	1873
	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	87,604,823	106,615,349	109,579,521
Expenditure . .	86,450,518	106,213,878	108,853,572
Surplus . . .	1,154,305	401,471	715,949

It will be seen that while the budgets of 1872 and 1873 showed a vastly increased revenue and expenditure over 1871, that for 1874, given above, was founded on lesser estimates than those of the two preceding years.

Summary of the Budgets of 1869 and 1874.

	Francs	£
Total Revenue of 1869 . . .	1,847,135,107	73,885,404
„ „ „ 1874 . . .	2,526,020,199	100,040,804
Excess of 1874 . . .	678,885,092	26,155,400
Total Expenditure of 1869 . .	1,762,704,505	70,508,180
„ „ „ 1874 . . .	2,523,456,412	100,938,256
Excess of 1874 . . .	760,751,907	30,430,076

The enormously increased expenditure of 1874, compared with 1869, due principally to the augmented public debt, and, to a lesser extent, to cost of the army (see p. 67), was covered, as will be seen from the first of the preceding tables, chiefly by the imposition of new indirect taxes. Foremost in the list of these were greatly raised customs duties, and stamps, both sources producing together upwards of 430,000,000 francs, or 17,200,000*l.* per annum. To balance the expenditure of the year 1874, which, according to the budget estimates, showed a small deficit, as well as to provide for increased disbursements connected with the army, the National Assembly, on the proposition of the Minister of Finance, voted a variety of new indirect taxes, among them on sugar, wines, salt, and transports by railway.

When laying the budget for the year 1874 before the National Assembly, the Minister of Finance gave an account of the total direct cost of the war and foreign occupation of 1870-73, and of the resources, from loans and new imposts, raised to cover the expenditure. The following two tables embody a summary of the statements of the Minister of Finance :—

Cost of the War and Foreign Occupation of 1870-73.

	Francs
War expenditure, extraordinary, in 1870	1,173,016,000
" " " " in 1871	700,222,000
Foreign occupation of 1871-73	38,807,000
Provisioning of Paris	169,518,000
Grants to the families of soldiers	50,000,000
Interest on sums due to Germany	302,065,000
Maintenance of German troops	248,625,000
Repayment of fines, &c., levied by Germans	61,708,000
Disbursements on account of the loans of 1870-72	631,168,000
Loss from non-payment of taxes, 1870-71	364,189,000
Miscellaneous expenditure	548,564,000
War indemnity to Germany	5,000,000,000
Total	9,287,882,000
	£371,515,280

Resources raised to cover the Expenditure of the War and Foreign Occupation of 1870-73.

	Francs
Proceeds of loans raised in 1870	1,013,471,000
Sale of rentes of the army dotation	92,197,000
Funds of the 'garde mobilisée'	120,309,000
Sale of provisions for Paris	91,288,000
Loan from the Bank of France	1,530,000,000
Loan from the Eastern Railway Company	325,000,000
Proceeds of the national loan of 1871	2,225,994,000
" " " " " of 1872	3,498,744,000
Produce of new imposts in 1871	83,915,000
" " " " in 1872	154,899,000
Estimated produce of new imposts in 1873	152,065,000
Total	9,287,882,000
	£371,515,280

The necessity of further loans to cover probable deficits was foreshadowed in the presentation of the budget for 1874.

The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure generally vary greatly from the actual receipts and disbursements, the former being most frequently less, and the latter more than calculated upon. The accounts of actual revenue and expenditure of the State, known as the 'compte définitif,' are usually not published before the end of five or six years after the passing of the estimates. When the budget of 1874 was voted by the National Assembly, the last 'compte définitif' made public was that for the year 1869, giving the following summary of accounts.

	Francs	£
Total revenue for 1869	1,762,947,606	70,516,904
Total expenditure for 1869	2,018,768,815	80,750,752
Deficit	255,821,109	10,233,848

There were deficits, more or less in amount, throughout the period of the Empire, as well as under preceding governments. Almost uninterruptedly, so as to make it the rule and not the exception, the budgets voted by the representatives of the nation showed a small surplus, while the 'compte définitif,' published a number of years afterwards, exhibited a large deficit.

The following is a statement of the deficits of former periods, from 1814 till the last completed year of the reign of Napoleon III.

Periods.	Deficits. £
Bourbon Monarchy: April 1, 1814, to July 31, 1830 . . .	810,920
Reign of Louis Philippe: August 1, 1830, to Feb. 28, 1848 .	39,914,520
Second Republic: March 1, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1851 . . .	14,374,960
Second Empire: Jan. 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1869 . . .	85,541,580
Total	140,641,980

The average annual revenue and annual expenditure during each of the four periods here given were as follows:—

Periods.	Average Annual Revenue	Average Annual Expenditure.	Deficit
	£	£	£
First: 1814-30 . . .	39,777,800	39,828,520	50,720
Second: 1830-1848 . .	48,855,040	51,072,520	2,217,480
Third: 1848-51 . . .	59,918,560	63,512,320	3,593,760
Fourth: 1852-69 . . .	78,507,730	83,260,040	4,752,310

The continued deficits from 1814 to the end of 1869 were covered by loans, inscribed in the 'Grand livre de la dette publique,' and bearing interest, known as 'Rentes,' at rates of from three to five per cent. The following statement shows the growth of interest of the public debt in each description of 'Rentes' during the two periods of the Second Republic, and the Second Empire.

	Rentes of 4½ and 5 percent.	Rentes of 4 per cent.	Rentes of 3 per cent.	Total
Mar. 1, 1848—Dec. 31, 1851.				
Rentes in existence Mar. 1, 1848	147,776,191	26,507,375	70,003,640	244,287,206
New Rentes issued	44,351,069		34,314,644	78,665,713
Rentes paid off	8,913,763	24,135,464	50,599,164	83,648,391
Jan. 1, 1852—Dec. 31, 1869.				
Rentes in existence Jan. 1, 1852	183,213,497	2,371,911	53,719,120	239,304,528
New Rentes issued	179,723,891		354,428,075	534,151,966
Rentes paid off	325,491,658	1,925,815	87,951,510	415,368,983
Rentes in existence Jan. 1, 1870	37,445,729	446,096	320,195,685	358,087,510

The nominal capital of the public debt represented in Rentes on January 1, 1870, was 11,516,469,221 francs, or 460,658,769*l*. Of this total, the amount of 10,673,189,510 francs, or 426,927,580*l*. was in three per cent. Rentes. The total Rentes, as will be seen from the preceding table, amounted to 358,087,510 francs, or 14,323,420*l*.

The war of 1870-71, and subsequent events, increased the debt of France by the following loans:—

Loans	Nominal Capital		Rentes	
	Francs	£	Francs	£
Loans of August, 1870 .	1,328,282,839	53,131,313	39,851,485	1,594,059
Loan of Oct. 1870 .	252,500,000	10,000,000	15,100,000	600,000
„ June, 1871 .	2,777,952,800	105,000,000	138,897,640	5,250,000
„ Jan. 1872 .	3,000,000,000	120,000,000	150,000,000	6,000,000
Total .	7,358,735,639	288,131,313	343,849,125	13,444,059

The loan of August, 1870, was in 3 per cent. Rentes, and issued at the price of 60 francs 60 centimes; that of October, 1870, sometimes called the Morgan loan, was in 6 per cent. Rentes, and issued at 85; that of June, 1871, was in 5 per cent. Rentes, and issued at 82 francs 50 centimes; and that of June, 1872, was also in 5 per cent. Rentes, and issued at 84 francs 50 centimes.

The total public debt of France was as follows, in pounds sterling, at the end of 1873:—

	Nominal capital	Interest or Rentes
	£	£
Debt incurred before the war . . .	460,658,769	14,323,420
Debt incurred from 1870 to 1872 . . .	288,131,313	13,444,059
Total debt	748,790,082	27,767,479

It will be seen that the loans incurred since 1870 nearly doubled the interest of the public debt of France, while the capital did not increase in proportion. To provide funds for other expenditure, arising, directly or indirectly, through the events of 1870-71, further loans will have to be negotiated which, it is calculated, will bring the annual interest of the public debt to one 'milliard' of francs, or 40,000,000*l*.

At the end of 1873, the total burden of the public debt of France

was 510 francs, or 20*l.* 8*s.* per head of population. When the further loans calculated to be necessary have been raised, the burden will be about 625 francs, or 25*l.* per head of population.

All the departments of France have their own budgets, which were largely increased by the war. The following tabular statement gives the balance-sheet of the accounts of the present 86 Départements of France, in round millions, for each of the year 1868 and 1871:—

	1868	1871
	Francs	Francs
Ordinary receipts . .	309,000,000	313,000,000
Extraordinary receipts .	130,000,000	226,000,000
Total . .	439,000,000	539,000,000
Ordinary expenses . .	276,000,000	276,000,000
Extraordinary expenses .	167,000,000	241,000,000
Total . .	443,000,000	520,000,000

Thirty-three Departments out of 85 were occupied by the German troops. Out of the 35,989 Communes of France, 15,974 only showed a balance between revenue and expenditure, the rest being indebted at the close of the financial year 1871 to the amount of 711 million francs or 28,440,000*l.*

The principal towns of France have local debts, most of which more than doubled in the years 1870–73. The debt of Paris amounted at the end of 1873 to 1,600,000,000 francs, or 64,000,000*l.*, with an annual charge of 88,500,000 francs, or 3,540,000*l.*

Army and Navy.

1. Army.

The military forces of France are in a state of reorganisation, accomplished on the basis of a new 'loi sur le recrutement,' voted by the National Assembly in the session of 1872, to come in force on January 1, 1873. The first article of the first chapter of the law enacts universal liability to arms: 'Tout Français doit le service militaire personnel.' By Art. 2 and 4, substitution and enlistment for money are forbidden, and by Art. 3 it is ordered that 'every Frenchman not declared unfit for military service may be called up, from the age of twenty to that of forty years, to enter the active army or the reserves.' The constitution of these divisions of the armed forces is prescribed in the third chapter, the first article of which, one of the most important of the whole law,

runs as follows: 'Every Frenchman not declared unfit for military service must be for five years in the Active Army—*l'armée active*; for four years in the Reserve of the Active Army—*la réserve de l'armée active*; for five years in the Territorial Army—*l'armée territoriale*; and for six years in the Reserve of the Territorial Army—*la réserve de l'armée territoriale*.' The Active Army is composed of all the young men, not otherwise exempted, who have reached the age of twenty, and the Reserve of those who have passed through the Active Army. Neither the Active Army nor its Reserve are in any way localized, but drawn from and distributed over the whole of France. On the other hand the Territorial Army and its Reserve are spread over fixed regions, determined by administrative enactments: '*l'armée territoriale et la deuxième réserve sont formées par régions déterminées par un règlement d'administration publique*.'

The principle of universal liability to arms, laid down at the beginning, is not carried out strictly in all the enactments of the law of 1872, which admits of various exemptions from the military service due by all Frenchmen. Beside those rejected on physical grounds—*les jeunes gens que leurs infirmités rendent impropres à tout service*—there are entirely exempt from service, first, the eldest of orphans having neither father nor mother; secondly, the only son, or the eldest of sons, or the grandson, or the eldest of grandsons, of a widow, or wife separated from her husband, or a father upwards of seventy; thirdly, the eldest of two brothers liable for service at the same time; fourthly, the younger of two brothers, having his elder brother actually serving in the Active Army; and fifthly, the younger son of a family whose elder brother had died in the service, or has been discharged for wounds or illness contracted in the field. There are, moreover, partly or conditionally exempted the pupils of the *École polytechnique* and of the *École forestière*; the teachers and pupil teachers in public schools; the professors of various institutions; the artists who have gained any of the '*Grand Prix*' of the institute of France: and, finally, the members and novices of all religious associations devoted to teaching, and all ecclesiastics borne on a list drawn up by their episcopal superiors. Partial or additional exemption from military service may also be granted by the municipal councils and other local authorities to all young men who contribute to the support of their families, or who are engaged in studies or avocations that would suffer from interruption. These latter exemptions are subject to the revision of military councils established in each department.

The law of 1872 permits young men who can prove a certain amount of education by passing an examination to enlist as volunteers for one year only, and to obtain exemption thereby from

service in the Active Army. They must maintain and clothe themselves at their own expense. All soldiers in the Active Army who have learnt their duties, and who can read and write, may be sent on furlough, at the end of a year, for an indefinite time.

In the estimates of the Ministry of War, passed by the National Assembly in the session of 1873, the strength of the French army for the year 1874 was calculated at 545,000 men, including 425,000 infantry, 84,000 cavalry, and 36,000 other troops.

Notwithstanding the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, resulting in a decrease of population of more than a million and a half, the expenditure for the army has largely increased since the war with Germany, as will be seen from the following tabular statement, giving the army estimates of 1869, the year before the war, and those of 1874:—

	Francs	£
Army estimate for 1869 . . .	383,979,851	15,359,192
.. .. 1874 . . .	480,000,000	19,200,000
Excess of 1874 . . .	96,020,149	3,840,808

About one-fourth of the excess of the army expenditure of 1874 over that of 1869 was due to the rebuilding of fortifications, &c., destroyed during the war, and the remaining three-fourths was owing to the increase in the numbers of the army under the new organisation.

The nominal strength of the regular army, first on the peace-footing, and, secondly, on the war-footing, was given as follows in government returns of the year 1873:—

Strength of the French Army	Peace-footing		War-footing	
	Men	Horses	Men	Horses
Staff	1,773	160	1,841	200
Infantry	252,652	324	515,937	450
Cavalry	62,798	48,143	100,221	65,000
Artillery	39,882	16,646	66,132	49,838
Engineers	7,486	884	15,443	1,400
Gendarmes	24,535	14,769	25,688	15,000
Troops of the Administration	15,066	5,442	33,365	12,000
Total	404,192	86,368	757,727	143,238

The whole of France is divided, under a decree of the Government issued in September 1873, into 18 military regions, each under a general of division, and subdivided into districts, of about the same circumference as the departments, under a general of brigade. The fortified places are specially administered by a 'service des fortifications,' with 'chefs-lieux,' or head-quarters, at Arras, Bayonne,

Besançon, Bourges, Brest, Cherbourg, Grenoble, Langres, La Rochelle, Le Havre, Lille, Lyon, Marseille, Montpellier, Nantes, Perpignan, St. Omer, Toulon, and Toulouse. Before the war of 1870-71, there were two more of these 'chef-lieux,' Metz and Strasburg, which also contained the chief military establishment, manufactories, and stores. To replace them, it was ordered, by a decree of the Government, issued in July, 1872, to create military establishments at Avignon, Perpignan, Quiberon, and Rouen.

2. Navy.

The war navy of France was composed, at the end of 1873, of 62 iron-clads, 264 unarmoured screw steamers, 62 paddle-steamers, and 113 sailing vessels. The following statement gives the number of vessels of each class, their horse-power, and armament :—

Classes of Vessels	Number	Horse-power	Guns
1. IRONCLADS (<i>Bâtiments cuirassés</i>):—			
Ships of the line (<i>Vaisseaux</i>)	2	1,800	62
Frigates (<i>Frégates</i>)	18	16,000	311
Corvettes (<i>Corvettes</i>)	9	4,100	106
Coast-guard ships (<i>Garde-côtes</i>)	7	3,850	25
Floating batteries (<i>Batteries flottantes</i>).	15	2,040	146
Sep. Flot. Batt. (<i>Batt. flot. démontables</i>)	11	360	22
Total, Ironclads	62	28,150	672
2. SCREW STEAMERS (<i>Bâtiments à hélice</i>):—			
Ships of the line (<i>Vaisseaux</i>)	29	16,680	386
Frigates (<i>Frégates</i>)	24	10,100	574
Corvettes (<i>Corvettes</i>)	21	7,940	156
Avisos (<i>Avisos</i>)	63	8,975	172
Gunboats (<i>Canonnières</i>)	78	1,871	95
Transports (<i>Transports</i>)	47	10,222	160
Special boats (<i>Bâtim. spéciaux</i>)	2	24	4
Total, Screw Steamers	264	55,812	1,547
3. PADDLE STEAMERS (<i>Bâtiments à roues</i>):—			
Frigates (<i>Frégates</i>)	11	3,450	32
Corvettes (<i>Corvettes</i>)	7	1,870	18
Avisos (<i>Avisos</i>)	44	3,345	104
Total, Paddle Steamers	62	8,665	154
4. SAILING VESSELS (<i>Bâtiments à voiles</i>):—			
Ships of the line (<i>Vaisseaux</i>)	2	—	440
Frigates (<i>Frégates</i>)	11	—	57
Corvettes (<i>Corvettes</i>)	7	—	25
Brigs (<i>Bricks</i>)	7	—	26
Transports (<i>Transports</i>)	26	—	42
Smaller vessels (<i>Bâtiments de flotille</i>)	60	—	82
Total, Sailing Vessels	113	—	672
Total War Navy	401	92,627	3,045

The following is a list of the 62 ironclads of the French navy, with nominal horse-power, number of guns, and, when given, strength of crew, at the end of 1873. The nominal horse-power of each vessel is calculated, after a rule which came into effect the 1st of January, 1867, on the basis of a fourth of the utmost power attainable by the engine, or, as officially described 'le quart du nombre de chevaux de 75 kilogrammètres que la machine est susceptible de développer, à toute puissance, sur les pistons moteurs.' Each vessel of the French navy is supposed to belong to one of the five great 'divisions maritimes' of the Empire—namely, 1. Cherbourg; 2. Brest; 3. Lorient; 4. Rochefort; and 5. Toulon; and in the following list the initial letter preceding the name of each ironclad denotes the division on the register of which it stands:—

Division Maritime	Classes	Nominal Horse- power	Number of Guns	Crew
	<i>Vaisseaux cuirassés:—</i>			
C.	Magenta	900	10	684
L.	Solférino	900	32	765
	<i>Frégates cuirassées:—</i>			
L.	Friedland (4 turrets)	950	12	—
T.	Marengo (4 turrets)	950	12	—
B.	Océan (4 turrets)	950	12	—
C.	Suffren (4 turrets)	950	12	—
C.	Flandre	900	13	594
B.	Gauloise	900	17	594
B.	Guyenne	900	17	594
T.	Héroïne	900	17	594
B.	Magnanime	900	14	594
T.	Provence	900	16	594
T.	Revanche	900	17	594
T.	Savoie	900	17	594
L.	Surveillante	900	16	594
B.	Valeureuse	900	17	594
L.	Couronne	800	10	600
T.	Gloire	800	32	570
T.	Invincible	800	32	570
	Normandie	800	28	570
	<i>Corvettes cuirassées:—</i>			
L.	Alma	450	12	310
R.	Armide	450	12	310
C.	Atalanta (2 turrets)	450	12	310
T.	Belliqueuse	450	10	300
C.	Jeanne d'Arc	450	12	310
B.	Lagalissonnière (2 turrets)	500	12	310
R.	Montcalm (2 turrets)	450	12	310
L.	Reine Blanche (2 turrets)	450	12	310
T.	Thétis	450	12	310

Division Maritime	Classes	Nominal Horse- power	Number of Guns	Crew
<i>Garde-côtes cuirassés :—</i>				
C.	Bélier	530	2	—
L.	Boule Dogue	530	2	—
B.	Cerbère	530	2	—
B.	Onondaga	250	2	75
C.	Rochambeau	1,000	14	590
C.	Taureau (cupola)	480	1	120
R.	Tigre	530	2	—
<i>Batteries flottantes :—</i>				
L.	Arrogante	120	6	200
T.	Dévastation	150	18	282
C.	Embuscade	120	4	200
C.	Foudroyante	150	18	282
L.	Implacable	120	6	200
L.	Imprennable	120	4	200
T.	Lave	150	18	282
L.	Opiniâtre	120	6	200
R.	Paixhans	150	10	212
R.	Palestro	150	10	212
R.	Peiho	150	10	212
C.	Protectrice	120	4	200
L.	Refuge	120	4	200
R.	Saigon	150	10	212
T.	Tonnante	150	18	282
<i>Batteries flottantes démontables :—</i>				
T.	Numéro I.	24	2	—
T.	„ II.	24	2	—
T.	„ III.	24	2	—
T.	„ IV.	24	2	—
T.	„ V.	24	2	—
T.	„ VI.	40	2	—
T.	„ VII.	40	2	—
T.	„ VIII.	40	2	—
T.	„ IX.	40	2	—
T.	„ X.	40	2	—
T.	„ XI.	40	2	—
Total		28,150	672	—

The most remarkable among the above ironclads are the *Magenta*, *Solférino*, *Couronne*, *Normandie*, *Invincible*, and the cupola ship *Taureau*. The *Magenta* and *Solférino* are twin ships, having been built on the same lines at Lorient, where they were launched in 1861. They both have wooden hulls, with plates varying from 11 to 12 centimètres (4 to 4½ inches) in thickness. Their length is 86 mètres; breadth, 17 m. 30 c., and their armament consists of rifled breech-

loading guns of the calibre 30 (corresponding to the Armstrong 100-pounder), furnished with 155 rounds each. They are two-deckers, carrying two tiers of batteries. Both vessels are not completely protected. They are iron-cased at the water-line and over the whole of the spar deck: but beyond this no parts but their guns are protected. Their distinguishing feature is that they have a ram or spur, which, like a hatchet, projects under water from the line of armour plates of which it forms part. The ram is made of steel, and its weight is 12,000 kilogrammes: it projects about six metres, or nearly 20 feet in the form of a hollow cone, with two long pieces like the neck pieces of a helmet, which fit the bows. No part of this spur-like prow is less than 12 centimètres, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, thick.

The *Couronne* is a 40-gun frigate of a peculiar model. Her form and dimensions differ from those of the preceding ironclads, being more rounded at both ends, and more shapely to the eye. Her length is 80 metres; breadth 16 m. 70 c.: her average draught, 7 m. 60 c.: displacement, 6,076 tons: height of her tier of guns, 1 m. 98 c.: her engines, 900 horse-power. She carries 650 tons of coal, which may be increased to 1,000. What distinguishes the *Couronne* is that her hull is of iron, constructed of plates 2 c. thick. The armour plating is fastened on the side by ribs and angle plates, the spaces between being filled with teak of 28 c., upon which rests a covering of iron of 3 c., separated by a teak backing of 10 c. from the armour plates, which have a thickness of 10 c. at the water-line, and 8 upon the top sides. The defensive armour thus consists of a double thickness of wood of 38 c., and a triple thickness of iron at the water-line of $13\frac{1}{2}$ c., including the skin of the ship. The system of protection was tried at Vincennes in 1857, and gave satisfactory results as to its solidity.

The *Normandie* is similar in construction to the *Couronne*. She is the first ironclad that ever crossed the Atlantic, having been to Mexico in 1862. The dimensions of the *Normandie* are—length at the load line, 253 feet 6 inches: breadth, 55 feet 3 inches: draught, 22 feet 9 inches: height of battery, 5 feet 8 inches: displacement, 5,600 tons. The length of the ship is therefore less than five times the breadth. The *Normandie* is armoured round and round on the wood plank and frame of the ships with $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch plates. The *Normandie* was condemned as unfit for further service, and ordered to be broken up, towards the end of 1871.

The *Invincible* is an exact reproduction of the *Normandie*. She is, like the former, a 36-gun frigate, her guns being of the calibre 30, which corresponds to the 100-pounder of Sir William Armstrong. Her engines are 900 horse-power nominal. Her length at the water-

line is 78 mètres; breadth, 17; she draws 7 m. 75 c., the height of her lower tier being 1 m. 82 c.; and she is provided with 155 rounds in place of 110, the number allotted to the old vessels. Her rig, with the sails and masts, is rather heavier than that of the *Normandie*.

The *Taureau*, launched at Toulon on the 10th of June, 1865, is one of the most remarkable among the French ironclads. The *Taureau* is a steam-ram, of peculiar construction, drawing but little water, and rising but a few feet above the waves. Her prow terminates in a point, and this point is armed with a kind of massive bronze cone which serves as her spur. It is with this spur that the *Taureau*, driven at a speed of 12 to 14 knots an hour by machinery of 500-horse power, can strike and split a ship. The *Taureau* is, moreover, supplied with two screws, which enable her to turn in a very small space and with the greatest facility. She carries but a single gun, which weighs twenty tons, and has but one deck, which is plated with iron from one end to the other. The sides of the hull are likewise plated with iron the full length, from 3 feet under the water-line to the deck. The deck and the sides form, as it were, an iron box, safe from any shot that may be fired at it. It is in this iron box that the machinery is placed, and the entire crew during an action, except those in the tower. The deck of the *Taureau* is covered over its entire length with a cylindrical ball-proof dome. The surface of the dome is so inclined that it is not practicable to walk on it, and it is held to be impossible to capture the vessel by boarding.

The largest ironclad in the navy of France is the *Rochambeau*, formerly called 'Dunderberg,' a ram built for the United States, in 1865, and purchased by the French government in the summer of 1867, for the sum of 400,000*l*. The ram of the *Rochambeau* is part of the ship, and is not bolted or fastened on as is usually the case, but is an extension of the bow, which for 50ft. is a firm and solid mass of timber. This is covered over with heavy wrought-iron armour, and forms a beak, which, driven at a high rate of speed, it is said will pierce through the strongest ships. On the side of the vessel below the casemate the armour is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and placed on vertically in screw-bolted slabs, from 12 feet to 15 feet long and 3 feet wide. The propeller and two rudders are protected by a shelf, which runs out aft and is braced to the stern and sides. Of the two rudders, the first is the one common to all ships, the other is placed above and forward of the propeller. The *Rochambeau* carries 14 guns, and has a total burthen of 5,090 tons.

The smaller of the French ironclads are mainly destined for the attack and defence of coasts, roadsteads, or harbours. They comprise, besides the ordinary floating batteries built chiefly for the

Russian and Italian wars, vessels, eleven in number, called 'Batteries flottantes démontables,' all of which can be taken to pieces, and carried any distance over land. At the end of 1869, these iron-clads were 'en magasin,' that is, packed up and stored away at the arsenal of Toulon.

The greater number of the large unarmoured screw steamers of the French navy are not in active service, being either stripped of their guns, or on the reserve list. Only two out of the twenty-nine ships of the line of this class, the 'Louis XIV.,' 480 horse-power, with 116 guns, and the 'Jean-Bart,' 400 horse-power, with 66 guns, were afloat in 1871, and in all other cases the service was carried on by smaller screw and paddle steamers. A considerable proportion of the 113 sailing vessels are employed as 'Garde pêches,' on the fishing grounds near the coasts of France.

The French navy is manned partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. The marine conscription was introduced as early as the year 1683. There is an 'Inscription maritime,' on the lists of which are the names of all male individuals of the 'maritime population;' that is, men and youths devoted to a sea-faring life, from the 18th to the 50th year of age. The number of men thus inscribed fluctuates from 150,000 to 180,000. Though all are liable to conscription the government, as a rule, dispenses from taking men over forty and under twenty, as well as pilots, captains, the fathers of large families, and able seamen who have signed for long voyages. The time of service in the navy is the same as that in the army, with similar conditions as to reserve duties, furloughs, and leave of absence for lengthened periods. It is enacted by the law of 1872 that a certain number of young men liable to service in the Active Army may select instead the navy service, if recognised fit for the duties, even if not enrolled in the 'Inscription maritime.'

For administrative purposes, France is divided into five 'divisions maritimes,' and subdivided into twelve 'arrondissements maritimes,' as follows:—

Divisions	Arrondissements
1. Cherbourg	Dunkerque—Le Havre.
2. Brest	Brest—Saint Servan.
3. Lorient	Lorient—Nantes.
4. Rochefort	Rochefort—Bordeaux—Bayonne.
5. Toulon	Marseilles—Toulon—Ajaccio.

At the head of the administrative government of each maritime division is a Vice-admiral bearing the title of 'Préfet maritime.'

In December 1873 the French navy was officered by 2 admirals; 19 vice-admirals in active service, and 7 on the reserve list; 31

rear-admirals in active service, and 12 on the reserve list; 130 captains of first-class men of war; 290 captains of frigates; 820 lieutenants; and 605 ensigns.—(Official Communication.)

Area and Population.

The area of France at the census of May, 1866, embraced 543,051 square kilomètres, or 207,480 Engl. square miles, and the population at the same date numbered 38,067,094. At the census of May, 1872, the area was reduced to 528,577 square kilomètres, or 201,900 Engl. square miles, and the population numbered only 36,102,921. Thus France suffered in the interval of six years a loss of territory amounting to 14,474 square kilomètres, or 5,580 Engl. square miles, and a loss in population of 1,964,173. The following statement gives the summary of the census results of May 1866 and May 1872:—

Population of France in 1866 and 1872.

Census of May, 1866	. 38,067,094	Loss of Alsace-Lorraine	. 1,597,219
" " 1872	. 36,102,921	" from other sources	. 366,954
Decline of Population	1,964,173	Total	. 1,964,173

France was divided in 1866 into 89 departments, and subdivided into 373 arrondissements, 2,941 cantons, and 37,548 communes. By the Treaty of Peace with Germany, concluded May 10, 1871, modified by the Convention of October 12, 1871, France lost one entire department, that of the Bas-Rhin; two arrondissements, with fractions of a third, of the adjoining department of the Haut-Rhin; and the greater portion of the department of the Moselle, together with a number of cantons and communes in the departments of Meurthe and the Vosges.

The following table gives the population of the present 87 departments of France—or 86, excluding the remnant of the old department of Rhin, represented only by the small district of Belfort—according to the census of May 1872:—

Departments.	Number of arrondissements	Number of cantons	Number of communes	Population May 1872
Ain	5	36	452	363,290
Aisne	5	37	837	552,439
Allier	4	28	317	390,812
Alpes (Basses-)	5	30	251	139,332
Alpes (Hautes-)	3	24	189	118,898
Alpes-Maritimes	3	25	150	199,037

Departments	Number of arrondisse- ments	Number of cantons	Number of communes	Population May 1872
Ardèche	3	31	339	380,277
Ardennes	5	31	501	320,217
Ariège	3	20	336	246,298
Aube	5	26	446	255,687
Aude	4	31	436	285,927
Aveyron	5	42	289	402,474
Bouches-du-Rhône	3	27	108	554,911
Calvados	6	38	764	454,012
Cantal	4	23	264	231,867
Charente	5	29	426	367,520
Charente-Inférieure	6	40	479	465,653
Cher	3	29	291	335,392
Corrèze	3	29	287	302,746
Corsica	5	62	364	258,507
Côte-d'Or	4	36	717	374,510
Côtes-du-Nord	5	48	387	622,295
Creuse	4	25	263	274,663
Dordogne	5	47	582	480,141
Doubs	4	27	637	291,251
Drôme	4	29	370	320,417
Eure	5	36	700	377,874
Eure-et-Loire	4	24	426	282,622
Finistère	5	43	285	642,963
Gard	4	40	347	420,131
Garonne (H. etc.)	4	39	584	479,362
Gers	5	29	465	284,717
Gironde	6	48	541	705,149
Hérault	4	36	335	429,878
Ile-et-Vilaine	6	43	352	589,532
Indre	4	23	245	277,693
Indre-et-Loire	3	24	281	317,027
Isère	4	45	555	575,784
Jura	4	32	584	287,634
Landes	3	28	331	300,528
Loir-et-Cher	3	24	297	268,801
Loire	3	30	328	550,611
Loire (Haute-)	3	28	262	308,732
Loire-Inférieure	5	45	215	602,206
Loiret	4	31	349	353,021
Lot	3	29	321	281,404
Lot-et-Garonne	4	35	319	319,289
Lozère	3	21	194	135,190
Maine-et-Loire	5	34	380	518,471
Manche	6	48	643	544,776
Marne	5	32	665	386,157
Marne (Haute-)	3	28	550	251,196
Mayenne	3	27	274	350,637
Meurthe-et-Moselle	4	29	596	365,137
Meuse	4	28	587	284,725
Morbihan	4	37	248	490,352

Departments	Number of arrondisse- ments	Number of cantons	Number of communes	Population May 1872
Nièvre	4	25	313	339,917
Nord	7	61	661	1,447,764
Oise	4	35	701	396,804
Orne	4	36	511	398,250
Pas-de-Calais	6	44	904	761,158
Puy-de-Dôme	5	50	456	566,463
Pyrénées (Basses-)	5	40	558	426,700
Pyrénées (Hautes-)	3	26	480	235,156
Pyrénées-Orientales	3	17	231	191,856
Rhin (Belfort district)	1	6	106	56,781
Rhône	2	29	264	670,247
Saône (Haute-)	3	28	583	303,088
Saône-et-Loire	5	49	585	598,344
Sarthe	4	33	386	446,603
Savoie	4	29	327	267,958
Savoie (Haute-)	4	28	313	273,027
Seine	3	28	72	2,220,060
Seine-Inférieure	5	51	759	790,022
Seine-et-Marne	5	29	529	341,490
Seine-et-Oise	6	36	685	580,180
Sèvres (Deux-)	4	31	356	331,243
Somme	5	41	833	557,015
Tarn	4	35	317	352,718
Tarn-et-Garonne	3	24	194	221,610
Var	3	28	145	293,757
Vaucluse	4	22	150	263,451
Vendée	3	30	298	401,446
Vienne	5	31	300	320,598
Vienne (Haute-)	4	27	202	322,447
Vosges	5	30	531	392,988
Yonne	5	37	485	363,608
Total	362	2,865	35,989	36,102,921

The decrease of population between the two census periods 1866 and 1872 extended over all the departments of France, with the exception of fourteen. Of these, there were but eight departments in which the increase exceeded 10,000, namely Allier, 14,648; Loire, 12,210; Nord, 55,723; Pas-de-Calais, 11,381; Seine, 69,144; and Seine-et-Oise, 46,453. Nearly all these departments suffered from the events of 1870-71, while many that were not touched by the invasion showed a decrease of inhabitants, thus indicating other causes than those of war for the decline of population.

The increase of population in France within the last century and a half has been comparatively less than in any other State of Western Europe, as exhibited in the following table, drawn up after official calculations. The population of 1700, when Corsica and the provinces of Lorraine, and Venaissin, or Avignon, did not

belong to France, was ascertained from returns of the royal comptroller of finances, and is, probably, the least trustworthy; the counting of 1762 was undertaken with more accuracy, and is believed to be tolerably correct, as well as that of 1772; but the numerical calculation of 1784, made by order of Necker, was but a rough estimate. The subsequent numbers were obtained from regular census returns commencing in 1801:—

Year	Population	Increase during the period	Annual average of increase
1700	19,669,320	—	—
1762	21,769,163	2,099,843	55,259
1772	22,672,000	902,837	90,283
1784	24,800,000	2,128,000	177,333
1801	27,349,003	2,549,003	149,941
1806	29,107,425	1,758,422	351,685
1821	30,461,875	1,334,450	90,295
1826	31,858,937	1,397,062	279,412
1831	32,569,223	710,286	142,057
1836	33,540,910	971,687	194,337
1841	34,230,178	676,809	135,362
1846	35,400,486	1,170,308	254,062
1851	35,783,170	382,684	75,537
1856	36,039,364	256,194	51,238
1861	37,386,161	764,309	152,862
		736,113*	—
1866	38,067,094	680,933	136,186

The population of France is at present on the decline, the births showing a tendency to decrease, and the deaths to increase. The following table, compiled from the last official returns, gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages, in each of the fifteen years from 1856 to 1870:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1856	952,116	837,082	284,401
1857	940,709	858,785	295,510
1858	969,343	874,186	307,056
1859	1,017,896	979,333	298,417
1860	956,875	781,635	288,936
1861	1,005,078	866,597	305,203
1862	995,167	812,978	303,514
1863	1,012,794	846,917	301,376
1864	1,005,880	860,334	299,579
1865	1,005,753	921,887	298,838
1866	1,006,258	884,573	302,186
1867	1,007,515	866,887	300,333
1868	984,140	922,038	301,225
1869	948,526	864,320	303,482
1870	944,115	1,046,909	223,705

* Increase through annexation of Nice and Savoy.

Not included under either the births or deaths of the above table are the 'mort-nés,' or dead-born. The number of 'mort-nés' was 39,778 in 1854, and, gradually increasing, reached 45,169 in the year 1870. The births of 1870 consisted of 873,700 legitimate and 70,415 illegitimate children. Of the latter, 16,289, or not far from one-fourth, were born in the department of the Seine, comprising the capital.

It is calculated that the loss of population to France in the war against Germany, from the middle of July 1870 to the end of February 1871, was upwards of 600,000. The loss of the population caused by former wars, undertaken during the reign of Napoleon III., is given in a report of the British Secretary of Legation in France, dated July 1869, at a quarter of a million.

Land is very equally distributed among the whole of the population. According to the latest official returns the cultivated land of France, embracing an area of 90,000,000 acres, was divided into 5,550,000 distinct properties. Of this total the properties averaging 600 acres numbered 50,000, and those averaging 60 acres 500,000, while there were five millions of properties under six acres. At the census of 1866, the number of proprietors who did not cultivate but farm their estates was only 56,639; and the number of farmers and day labourers who were not proprietors only 1,457,314. On the other hand, the number of proprietors cultivating their own land, and of farmers, and day labourers, who were also proprietors was 5,819,306. The constant division and subdivision of land is caused chiefly by the law of descent which orders that at the death of the owner the equal distribution of land among his children, though he has liberty to leave to others defined portions of it, ranging from a quarter, if he has three children, to half if he has only one child. A like liberty is allowed where, in default of children, the succession is in the collateral branches of the family.

Official documents published in 1869 show that from 1836 to 1861 the rural population underwent a diminution of 1·18 per cent., while that of the towns constantly increased. In 1816 the population of France was distributed as follows:—Rural, 75·58 per cent.; urban, 24·42 per cent. In 1836 the proportion was—Rural, 71·12 per cent.; urban, 28·86 per cent.

The following table gives the population of the four principal towns of France, in 1861, in 1866, and in 1872:—

Towns	1861	1866	1872
Paris	1,667,841	1,799,980	1,794,380
Lyon	318,803	323,954	323,417
Marseille . . .	260,916	300,131	312,864
Bordeaux . . .	162,750	194,241	194,055

Trade and Industry.

The foreign trade of France is officially divided into 'general commerce,' including the sum-total of all commercial transactions, and 'special commerce,' descriptive of such imports as are consumed in France, and such exports as have been produced within the country. The value of the general commerce of France in the fifteen years 1857 to 1871 rose from 5 milliards of francs, or 200 millions sterling, to 8 milliards of francs, or 320 millions sterling. It was, in round numbers, 5 milliards in 1857, augmented gradually to 6 milliards in 1863, to 7 milliards in the years 1865-66; and, with fluctuations, to 8 milliards in 1867-71. The general commerce is divided very nearly equally between imports and exports, the former slightly preponderating in value. In the first quinquennial period of the fifteen years, 1858-72, the exports were larger than the imports, but subsequently, in the decennial period, 1863-72, the imports rose over the exports. The total value of merchandise imported during the year 1872 was 3,447 million francs, or 137,880,000*l.*, against 3,393 million francs, or 135,720,000*l.* in 1871, and the total value of the exports amounted to 3,679 million francs, or 147,160,000*l.*, against 2,865 million francs, or 104,600,000*l.* in 1871.

The value, in francs and pounds sterling, of the special commerce, comprising the imports of France for home consumption, and the exports of domestic produce and manufactures, in each of the fifteen years, 1858 to 1872, is shown in the following table:—

Years	Imports for home consumption		Exports of domestic produce and manufactures	
	Francs	£	Francs	£
1858	1,562,834,000	62,513,360	1,887,385,000	75,495,400
1859	1,640,751,000	65,630,040	1,266,462,000	50,658,480
1860	1,897,304,000	75,892,160	2,277,153,000	91,086,120
1861	2,442,352,000	97,694,080	1,926,371,000	77,054,840
1862	2,198,681,000	87,947,240	2,242,735,000	89,709,400
1863	2,426,432,000	97,057,280	2,642,617,000	105,704,680
1864	2,528,217,000	101,128,680	2,924,238,000	116,969,520
1865	2,641,803,000	105,672,120	3,088,451,000	123,538,040
1866	2,793,526,000	111,741,040	3,180,623,000	127,224,920
1867	3,026,581,000	121,063,240	2,825,955,000	113,038,200
1868	3,303,723,000	132,148,920	2,789,926,000	111,597,040
1869	3,153,162,000	126,126,480	3,074,981,000	122,999,240
1870	2,781,493,000	111,259,720	2,860,157,000	114,406,280
1871	3,393,249,000	135,729,960	2,865,613,000	114,624,520
1872	3,447,465,000	137,898,600	3,679,007,000	147,160,280

The following table gives, in pounds sterling, the value of the principal articles of exports of domestic produce and manufactures from France to all countries in each of the years 1871 and 1872:—

Principle Articles of Export	1871	1872
	£	£
Tissues—Wool . . .	10,174,640	11,618,400
„ Cotton . . .	2,200,960	2,769,720
„ Hemp, flax . . .	7,44,040	913,120
Alpaca and jute twists . . .	74,220	136,200
Hemp and flax twists . . .	271,720	380,360
Cured hides . . .	2,442,240	4,004,360
Leather articles . . .	3,426,560	5,006,040
Felt hats . . .	334,360	585,440
Cords . . .	112,480	134,160
Jewellery . . .	993,160	1,507,800
Clocks and watches . . .	369,240	610,080
Machines . . .	612,920	1,079,680
Tools . . .	1,560,760	2,902,520
Carriages . . .	100,160	404,200
Artificial flowers . . .	786,560	1,410,680
Furniture . . .	978,120	1,114,200
Scientific instruments . . .	125,200	235,480
Musical instruments . . .	283,160	459,240
Ready-made clothes . . .	2,834,400	4,290,160
Articles de Paris . . .	142,480	312,120
Books and prints . . .	650,040	837,120

The subjoined tabular statement shows the declared value of the total exports sent from France to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the total imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into France, in each of the fifteen years, from 1858 to 1872:—

Years	Exports from France to United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into France
	£	£
1858	13,271,890	4,863,131
1859	16,870,858	4,754,354
1860	17,774,037	5,249,980
1861	17,826,646	8,895,588
1862	21,675,516	9,209,367
1863	24,025,717	8,673,309
1864	25,640,751	8,187,361
1865	31,625,231	9,062,095
1866	37,016,754	11,700,140
1867	33,734,806	12,121,010
1868	33,896,327	10,652,734
1869	33,527,380	11,438,330
1870	37,607,514	11,643,139
1871	29,848,488	18,205,856
1872	41,803,444	17,268,839

The following table gives the declared value, in pounds sterling, of the principal articles exported from France to the United Kingdom in each of the years 1871 and 1872:—

Exports from France	1871	1872
	£	£
Animals: Oxen and bulls	—	12,939
Butter	1,636,006	1,916,795
Chemical manufactures and products	203,246	225,960
Clocks	269,380	327,711
Corn:—Wheat	71,045	1,850,792
Barley	657,488	2,532,081
Maize or Indian corn	39,633	4,315
Wheat meal and flour	31,746	1,256,730
Cotton, raw	41,722	197,958
Cotton manufactures	276,121	403,791
Eggs	916,441	1,394,152
Fish	150,258	209,230
Flowers, artificial	300,060	387,768
Fruit, raw	215,542	203,753
Hair: cow, ox, bull, or elk	59,755	98,491
Hats or bonnets of straw	12,150	28,670
Hides, not tanned	250,502	94,129
„ tanned, tawed, curried, or dressed	232,261	285,481
Iron and steel, manufactures of, unenumerated	66,189	101,978
Lace	389,592	261,907
Leather manufactures, gloves	1,007,899	1,079,568
Madder, madder root, and garancine	350,013	441,963
Musical instruments	159,835	276,118
Oil-seed	80,577	219,097
Oil-seed cake	294,750	197,526
Potatoes	142,456	550,077
Seeds, clover and grass	43,756	101,306
„ of other sorts	80,953	158,731
Silk, raw	742,868	2,352,561
„ waste, knubs and husks	150,072	208,851
„ thrown	101,719	47,767
„ manufactures, stuffs and ribbons	3,121,727	4,388,891
„ plush for making hats	22,470	20,253
„ unenumerated	1,692,168	2,138,529
Spirits, brandy	1,871,654	1,300,713
Sugar, refined and candy	1,285,901	2,033,403
„ unrefined	1,664,854	1,483,723
Tallow and stearine	33,290	12,561
Vegetables	45,123	81,448
Watches	24,486	77,312
Wine	2,185,589	2,727,137
Wool, sheep and lambs'	384,126	317,344
Woollen manufactures	3,321,921	2,800,573
„ rags	98,857	126,744
All other articles	5,132,087	6,863,867
Total	29,848,488	41,803,444

The following table exhibits the real or declared value of the principal articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures imported from the United Kingdom into France during each of the two years 1871 and 1872 :—

Imports of British produce from United Kingdom into France	1871	1870
	£	£
Alkali, soda	64,493	44,897
Animals, horses	198,357	72,200
Apparel and haberdashery	436,134	201,301
Beer and ale	34,149	32,426
Caoutchouc, manufactures of	183,118	258,779
Cement	35,572	45,114
Chemical products or preparations	165,712	137,815
Coals, cinders, and fuel	910,195	1,502,066
Coal, products of coal, &c.	110,953	133,739
Corn, wheat	1,498,432	235,903
„ wheat-flour	484,894	503
Cotton yarn	509,552	643,772
„ piece goods	1,688,247	2,147,495
„ hosiery and small wares	188,940	238,531
Earthenware and chinaware	50,541	82,568
Hardwares and cutlery	82,041	176,986
Linen yarn	144,914	126,700
„ piece goods	163,037	190,789
Machinery, steam engines	21,414	21,336
„ other sorts	314,157	643,513
Metals :—		
Iron, wrought and unwrought	565,784	946,609
Copper, wrought and unwrought	330,922	403,417
Lead, pig, pipe, and sheet	44,740	41,095
Zinc, wrought and unwrought	8,296	1,499
Oil-seed	232,007	133,196
Painters' colours	45,248	47,785
Silk, thrown, twist, or yarn	364,479	1,123,702
„ manufactures	150,384	277,638
Spirits, British	5,233	1,314
Telegraphic wires and apparatus	107,316	33,553
Tin, unwrought	164,256	216,156
Wool, sheep and lambs'	216,876	92,682
Woollen and worsted yarn	327,749	445,776
Woollen manufactures, cloths, coatings, &c.	1,021,678	1,134,668
„ „ worsted stuffs	2,015,343	2,503,041
„ „ flannels and carpets	54,712	146,285
„ „ of other sorts	182,234	304,721
All other articles	5,083,747	2,479,269
Total	18,205,856	17,268,839

It will be seen from the preceding two tables that while the exports from France to the United Kingdom showed an increase amounting to 11,954,956*l.* in 1872, as compared with the preceding

year, the imports of British produce from the United Kingdom into France exhibited a decrease of 937,017*l.* in the year 1872 as compared with 1871.

The strength of the French mercantile navy, exclusive of small fishing vessels—'bateaux de la pêche côtière'—is shown in the following table, which gives the number and tonnage of the vessels, classed according to tonnage, on Jan. 1, 1867, and on Jan. 1, 1873:—

Classification of Vessels	1867		1873	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Of 800 tons and upwards .	66	83,403	76	96,516
„ 700 to 800 tons . . .	39	28,971	44	32,742
„ 600 to 700 „ . . .	63	40,350	71	46,214
„ 500 to 600 „ . . .	122	66,315	124	67,318
„ 400 to 500 „ . . .	250	112,019	253	114,165
„ 300 to 400 „ . . .	301	106,526	320	113,735
„ 200 to 300 „ . . .	640	155,886	674	164,867
„ 100 to 200 „ . . .	1,342	187,217	1,315	183,470
„ 60 to 100 „ . . .	1,482	113,577	1,373	105,614
„ 30 to 60 „ . . .	1,567	66,627	1,525	64,950
Under 30	9,765	81,940	9,013	72,110
Total	15,637	1,042,811	14,750	1,064,379

The above statement comprises both sailing vessels and steamers. Of steamers, France possessed, on January 1, 1873, 98 of 200 horse-power, and above; 87 of between 100 and 200 horse-power; 95 of between 60 and 100; 85 of between 30 and 60, and 89 of less than 30 horse-power. The total number of steamers on January 1, 1873, was 462, of 141,520 tons, and 57,510 horse-power. There were 244 steamers belonging to the ports of the Mediterranean, and 218 to those on the Atlantic. Of the total mercantile navy, enumerated in the preceding table, under date of 1873, there belonged 3,122 vessels, of 253,168 tons, to ports on the Mediterranean; and 11,628 vessels, of 811,211 tons, to ports on the Atlantic.

The growth of the railway system of France dates from the year 1840, previous to which there were but few lines in France. For a time, the plan was entertained of making all the railways which were to be built State property; but in the end it was determined, and settled by the law of June 11, 1842—modified in 1858, 1859, and 1863—that the work should be left to private companies, superintended, however, and, if necessary, assisted in their operations, by the State. Under this arrangement, the whole of the railways, already made, and about to be constructed, were classed under two divisions, called 'ancien réseau,' or Old net-work, and 'nouveau réseau,' or New net-work; the former, as implied by the name, representing the first-built main arteries of traffic, and

the latter the by-roads, laid down, in most instances, with a view to public utility rather than to profit. On this account, the lines coming under the designation of New net-work received the grant of a state guarantee of 4 francs per cent. interest, with 65 centimes additional for a sinking fund, on the expended capital. In the budget for 1873, the total amount of subventions of the State to the railway companies, were set down at 610,296,170 francs, or 24,411,844*l*.

The French railways at present are almost entirely—the exception being to the amount of less than 200 miles—in the hands of six great companies. The length of lines held by each of these companies on January 1, 1872, was as follows:—Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean, 4,502 kilomètres; Eastern of France, 2,138; Orleans, 4,025; Western of France, 2,316; Northern of France, 1,581; and Southern of France, 1,890 kilomètres. Besides these six great railway corporations, there were several smaller companies, holding among them 788 kilomètres of lines on the 1st of January, 1872. The total length of railways opened for traffic, to this date, was 17,240 kilomètres, of which 9,885 kilomètres belonged to the Old net-work, and 7,355 kilomètres to the New net-work.

The internal commerce of France has the advantage of a large and well-planned system of canals, mainly constructed at the public expense. On the 1st of January, 1872, there were in France 5,037 kilomètres of canals, and 8,060 kilomètres of navigable rivers. Of the canals, 4,002 kilomètres belonged, in 1872, to the State, and 1,035 kilomètres were the property of various concessioned companies. The construction of all the canals required an outlay of 878,467,913 francs, or 35,138,716*l*., being on the average about 180,000 francs, or 7,200*l*. per kilomètre, and 338,928,854 francs or 13,557,152*l*., were spent in deepening the beds of the rivers, as well as widening and straightening their course. The annual charge for keeping the canals in efficient repair amounted on the average of the twenty years 1853-72 to seven million francs, equal to nearly 1,400 francs, or 56*l*. per kilomètre.

At the end of 1869 there were 40,942 kilomètres of lines of telegraphs, comprising 113,669 kilomètres of wire, in France. The number of telegraphic despatches sent during the year 1869 was 4,754,643, of which 669,235 were international messages, and 4,085,408 for the interior. The total receipts amounted to 10,367,085 francs, or 669,235*l*., the average produce being 1 franc 41 centimes for every home, and 6 francs 84 centimes for every international message.

The number of letters forwarded by the French post-office in the year 1871 was 305,172,193, and they produced a revenue of 74,510,190 francs, or 2,980,405*l*. The post-office besides forwarded printed matter and parcels to the number of 283,937,730 at a revenue of 11,309,988 francs, or 452,396*l*., and issued money orders to the number of 5,626,536, and the value of 139,172,385 francs,

or 5,566,892*l.* for France and foreign countries. In 1871, the total revenue of the Post Office amounted to 91,242,000 francs, or 3,649,680*l.*, and the expenditure to 66,863,679 francs, or 2,674,544*l.*, leaving a surplus of 24,378,321 francs, or 975,126*l.*

Colonies.

The Colonial Possessions of France, dispersed over Asia, Africa, America, and Polynesia, embrace, inclusive of the so-called '*Pays protégés*,' or Countries under Protection, a total area of 1,114,787 square kilometres, or 463,827 English square miles. Not comprised in the list is Algeria, which has a government and laws distinct from the other Colonial Possessions, being looked upon, partly from its proximity to France, and partly from serving as camp and practice-field of a large portion of the standing army, as a more immediate annex of the mother-country. The estimated area and population of the various Colonies and Countries under Protection, together with the date of their first settlement, or capture, is shown in the subjoined table, compiled from the latest official returns.

I. COLONIES.

	Date of Acquisition	Area. Square kilometres	Population
<i>Asia :—</i>			
Possessions in India	1679	509	227,063
Cochin-China, old provinces	1861	22,380	502,116
" new provinces	1867	33,864	477,000
Total of Asia		56,753	1,206,179
<i>Africa :—</i>			
Senegal settlements	1637	250,000	607,398
Gold coast and Gaboon	1843	20,000	186,133
Island of Réunion, or Bourbon	1649	2,511	207,886
" " St. Marie	1635	910	6,110
Islands of Mayotte and Nossi-Bé	1843	520	20,717
Total of Africa		273,941	1,028,244
<i>America :—</i>			
Guiana, or Cayenne	1604	90,854	24,432
Guadeloupe and Dependencies	1634	1,645	151,594
Martinique	1635	988	139,109
St. Pierre and Miguelon	1635	210	3,799
Total of America		93,697	318,934
<i>Polynesia :—</i>			
New Caledonia	1854	17,400	29,000
Loyalty islands	1864	2,147	15,000
Marquesas islands	1841	1,244	10,000
Total of Polynesia		20,791	54,000
Total, colonies		1,114,782	2,607,357

II. PROTECTED COUNTRIES.

	Date of Acquisition	Area. Square kilometres	Population
<i>Asia :—</i>			
Kingdom of Cambodia . .	1862	83,861	1,020,000
<i>Polynesia :—</i>			
Tahiti and Dependencies . .	1841	1,175	13,847
Touamotou islands . . .	1844	6,600	8,000
Gambier	1844	30	1,500
Toubouai and Vavitou . .	1845	103	550
Total, protected countries .		91,769	1,043,897
Total, colonies and protectorates		1,205,951	3,631,354

The commercial intercourse of the Colonial Possessions of France is almost entirely with the mother-country, being restricted by special legislation to this channel. But the only colonies possessing commercial importance are the islands of Réunion, or Bourbon, on the coast of Africa, and Martinique and Guadeloupe in America. The value of the imports of Réunion averages 1,300,000*l.* per annum, and of the exports 950,000*l.*, while Martinique receives imports of the annual value of 1,000,000*l.*, and sends away exports to the amount of 900,000*l.* and Guadeloupe with its dependencies has imports averaging 800,000*l.*, and exports of 700,000*l.*

The commercial intercourse between the Colonial Possessions of France and the United Kingdom is very small. With Réunion there has been no direct trade since the year 1866, when raw sugar, to the value of 5,082*l.*, was exported to Great Britain. The West India Islands sent exports of the value of 60,730*l.*, one-half consisting of raw sugar, to the United Kingdom in the year 1870; but in 1871 the exports were nil, and in 1872 they amounted to 31,099*l.* The imports of British home produce into the French West India Islands were of the value of 41,851*l.* in 1870; of 41,016*l.* in 1871, and of 35,826*l.* in 1872, the chief article imported being coal, of the value of 32,419*l.* in 1872.

The remaining French colonies have very little trade except that derived from being military and naval stations. It is calculated that the total number of natives of France, not in the army and navy, settled throughout the whole of the Colonial Possessions, is under 2,000. A large penal settlement was formed in the colony of Guiana during the years 1852–60, and another at New Caledonia in 1871–72, both for political prisoners.

Slavery was abolished throughout the whole of the Colonial Possessions of France by a decree of the Provisional Government of February 24, 1848.

For an account of the government, revenue, population, and commerce of Algeria, see part II., *Africa*, of the *Statesman's Year-book*.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of France, and the British equivalents, are—

MONEY.

The *Franc*, of 100 *centimes* . . . Approximate value 10*d.* or 25 Francs to £1 sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Gramme</i>	=	15·434 grains troy.
„ <i>Kilogramme</i>	=	2·205 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal Métrique</i>	=	220 „ „
„ <i>Tonneau</i> „	=	2200 „ „
„ <i>Litre</i> , Liquid Measure	=	1·76 Imperial pints.
„ <i>Hectolitre</i> { Liquid Measure	=	22 „ gallons.
„ { Dry Measure	=	2·75 „ bushels.
„ <i>Mètre</i>	=	3·28 feet or 39·37 inches.
„ <i>Kilomètre</i>	=	1093 yards, or nearly 5 furlongs, or $\frac{5}{8}$ mile.
„ <i>Mètre Cube</i> }	=	35·31 cubic feet.
„ <i>Stère</i> }		
„ <i>Hectare</i>	=	2·47 acres.
„ <i>Kilomètre Carré</i>	=	247 acres, or $2\frac{3}{5}$ K.C. to 1 square mile.

The *Gramme*, that is the weight, in *vacuo*, of a Cubic Centimètre of distilled water at a temperature of 39·2 degrees Fahrenheit, or 4 degrees Centigrade, is the unit of weight. It is equal to 15·432349 grains Troy. The *Gramme* has for its subdivisions the *Decigramme*, or 10th of a *Gramme*; the *Centigramme*, or 100th of a *Gramme*; and the *Milligramme*, or 1,000th of a *Gramme*. In trade and commerce, the weights most frequently used are the *Kilogramme*, of 1,000 *Grammes*; the *Metrical Quintal*, of 100 *Kilogrammes*; and the *Tonneau Métrique*, of 1,000 *Kilogrammes*. To facilitate the transactions of the shop and the market the use of the non-decimal *Half-Litre* and *Double-Litre*, and the *Half-Decilitre* and *Double-Decilitre*, are sanctioned by law, and these, with the *Litre*, are the chief measures in daily use. The English value of the *Litre* may be roughly stated at $1\frac{3}{4}$ Imperial pints.

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GERMANY.

(DEUTSCHES REICH.)

Reigning Emperor.

Wilhelm I., German Emperor, and King of Prussia, born March 22, 1797, the second son of King Friedrich Wilhelm III. of Prussia, and of Princess Louise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; educated for the military career, and took part in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 against France; Governor of the province of Pomerania, 1840; Military Governor of the Rhine provinces, 1849–57; appointed Regent of Prussia during the illness of his brother. Oct. 9, 1858; ascended the throne of Prussia at the death of his brother, Jan. 2, 1861. Commander-in-chief of the German armies in the war against France, July 1870 to March 1871; proclaimed Emperor of Germany at Versailles, January 18, 1871. Married June 11, 1829, to *Augusta*, Empress of Germany, and Queen of Prussia, born Sept. 30, 1811, the daughter of the late Grand-Duke Karl Friedrich of Saxe-Weimar.

Heir Apparent—Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born October 18, 1831, eldest son of the Emperor-King; field-marshal in the army of Prussia (see 'Prussia,' p. 107).

The Imperial throne of Germany has always been filled by election, though with a tendency towards the hereditary principle of succession. Originally, the Emperor was chosen by the vote of all the Princes and Peers of the Reich, but the mode came to be changed in the fourteenth century, when a limited number of Princes, fixed at seven for a time, and afterwards enlarged to nine, assumed the privilege of disposing of the crown, and, their right being acknowledged, were called Electors. With the overthrow of the old Germanic Empire by the Emperor Napoléon, in 1806, the Electoral dignity virtually ceased, although the title of Elector was retained sixty years longer by the sovereigns of Hesse-Cassel, the last of them dethroned in 1866 by Prussia. The election of the present Emperor was by vote of the Reichstag of the North German Confederation, on the initiative of all the reigning Princes of Germany.

Since the creation of the Imperial dignity by Charlemagne, crowned 'Kaiser' at Rome, on Christmas-day in the year 800, there have been the following Emperors of Germany :—

House of Charlemagne.

Karl I., 'Der Grosse' . . .	800-814
Ludwig I., 'Der Fromme' . . .	814-840
Ludwig II., 'Der Deutsche' . . .	843-876
Karl II., 'Der Kahle' . . .	876-877
Karl, 'Der Dicke' . . .	881-887
Arnulf . . .	887-899
Ludwig III., 'Das Kind' . . .	900-911

House of Franconia.

Konrad I.	911-918
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House of Saxony.

Heinrich I., 'Der Vogelsteller' . . .	919-936
Otto I., 'Der Grosse' . . .	936-973
Otto II.	973-983
Otto III.	983-1002
Heinrich II.	1002-1024

House of Franconia.

Konrad II., 'Der Salier' . . .	1024-1039
Heinrich III.	1039-1056
Heinrich IV.	1056-1106
Heinrich V.	1106-1125

House of Saxony.

Lothar II., 'Der Sachse' . . .	1125-1137
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House of Hohenstaufen.

Konrad III.	1138-1152
Friedrich I., 'Barbarossa' . . .	1152-1190
Heinrich VI.	1190-1197
Philipp	1198-1208
Otto IV.	1208-1212
Friedrich II.	1212-1250
Konrad IV.	1250-1254

First Interregnum.

Wilhelm of Holland . . .	1254-1256
Richard of Cornwall . . .	1256-1272

House of Habsburg.

Rudolf I.	1273-1291
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House of Nassau.

Adolf	1292-1298
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House of Habsburg.

Albrecht I.	1298-1308
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Houses of Luxemburg and Bavaria.

Heinrich VII.	1308-1313
Ludwig IV., 'Der Baier' . . .	1313-1347
Karl IV.	1348-1378

Second Interregnum.

Wenceslaus of Bohemia . . .	1378-1400
Ruprecht 'Von der Pfalz' . . .	1400-1410
Sigmund of Brandenburg . . .	1410-1437

House of Habsburg.

Albrecht II.	1438-1439
Friedrich III.	1440-1493
Maximilian I.	1493-1519
Karl V.	1519-1558
Ferdinand I.	1558-1564
Maximilian II.	1564-1576
Rudolf II.	1576-1612
Matthias	1612-1619
Ferdinand II.	1619-1637
Ferdinand III.	1637-1657
Leopold I.	1657-1705
Joseph I.	1705-1711
Karl VI.	1711-1740
Karl VII.	1742-1745

House of Habsburg-Lorraine.

Franz I.	1745-1765
Joseph II.	1765-1790
Leopold II.	1790-1792
Franz II.	1792-1806

Third Interregnum.

Confederation of the Rhine . . .	1806-1815
German 'Bund'	1815-1866
North German Confederation . . .	1866-1871

House of Hohenzollern.

Wilhelm I.	1870
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The average duration of reign of the above fifty-five Emperors of Germany was seventeen years.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of the Empire bears date April 16, 1871. By its terms, all the states of Germany 'form an eternal union for the protection of the realm and the care of the welfare of the German people' — 'schliessen einen ewigen Bund zum Schutze des Bundesgebiets, und zur Pflege der Wohlfahrt des Deutschen Volkes.' The supreme

direction of the military and political affairs of the Empire is vested in the King of Prussia, who, as such, bears the title of Deutscher Kaiser. According to Art. 11 of the Constitution, 'the Kaiser represents the Empire internationally'—'hat das Reich völkerrechtlich zu vertreten'—and can declare war, if defensive, and make peace, as well as enter into treaties with other nations, and appoint and receive ambassadors. To declare war, if not merely defensive, the Kaiser must have the consent of the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, in which body, together with the Reichstag, or Diet of the Realm, are vested the legislative functions of the Empire. The Bundesrath represents the individual states of Germany, and the Reichstag the German nation. The members of the Bundesrath, 59 in number, are appointed by the governments of the individual states for each session, while the members of the Reichstag, 397 in number, are elected by universal suffrage and ballot, for the term of three years. The various states of Germany are represented as follows in the Bundesrath and the Reichstag:—

States of the Empire.	Number of members in Bundesrath	Number of deputies in Reichstag
Kingdom of Prussia	17	236
" " Bavaria	6	48
" " Württemberg	4	17
" " Saxony	4	23
Grand-Duchy of Baden	3	14
" " Mecklenburg-Schwerin	2	6
" " Hesse	3	9
" " Oldenburg	1	3
" " Saxe-Weimar	1	3
" " Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1	1
Duchy of Brunswick	2	3
" " Saxe-Meiningen	1	2
" " Anhalt	1	2
" " Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1	2
" " Saxe-Altenburg	1	1
Principality of Waldeck	1	1
" " Lippe-Detmold	1	1
" " Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1	1
" " Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	1	1
" " Reuss-Schleiz	1	1
" " Schaumburg-Lippe	1	1
" " Reuss-Greiz	1	1
Free town of Hamburg	1	3
" " " Lübeck	1	1
" " " Bremen	1	1
Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine	1	15
Total	59	397

The Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, separated from France by Treaty of May 10, 1871, is represented in the Bundesrath and the Reichstag, under the terms of a law passed June 25, 1873, taking effect on the 1st of January, 1874.

Both the Bundesrath and the Reichstag meet in annual session, convoked by the Kaiser. The Kaiser has the right to prorogue and dissolve the Reichstag, but the prorogation must not exceed sixty days; while in case of dissolution new elections have to take place within sixty days, and a new session has to open within ninety days. All laws for the Empire must receive the votes of an absolute majority of the Bundesrath and the Reichstag. The Bundesrath is presided over by the Reichskanzler, or Chancellor of the Empire, and the President of the Reichstag is elected by the deputies.

The laws of the Empire, passed by the Bundesrath and the Reichstag, to take effect must receive the assent of the Kaiser, and be countersigned when promulgated by the Chancellor of the Empire. The latter, in his capacity as President of the Bundesrath, has the right to be present at the deliberations of the Reichstag.

Chancellor of the Empire.—Prince Otto von Bismarck-Schönhausen, born April 1, 1814; studied jurisprudence at Berlin and Göttingen; member of the Constituent Assembly of Prussia, 1848; Minister Plenipotentiary of Prussia at the Diet of Frankfort, 1851-59; Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg, 1859-62; Ambassador of Prussia to the Emperor of the French, 1862; Minister of Foreign Affairs, and chief of the Council of Ministers of Prussia, September 23, 1862; Chancellor of the North German Confederation, 1867-70; appointed Chancellor of the Empire, January 19, 1871.

Acting under the direction of the Chancellor of the Empire, the Bundesrath, in addition to its legislative functions, represents also a supreme administrative and consultative Board, and as such has seven standing committees, namely for army and naval matters; tariff, excise, and taxes; trade and commerce; railways, posts, and telegraphs; civil and criminal law; financial accounts; and foreign affairs. Each committee consists of representatives of at least four states of the Empire; but the foreign affairs' committee includes only the representatives of the kingdoms of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg.

Church and Education.

The census of December 1, 1871, showed the religious division of the population of all the states composing the German Empire as follows:—Protestants, 25,581,709; Roman Catholics, 14,867,091; Christian sects of various denominations, 97,553; and Jews, 512,171. In Prussia, 65 per cent of the inhabitants were Protestants in 1871, and 33½ per cent. Roman Catholics, while in Bavaria

71 per cent. were Roman Catholics, and $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Protestants. In the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine 80 per cent. of the inhabitants were Roman Catholics and $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Protestants.

Education is general and compulsory throughout Germany. The laws of Prussia, which provide for the establishment of elementary schools, supported from the local rates, in every town and village, and compel all parents to send their children to these or other schools, exist with slight modifications in all the states of the Empire. It appears, from statistical returns relating to the formation of the united German army, that all recruits of the year 1870 could at least read and write, though in some of the southern states, notably Bavaria, a small number of the young men entering military service were declared of inefficient education, 'mangelhafte Schulbildung.' (For further particulars as to the system of compulsory education, see *Prussia*, pp. 115-16.)

There are twenty-one universities in the German Empire. At the end of June 1872, the total number of professors and teachers at them was 1,154, and they were attended by 13,990 students. The following table gives the list, in alphabetical order, of the twenty-one universities, with the numbers of professors and teachers, and that of the students of the various faculties in June, 1872:—

Universities	Professors and Teachers	Students				
		Theology	Jurisprudence	Philosophy	Medicine	Total.
Berlin . . .	178	280	837	983	503	2,603
Bonn . . .	98	179	192	201	175	747
Breslau . . .	107	179	209	328	198	914
Erlangen . . .	53	163	45	33	103	344
Freiburg . . .	50	95	30	46	56	227
Giessen . . .	53	19	86	106	69	280
Göttingen . . .	114	113	142	377	172	804
Greifswald . . .	53	18	34	82	342	476
Halle . . .	90	282	91	410	187	970
Heidelberg . . .	106	34	299	144	94	571
Jena . . .	63	97	72	112	77	358
Kiel . . .	57	45	12	28	50	135
Königsberg . . .	70	79	141	154	170	544
Leipzig . . .	139	412	717	639	436	2,204
Marburg . . .	65	50	20	139	194	403
Munich . . .	112	76	372	394	399	1,241
Münster . . .	27	232	—	—	185	417
Rostock . . .	38	40	35	14	39	128
Strassburg . . .	47	53	61	46	49	209
Tübingen . . .	74	293	151	175	89	708
Würzburg . . .	60	156	119	136	396	807
Total . . .	1,154	1,795	3,665	4,547	3,983	13,990

The number of students in the preceding table includes only those matriculated at each university. There were besides in 1872 non-matriculated students—'zum Besuch der Vorlesungen berechtigt'—numbering upwards of 2,000, the vast majority of them, to the number of 1,578, at the university of Berlin.

Fourteen of the twenty-one universities of the Empire are Protestant, that is teach only Protestant theology. These Protestant high schools are Berlin, Erlangen, Giessen, Göttingen, Greifswald, Halle, Heidelberg, Jena, Kiel, Königsberg, Leipzig, Marburg, Rostock, and Strassburg. In four universities, namely Freiburg, Munich, Münster, and Würzburg, the faculties of theology are Roman Catholic. The remaining three are mixed, attended by both Protestant and Roman Catholic students of theology, the former predominating at Bonn and Breslau and the latter at Tübingen.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The common expenditure of the Empire is defrayed, according to Art. 70 of the Constitution, from the revenues arising from customs, certain branches of excise, the profits of the post, and telegraphs. Should the receipts from these various sources of income not be sufficient to cover the expenditure, the individual states of Germany may be assessed to make up the deficit, each state being made contributory in proportion to its population. The common expenditure is to be voted, 'as a rule'—in der Regel—only for one year; but also for any longer term 'in special cases'—in besondern Fällen.

The budget estimates of the Empire for the year 1874 fix the total expenditure at 148,242,775 thaler, or 22,236,416*l.* To cover this expenditure, the Imperial sources of revenue are calculated to produce 125,861,358 thaler, or 18,879,203*l.*, the remainder, amounting to 22,381,417 thaler, or 3,357,213*l.*, falling to the charge of the individual states, assessed *pro rata* of population.

In the budget of the Empire for 1874 the sum of 121,240,075 thaler, or 18,186,011*l.*, was placed under the head of ordinary, and that of 27,002,700 thaler, or 4,050,405*l.* of extraordinary disbursements. The total ordinary, or 'continual' (fortdauernde) expenditure for the year 1874 was distributed as follows:—

	Thaler
Imperial Chancery, Bundesrath, and Reichstag	1,438,947
Department of Foreign Affairs and Consulates	1,660,165
Imperial Army	92,833,209
Imperial Navy	4,611,558
Interest of Debt of the Empire	2,430,000
Imperial Audit (Rechnungshof)	98,200
Imperial Court of Commerce (Reichshandelsgericht)	100,600
Military Pensions; and miscellaneous expenses	18,067,396
Total ordinary expenditure	121,240,075

The extraordinary, or 'for once' (einmalige) expenditure for the year 1874 was distributed as follows:—

	Thaler
Imperial Chancery	47,000
Reichstag	4,400
Department of Foreign Affairs	33,000
Imperial Post	400,543
Imperial Telegraphs	40,000
Imperial Army	9,663,322
Imperial Navy	13,178,170
State Railways in Alsace-Lorraine	114,577
St. Gotthard Railway	701,688
University of Strasburg	20,000
Manufacture of Imperial gold coin	2,800,000
Total extraordinary expenditure	27,602,700
Total expenditure	148,242,775
	£22,235,416

The estimated receipts for the year 1874 embraced the following branches of Imperial revenue:—

	Thaler
Customs and Excise Duties	69,572,050
Stamp Duties	1,656,600
Profits of Posts and Telegraphs	5,073,871
State Railways in Alsace-Lorraine	2,545,993
Imperial War Reserve Fund	12,665,626
Surplus of 1872	12,850,691
French Contributions	19,198,292
Miscellaneous Receipts	2,298,235
Total direct revenue	125,861,358
Contributions of States to revenue	22,381,417
Total Revenue to cover expenditure	148,242,775
	£22,236,416

The contribution of the principal states of the Empire to the revenue for the year 1874 was calculated as follows:—Prussia, 10,964,510 thaler; Bavaria, 4,904,437 thaler, Württemberg, 1,863,994 thaler; Baden, 1,254,438 thaler; Saxony, 1,031,483 thaler; and the Reichsland Alsace-Lorraine, 553,172 thaler.

In the budget of the Empire the sums received from France as war indemnity are not entered, but are placed to a separate account. Of the war indemnity, agreed upon by Treaty of Feb. 26, 1871, amounting to five milliards of francs, or 200,000,000*l.* (see *France*, p. 62), Germany had received the total at the end of September

1873. Besides this Treaty indemnity, Germany received a tribute of 150,000,000 francs, or 6,000,000*l.*, from the city of Paris, and levied contributions in some of the French departments, the total sum paid into the Imperial exchequer amounting, inclusive of interest, to 1,486,500,000 thaler, or close upon 220,000,000*l.* Of this sum nearly one-half was portioned out among the twenty-five States of the German Empire. Of the other half, in accordance with various laws passed by the Reichsrath 86,666,666 thaler were paid to France for the Alsace-Lorraine Railways; 36,700,000 thaler were accorded to private persons and corporations in Alsace and other parts of Germany for damages and expenses during the war, an additional 5,600,000 thaler being awarded to shipowners on the same ground; 18,412,300 thaler more were expended for rolling-stock and railway material in Alsace and Lorraine, and 40,000,000 thaler for the fortresses in the Reichsland. The Invalid Fund absorbed 27,000,000 thaler; the extra expenditure incurred by the occupation, 29,000,000 thaler; and the armament and disarmament of fortresses, the purchase of fresh siege material and naval re-equipments, 28,000,000 thaler. Of the rest, 20,000,000 thaler had to be restored to the Custom House Department; 11,000,000 thaler was the amount consumed by Treasury bonds falling due; 3,500,000 thaler were handed over to Bavaria and Würtemberg, whose military administration is not under the Empire; 5,450,000 thaler went to the Government railways for the completion and repair of rolling-stock; 4,000,000 thaler were allowed to Generals for endowments, and the rest was spent, chiefly in supplying the Imperial Exchequer with working capital and re-equipping some special branches of the military service. Of the money in hand, September 1873, nearly 29,000,000 thaler were in the Bank; 52,000,000 thaler were invested in German and English bills of exchange; while 25,000,000 thaler were laid out in the purchase of German stock, and 25,000,000 thaler more were being employed in procuring gold for the new coinage. The remainder was to be distributed among the various States, after deducting 240,000,000 thaler set apart by law for invalid pensions, and 40,000,000 thaler to be employed as a War Reserve Fund.

Army and Navy.

1. *Army.*

By the Constitution of April 16, 1871, the Prussian obligation to serve in the army is extended to the whole Empire, it being enacted by Art. 57, that 'every German is liable to service—wehrpflichtig—

and no substitution is allowed.' The time of service is thus prescribed by Art. 59 of the Constitution. 'Every German capable of bearing arms—'wehrfähig'—has to be in the standing army for seven years, as a rule from the finished twentieth till the commencing twenty-eight years of his age. Of the seven years, three must be spent in active service—'bei den Fahnen'—and the remaining three in the army of reserve. After quitting the army of reserve, he has to form part of the Landwehr for another five years. The strength of the German army on the peace footing is settled upon the basis of 1 per cent. of the population, and the Prussian military legislation is applied to all the states of the Empire. The annual budget of the German army is established upon the basis of 225 thaler, or 33*l.* 15*s.*, per soldier on active service, which amount is to be paid into the Imperial exchequer out of the customs' receipts; but should those receipts not be sufficient, the deficiency must be provided for by means of a tax in proportion to the population of each state.

The 63rd Article of the Constitution of 1871 enacts 'the whole of the land forces of the Empire shall form a united army, in war and peace under the orders of the Kaiser'—'*die gesammte Landmacht des Reichs wird ein einheitliches Heer bilden, welches im Krieg und Frieden unter dem Befehle des Kaisers steht.*' The sovereigns of the principal states have the right to select the lower grades of officers; and the King of Bavaria, by a convention, signed Nov. 23, 1870, has reserved to himself the special privilege of superintending the general administration of that portion of the German army raised within his dominions. But the approval of the Kaiser must be obtained to all appointments, and nothing affecting the superior direction of the troops of any state of the Empire can be done without his consent. It is enacted by Art. 64 of the Constitution of 1871 that 'all German troops are bound to obey unconditionally the orders of the Kaiser'—'*alle deutschen Truppen sind verpflichtet, den Befehlen des Kaisers unbedingt Folge zu leisten*'—'and must swear accordingly the oath of fidelity.' Art. 65 of the Constitution gives the Emperor the right of ordering the erection of fortresses in any part of the Empire; and Art. 68 invests him with the power, in case of threatened disturbance of order—'*wenn die öffentliche Sicherheit bedroht ist*'—to declare any country or district in a state of siege.

The army of the German Empire was formed in August 1873, of 148 regiments of infantry, including the guards; 26 battalions of jäger, or riflemen; 95 regiments of cavalry, 49 regiments of artillery, 19 battalions of engineers, and 19 battalions of military train. The following table shows the strength and organisation of the Imperial army on the peace-footing:—

Peace-footing	Officers	Rank and File	Horses	Guns
Infantry, 148 regiments . . .	8,750	258,333	4,176	—
Jäger, 26 battalions . . .	626	14,765	182	—
Cavalry, 95 regiments . . .	2,902	65,412	68,515	—
Field Artillery, 36 regiments	1,800	38,000	17,100	1,224
Fortress Artillery, 29 bat-				
talions	640	15,028	224	—
Engineers, 19 battalions . . .	400	10,150	250	—
Train, 18 battalions . . .	300	6,400	3,600	—
Dépôts of Landwehr, 293				
battalions	600	4,67	3	—
Staff Division	2,061	—	3,329	—
Total	18,079	412,766	97,379	1,224

The following table shows the strength and organisation of the Imperial army on the war-footing :—

War Footing	Office	Rank and file	Horses	Guns
Infantry, including guards	19,426	885,388	20,988	—
Jäger or riflemen . . .	780	41,184	1,098	—
Cavalry	3,487	108,276	112,304	—
Field Artillery	2,213	88,319	78,066	2,178
Fortress and Coast Artil-				
lery	1,370	56,800	8,200	324
Engineers	837	33,669	8,251	—
Train and administration . .	724	44,010	44,255	—
Railway and telegraph di-				
vision	250	8,700	1,780	—
Staff division	2,108	7,000	6,600	—
Total	31,195	1,273,346	281,542	2,502

Not included in the above statements are the medical, the commissariat, and the industrial divisions of the Imperial army.

The Empire is divided for military purposes into 17 districts, each represented by one corps d'armée. The guards, alone, recruited from all parts of Germany, do not belong to any special division.

The Empire has 37 fortresses, of which number 26 are in Prussia, the most important of them Mayence, Coblenz with Ehrenbreitstein, Cologne, Magdeburg, Königsberg, Spandau, and Posen; 1 in Saxony, Königstein; 3 in the South German states, Rastatt, Ulm, and Ingolstadt; and 4 in the Reichsland Alsace-Lorraine. The latter are Metz, Strassburg, Diedenhofen (Thionville), and Neubreisach. Five other fortresses existing under the French rule in Alsace-Lorraine, namely, Marsal, Schlettstadt, Lichtenberg, Lützel-

stein, and Phalzburg, were abolished as such, and converted into open towns, by the Imperial government.—(Official Communication.)

For details regarding the German army, its formation, mode of service, and general organisation, see *Prussia*, 'Army,' pp. 121-23.

2. Navy.

The formation of a German navy, due to the initiative of Prussia, dates from 1848, and rapid progress has been made in it for the last ten years. The fleet of war of the Empire consisted, at the beginning of July, 1873, of the following steamers and sailing vessels:—

	Tonnage	Horse power	Guns
<i>Steamers.</i>			
<i>Ironclads:—</i>			
König Wilhelm	5,938	1,150	23
Prinz Friedrich Karl	4,044	950	16
Kronprinz	3,404	800	16
Hansa	2,372	450	8
Arminius	1,230	300	4
Prinz Adalbert	1,230	300	3
<i>Frigates and Corvettes:—</i>			
Elizabeth	2,016	400	26
Hertha	1,829	400	28
Gazelle	1,715	386	28
Arcona	1,715	386	28
Vineta	1,829	400	28
Victoria	1,543	400	14
Augusta	1,543	400	14
Ariadne	1,258	350	5
Luise	1,258	350	5
Nymphe	956	200	17
Medusa	956	200	17
<i>Avisos:—</i>			
Falke	1,014	300	4
Preussischer Adler	800	300	4
Pommerania	406	175	2
Albatross	601	150	4
Nautilus	601	150	4
Loreley	332	80	4
<i>Gunboats:—</i>			
7 first-class, of 80 horse-power and 3 guns each	5,858	640	24
10 second-class, of 60 horse-power and 2 guns each	5,858	840	28

	Tonnage	Horse-power	Guns
<i>Steamers.</i>			
Yacht:—			
Grille	493	160	2
Total, 41 Steamers .	37,022	8,641	317
<i>Sailing Vessels.</i>			
Frigates:—			
Gefion	1,360	—	48
Thetis	1,524	—	38
Niobe	1,052	—	28
Brigs:—			
Mosquito	551	—	16
Rover	551	—	16
Undine	551	—	8
Hela	274	—	6
Total, 7 Sailing Vessels .	5,863	—	160

There were in course of construction in July 1873, nine additional men-of-war for the Imperial navy. These were two iron-clad turret ships, 'Grosser Kurfürst,' and 'Friedrich der Grosse,' both to be completed in 1873; the iron-clad turret ship 'Borussia,' to be launched in 1874; two iron-clad frigates, not named, each of 4,118 tons, 850 horse-power, and 6 guns; and the corvettes 'Freya,' and 'Thusnelda,' with two avisos of the 'Albatross' class, all to be completed in the course of 1874.—(Official Communication.)

The three largest ships of the German navy are the ironclads 'König Wilhelm,' 'Prinz Friedrich Karl,' and 'Kronprinz.' The 'König Wilhelm,' built at the Thames Ironworks, Blackwall, and launched on the 25th of April, 1868, was designed by the chief constructor of the British navy, is of 5,938 tons burthen, with engines of 1,150 horse-power, and carries 23 rifled 96-pounders, made of Krupp's hammered steel, and capable of being fired with 75 lb. charges as often as twice in a minute. The length of 'König Wilhelm' is 365 ft., or 15 ft. shorter than the British ironclad 'Warrior'; but her breadth is 2 ft. greater, being 60 ft. against the 'Warrior's' 58 ft. The armour is 8 in. thick amidships, tapering gradually downwards to a thickness of 7 in. at 7 ft. below the water-line. Just aft of the bowsprit and just forward of the stern are two immense bulkheads, each of 6 in. armour and 18 in. of teak, which continue from the lower deck up through the main deck, and rise to the height of 7 ft. above the spar deck. Here the massy protections are curved into the form of semicircular shields, each pierced with portholes for cannon and

loopholes for musketry. Within these shields are four 300-pounders, which can be used to fire straight fore and aft, or as broadside guns. The 'König Wilhelm' has a crew of 700 men, and cost 3,250,000 thalers, or 487,500*l*. The second largest vessel of the German navy, the 'Prinz Friedrich Karl,' was built at La Seyne, near Toulon, after the model of the French ships the 'Couronne,' and the 'Normandie.' The 'Friedrich Karl' is of 4,044 tons burthen, has sixteen guns, 950 horse-power, and a crew of 500 men. The third in the list of German ironclads, the 'Kronprinz,' was built at Poplar, by Messrs. Samuda Brothers, and launched on the 6th of May, 1867. The 'Kronprinz' is constructed with armour-plating 5 inches thick, so arranged as to protect the rudder and steering apparatus, as well as the whole of the lower deck. The armament consists of 14 steel breech-loading guns of 7 tons, and two pivot guns. The fourth ship in the list, the 'Hansa,' is the first iron-clad of the Imperial navy constructed in Germany. The 'Hansa,' was built in the newly-founded dockyard of Danzig, and launched in 1873. The fifth ironclad afloat, the 'Arminius,' was constructed in England, and is of 1,230 tons burthen, with 300 horse-power, carrying 4 guns; while the next, the 'Prinz Adalbert,' was built at Bordeaux, of 681 tons burthen, 300 horse-power, and 3 guns.

The German navy was manned, in the summer of 1873, by 3,500 seamen and boys, and officered by 1 admiral, 1 vice-admiral, 1 rear-admiral, 28 captains, and 224 lieutenants. There were, besides, five companies of marines, four of infantry, and three of artillery, numbering 2,760 men. The sailors of the fleet and marines are raised by conscription from among the seafaring population, which is exempt on this account from service in the army. Great inducements are held out for able seamen to volunteer in the navy, and the number of these in recent years has been very large. The total seafaring population of Germany is estimated at 80,000, of whom 48,000 are serving in the merchant navy at home, and about 6,000 in foreign navies.

Germany has three ports of war, at Kiel and Danzig, on the Baltic, and at Wilhelmshaven in the Bay of Jade, on the North Sea. The last-named, most important of harbours for the newly-created German navy, was opened by the Emperor-King on the 17th June, 1869. The port of Wilhelmshaven is a vast artificial construction of granite, and comprises five separate harbours, with canals, sluices to regulate the tide, and an array of dry docks for ordinary and iron-clad vessels. The first harbour is an artificial basin, flanked by granite moles, respectively 4,000 and 9,600 feet long. This basin, called 'the entrance,' is 700 feet long and 350 wide, and leads to the first sluice, 132 feet long and 66 wide. The next basin, or outer harbour is 600 feet long and 400 wide; the second sluice, imme-

diately behind, as long and as wide as the first. Then follows a canal 3,600 feet long, varying in width from 260 to 108 feet, and having about halfway another harbour for dredging-steamers and similar craft. This leads to the port proper, consisting of a basin 1,200 feet long and 750 wide, with a smaller basin for boats. At the back of the principal harbour there are two shipyards for the construction of iron-cased frigates of the largest size.

Area and Population.

The following table gives the area and population of the twenty-five States of Germany, and of the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, together with the average density of population of each, as returned at the last census, taken December 1, 1871. The states are ranked according to their area.

States of the Empire	Area English sq. miles	Population Dec. 1, 1871.	Density of population per Eng. sq. mile
I. Prussia	137,066	24,653,897	180
II. Bavaria	29,347	4,852,026	165
III. Württemberg	7,675	1,818,539	237
IV. Saxony	6,777	2,556,244	375
V. Baden	5,851	1,461,562	249
VI. Mecklenburg-Schwerin	4,834	557,897	115
VII. Hesse	2,866	852,894	298
VIII. Oldenburg	2,417	314,777	130
IX. Brunswick	1,526	311,764	203
X. Saxe-Weimar	1,421	286,183	201
XI. Mecklenburg-Strelitz	997	96,982	97
XII. Saxe-Meiningen	933	187,957	201
XIII. Anhalt	869	203,437	234
XIV. Saxe-Coburg	816	174,339	213
XV. Saxe-Altenburg	509	142,122	279
XVI. Waldeck	466	56,224	120
XVII. Lippe-Detmold	445	111,135	249
XVIII. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	340	75,523	222
XIX. Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	318	67,191	211
XX. Reuss-Schleiz	297	89,032	298
XXI. Schaumburg-Lippe	212	32,059	151
XXII. Reuss-Greiz	148	45,094	304
XXIII. Hamburg	148	338,974	2,290
XXIV. Lübeck	127	52,158	410
XXV. Bremen	106	122,402	1,151
Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine	5,580	1,549,587	278
Total	212,091	41,009,999	193

At the census of December 1, 1871, the number of males was 20,104,306, and the number of females 20,905,693, being an excess of 801,387 females over males in the total population of the Empire.

The population of Germany was 23,103,211 in 1816, at the end

of the great wars against France, and thirty years after, in 1837, it had risen to 30,010 711, representing an average annual increase of nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. At the general census of 1858, the population of Germany was found to be 35,334,538, showing an average annual increase of little more than $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.; while, finally, the return of the census of 1867, the last preceding the great war against France, which added Alsace-Lorraine, with a population of upwards of a million and a half to the Empire, gave a total of 38,495,926 souls, amounting to an average annual increase of $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent.

The following table exhibits the comparative census results of the years 1871 and 1867, with the increase or decrease, both absolute and per cent., in each of the 25 states of Germany, ranked according to population, and in the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine:—

States of the Empire	Population, Dec. 1, 1871	Population, Dec. 3, 1867	Absolute Increase + or Decrease —	Increase + or Decrease — per cent.
I. Prussia . . .	24,653,897	24,021,315	+ 632,582	+ 2·70
II. Bavaria . . .	4,852,026	4,824,421	+ 27,605	+ 0·71
III. Saxony . . .	2,556,244	2,426,300	+ 129,944	+ 5·36
IV. Württemberg . . .	1,818,539	1,778,396	+ 40,143	+ 2·55
V. Baden . . .	1,461,562	1,434,970	+ 26,592	+ 1·85
VI. Hesse . . .	852,894	831,939	+ 20,955	+ 2·53
VII. Mecklenburg- Schwerin . . . }	557,897	560,628	— 2,731	— 0·52
VIII. Hamburg . . .	338,974	306,507	+ 32,467	+ 10·59
IX. Oldenburg . . .	314,777	315,995	— 1,218	— 0·39
X. Brunswick . . .	311,764	302,801	+ 8,963	+ 2·96
XI. Saxe-Weimar . . .	286,183	282,928	+ 3,255	+ 1·15
XII. Anhalt . . .	203,437	197,041	+ 6,396	+ 3·25
XIII. Saxe-Meiningen . . .	187,957	181,483	+ 6,474	+ 3·57
XIV. Saxe-Coburg . . .	174,339	168,851	+ 5,488	+ 3·25
XV. Saxe-Altenburg . . .	142,122	141,426	+ 696	+ 0·49
XVI. Bremen . . .	122,402	110,352	+ 12,050	+ 10·92
XVII. Lippe-Detmold . . .	111,135	111,969	— 774	+ 0·69
XVIII. Mecklenburg Strelitz . . . }	96,982	98,770	— 1,788	— 1·81
XIX. Reuss-Schleiz . . .	89,032	88,097	+ 935	+ 1·06
XX. Schwarzburg-Ru- dolstadt . . . }	75,532	75,116	+ 407	+ 0·54
XXI. Schwarzburg-Son- dershausen . . . }	67,191	68,109	— 918	+ 1·35
XXII. Waldeck . . .	56,224	57,495	— 1,271	— 2·21
XXIII. Lübeck . . .	52,158	49,183	+ 2,975	+ 6·05
XXIV. Reuss-Greiz . . .	32,059	43,889	+ 1,205	+ 2·75
XXV. Schaumburg-Lippe Reichsland of Al- sace-Lorraine . . . }	32,051 1,549,587	31,814 1,597,228	+ 245 — 47,641	+ 0·77 — 2·98
Total	41,009,999	40,093,154	+ 916,845	+ 2·29

The population of Alsace-Lorraine given in the second column in the preceding table is that of the French census of December 31, 1866, thus making the interval brought under comparison nearly five years, instead of four as in the rest of Germany.

It will be seen that the increase of population during the census period was greatest in the three Free Towns, Bremen, Hamburg, and Lübeck, and, next to them, in Saxony, while it was less in Prussia, and that the decrease of population was largest in the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine.

Trade and Commerce of Germany.

See pp. 183-85.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

See p. 185-86.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Germany.

See pp. 187-88.

STATES OF GERMANY.

I. PRUSSIA.

(KÖNIGREICH PREUSSEN.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Wilhelm I., King of Prussia, born March 22, 1797, the second son of King Friedrich Wilhelm III. and of Princess Louise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; educated for the military career, and took part in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 against France; Governor of the province of Pomerania, 1840; elected member of the Constituent Assembly for Wirsitz, Posen, May 15, 1848, and took seat in the Assembly, June 8, 1848; Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian troops against the revolutionary army of Baden, June 1849; Military Governor of the Rhine provinces, 1849-57; appointed Regent of the kingdom during the illness of his brother, Oct. 9, 1858; ascended the throne of Prussia at the death of his brother, Jan. 2, 1861. Commander-in-Chief of the German armies in the war against France, July 1870 to March 1871; proclaimed Emperor of Germany at Versailles, January 18, 1871. Married June 11, 1829, to

Augusta, Queen of Prussia, born Sept. 30, 1811, the daughter of the late Grand-Duke Karl Friedrich of Saxe-Weimar. Offspring of the union are a son and a daughter:—1. Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, heir-apparent, born Oct. 18, 1831; Field-Marshal in the German army; married Jan. 25, 1858, to Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain, of which marriage there are issue six children, namely, Friedrich Wilhelm, born Jan. 27, 1859; Charlotte, born July 24, 1860; Heinrich, born Aug. 14, 1862; Victoria, born April 12, 1866; Waldemar, born Feb. 10, 1868; Sophie, born June 14, 1870; and Margarethe, born April 22, 1872. 2. Princess *Louise*, born Dec. 3, 1838, married Sept. 20, 1856, to Grand-Duke Friedrich of Baden.

Brothers and Sisters of the King.—1. Prince *Karl*, born June 29, 1801; Feldzeugmeister, Commander-in-chief of the Prussian artillery; married, May 26, 1827, to Princess Marie of Saxe-Weimar, of which union there are three children, namely, Prince Friedrich Karl born March 20, 1828; Field-Marshal in the German army; married, Nov. 29, 1854, to Princess Maria of Anhalt, by whom he has one son and three daughters; Princess

Louise, born March 1, 1829, and married, June 27, 1854, to the Landgrave Alexis of Hesse-Philippsthal, from whom she was divorced March 6, 1861; and Princess Anna, born May 17, 1836, who married, May 26, 1853, Prince Friedrich of Hesse-Cassel. 2. Princess *Alexandrine*, born Feb. 23, 1803; married, May 25, 1822, to Grand-Duke Paul Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; widow, March 7, 1842.

Nephew and Niece of the King.—1. Prince *Albrecht*, born May 8, 1837, son of the late Prince Albrecht, brother of the King; married April 19, 1873, to Princess Marie, born August 2, 1854, daughter of Duke Ernst of Saxe-Altenburg; 2. Princess *Alexandrine*, born Feb. 1, 1842, sister of the preceding, married Dec. 9, 1865, to Prince Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; offspring of the union is a daughter, Princess Charlotte, born November 7, 1868.

Cousins of the King.—1. Prince *Alexander*, born June 21, 1820, the son of the late Prince Friedrich of Prussia. 2. Prince *Georg*, brother of the preceding, born February 12, 1826; author of 'Phædra,' a tragedy, Berlin, 1868. 3. Princess *Elisabeth*, daughter of the late Prince Wilhelm of Prussia, born June 18, 1815; married, October 22, 1836, to Prince Karl, eldest brother of the Grand-Duke of Hesse. (See Hesse: Reigning Family, p. 152.) 4. Princess *Marie*, sister of the preceding, born October 15, 1825; married, October 12, 1842, to the Heir-Apparent, afterwards King Maximilian II. of Bavaria; widow, March 10, 1864. (See Bavaria: Reigning Family, p. 130.)

The kings of Prussia trace their origin to Count Thassilo, of Zollern, one of the generals of Charlemagne. His successor, Count Friedrich I., built the family-castle of Hohenzollern, near the Danube, in the year 980. A subsequent Zollern, or Hohenzollern, Friedrich III., was elevated to the rank of a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, in 1273, and received the Burgraviate of Nuremberg in fief; and his great grandson, Friedrich VI., was invested by Kaiser Sigismund, in 1415, with the province of Brandenburg, and obtained the rank of Elector in 1417. A century after, in 1511, the Teutonic knights, owners of the large province of Prussia, on the Baltic, elected Margrave Albrecht, a younger son of the family of Hohenzollern, to the post of Grand-Master, and he, after a while, declared himself hereditary prince. The early extinction of the male line of Albrecht brought the province of Prussia by marriage to the Electors of Brandenburg, who, by early adopting Protestantism, acquired a very important position as leaders of the new faith in Northern Germany. In the seventeenth century, the Hohenzollern territories became greatly enlarged by the valour and wisdom of Friedrich

Wilhelm, 'the Great Elector,' under whose fostering care arose the first standing army in central Europe. The Great Elector, after a reign extending from 1640 to 1688, left a country of one and a half millions, a vast treasure, and 38,000 well-drilled troops, to his son, Friedrich I., who put the kingly crown on his head at Königsberg, on the 18th of January, 1701. The first king of Prussia made few efforts to increase the territory left him by the Great Elector; but his successor, Friedrich Wilhelm I., acquired a treasure of nine millions of thalers, or nearly a million and a half sterling, bought family domains to the amount of five millions thalers, and raised the annual income of the country to six millions, three-fourths of which sum, however, had to be spent on the army. After adding part of Pomerania to the possessions of the house, he left his son and successor, Friedrich II., called 'the Great,' a state of 47,770 square miles, with two and a half millions inhabitants. Friedrich II. added Silesia, an area of 14,200 square miles, with one and a quarter million of souls; and this, and the large territory gained in the first partition of Poland, increased Prussia to 74,340 square miles, with more than five and a half millions of inhabitants. Under the reign of Friedrich's successor, Friedrich Wilhelm II., the State was enlarged by the acquisition of the principalities of Ansbach and Baireuth, as well as the vast territory acquired in another partition of Poland, which raised its area to the extent of nearly 100,000 square miles, with about nine millions of souls. Under Friedrich Wilhelm III., nearly one half of this state and population was taken by Napoleon; but the Congress of Vienna not only restored the loss, but added part of the kingdom of Saxony, the Rhinelands, and Swedish Pomerania, moulding Prussia into two separate pieces of territory, of a total area of 107,300 square miles. This was shaped into a compact state of 137,066 square miles, with a population of 22,769,436, by the war of 1866.

Up to within a recent period, the kings of Prussia enjoyed the whole income of the state domains, amounting to about a million sterling per annum. Since the establishment of constitutional Government, however, this arrangement has been changed, and the domains have become public property, in so far as the income is paid into the public exchequer, after deduction of certain sums provided for the 'Krondotations Rente,' or civil list. The amount of the civil list was fixed by Art. 59 of the constitution of January 31, 1851; but in 1859 it was raised 500,000 thaler, and in 1868 a further 1,000,000 thaler. At present the total 'Krondotations Rente,' as far as it figures in the budgets, amounts to 4,073,099 thaler, or 615,964*l*. The reigning house is also in possession of a vast amount of private property, comprising castles, forests, and great landed estates in various parts of the kingdom, known as

Fideikomiss-und-Schatullgüter,' the revenue from which mainly serves to defray the expenditure of the court and the members of the royal family.

Dating from Elector Friedrich III. of Brandenburg, who, on January 18, 1701, placed the royal crown upon his head, calling himself King Friedrich I. of Prussia, there have been the following

SOVEREIGNS OF THE HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN.

Friedrich I.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1701
Friedrich Wilhelm I.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1713
Friedrich II., called 'the Great'	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1740
Friedrich Wilhelm II.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1786
Friedrich Wilhelm III.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1797
Friedrich Wilhelm IV.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1840
Wilhelm I.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1861

The average reign of the seven kings of the House of Hohenzollern, including the present monarch, amounted to 23 years.

Constitution and Government.

The present constitution of Prussia was drawn up by the government of King Friedrich Wilhelm IV., with the co-operation of a Constituent Assembly, sitting August-December, 1849, and was proclaimed January 31, 1850; but subsequently modified by royal decrees of April 30, 1851; May 21 and June 5, 1852; May 7 and 24, 1853; June 10, 1854; May 30, 1855; April 14 and 30, 1856; May 18, 1857; May 17, 1867; January 1, 1872; and April 5, 1873. These fundamental laws vest the executive and part of the legislative authority in a king, who attains his majority upon accomplishing his eighteenth year. The crown is hereditary in the male line, according to primogeniture. In the exercise of the government, the king is assisted by a council of ministers, appointed by royal decree. The legislative authority the king shares with a representative assembly, composed of two Chambers, the first called the 'Herrenhaus,' or House of Lords, and the second the 'Abgeordnetenhaus,' or Chamber of Deputies. The assent of the king and both Chambers is requisite for all laws. Financial projects and estimates must first be submitted to the second Chamber, and be either accepted or rejected *en bloc* by the Upper House. The right of proposing laws is vested in the government and in each of the Chambers. The first Chamber, according to the original draft of constitution, was to consist of princes of the royal family of age, and of the heads of Prussian houses deriving directly from the former empire, as well as of the heads of those families who, by royal ordinance, would be appointed to seats and votes in the Chamber, according to the rights of primogeniture and lineal descent. Besides these here-

ditary members, there were to be ninety deputies directly elected by electoral districts, consisting of a number of electors who pay the highest taxes to the State; and, in addition, other thirty members elected by the members of the municipal councils of large towns. This original composition of the 'House of Lords' was greatly modified by the royal decree of October 12, 1854, which brought into life the Upper Chamber in its present form. It is composed of, first, the princes of the royal family who are of age, including the scions of the formerly sovereign families of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; secondly, the chiefs of the mediatised princely houses, recognised by the Congress of Vienna, to the number of sixteen in Prussia; thirdly, the heads of the territorial nobility formed by the king, and numbering some fifty members; fourthly, a number of life peers, chosen by the king among the class of rich landowners, great manufacturers, and 'national celebrities;' fifthly, eight titled noblemen elected in the eight provinces of Prussia by the resident landowners of all degrees; sixthly, the representatives of the universities, the heads of 'chapters,' and the burgomasters of towns with above fifty thousand inhabitants; and, seventhly, an unlimited number of members nominated by the king for life, or for a more or less restricted period.

The second Chamber consists of 432 members—352 for the old kingdom, and the rest added in 1867 to represent the newly-annexed provinces. Every Prussian who has attained his twenty-fifth year, and is qualified to vote for the municipal elections of his place of domicile, is eligible to vote as indirect elector. Persons who are entitled to vote for municipal elections in several parishes, can only exercise the right of indirect elector, or 'Urwähler,' in one. One direct elector, or 'Wahlmann,' is elected from every complete number of 250 souls. The indirect electors are divided into three classes, according to the respective amount of direct taxes paid by each; arranged in such manner, that each category pays one-third of the whole amount of direct taxes levied on the whole. The first category consist of all electors who pay the highest taxes to the amount of one-third of the whole. The second, of those who pay the next highest amount down to the limits of the second third. The third of all the lowest taxed, who, together, complete the last class. Each class may be divided into several electoral circles, none of which must, however, exceed 500 'Urwähler.' Direct electors may be nominated in each division of the circle from the number of persons entitled to vote indirectly, without regard to special divisions. The representatives are chosen by the direct electors. The legislative period of the second Chamber is limited to three years. Every Prussian is eligible to be a member of the second Chamber who has accomplished his thirtieth year, who has not forfeited the enjoyment of full civic rights through

a judicial sentence, and who has paid taxes during three years to the state. The Chamber must be re-elected within six months of the expiration of their legislative period, or after being dissolved. In either case former members are re-eligible. The Chambers are to be regularly convoked by the king during the month of November; and in extraordinary session, as often as circumstances may require. The opening and closing of the Chambers must take place by the king in person, or by a minister appointed by him. Both Chambers are to be convoked, opened, adjourned, and prorogued simultaneously. Each Chamber has to prove the qualification of its members, and to decide thereon. Both Chambers regulate their order of business and discipline, and elect their own presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries. Functionaries do not require leave of absence to sit in the Chamber. When a member accepts paid functions, or a higher office connected with increased salary, he vacates his seat and vote in the Chamber, and can only recover the same by a new election. No one can be member of both Chambers. The sittings of both Chambers are public. Each Chamber, at the proposition of the president or of ten members, may proceed to secret deliberation. Neither Chamber can adopt a resolution when the legal majority of its members is not present. Each Chamber has a right to present addresses to the king. No one can deliver a petition or address to the Chambers, or to either of them in person. Each Chamber can refer documents addressed to it to the ministers, and demand explanations relative to complaints contained therein. Each Chamber has the right to appoint commissions of investigation of facts for their own information. The members of both Chambers are held to be representatives of the whole population. They vote according to their free conviction, and are not bound by prescriptions or instructions. They cannot be called to account, either for their votes, or for opinions uttered by them in the Chambers. No member of the Chambers can, without its assent, be submitted to examination or arrest for any proceeding entailing penalties, unless seized in the act, or within twenty-four hours of the same. Similar proceedings are necessary in case of arrest for debt. All criminal proceedings against members of the Chambers, and all examination or civil arrest, must be suspended during the session, should the Chamber whom it may concern so demand. Members of the second Chamber receive travelling expenses and diet money from the State, according to a scale fixed by law amounting to three dollars, or nine shillings, per day. Refusal of the same is not allowed.

The executive government is carried on by a Staatsministerium, or Ministry of State, the members of which are appointed by the King, and hold office at his pleasure. The Staatsministerium is divided into eight departments, which are :—

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Prince *Otto von Bismarck-Schönhausen*, born April 1, 1815; studied jurisprudence at Berlin and Göttingen; elected member of the Prussian Diet, 1848; Minister Plenipotentiary at the Diet of Frankfort, 1851–59; Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg, 1859–62; Ambassador to the Emperor of the French, May–July, 1862. Appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and President of the Council of Ministers of Prussia, September 23, 1862; Chancellor of the German Empire, December 1870; resigned the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, December 20, 1872; re-appointed President of the Council, Nov. 9, 1873.

2. The Ministry of Finance.—*Otto Camphausen*, born Oct. 21, 1812; studied jurisprudence, and entered the state service in 1834; Councillor of Finance, 1845; member of the second Chamber of the Prussian Diet, 1850–52; President of the Seehandlung Company, 1849–69: appointed Minister of Finance, Oct. 26, 1869; appointed Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, Nov. 9, 1873.

3. The Ministry of War.—General *Arnold Karl Georg Von Kameke*, born June 14, 1817; entered the army as Lieutenant in the engineers, 1834; captain and staff officer, 1850; military envoy at Vienna, 1856–57; chief of the engineer department in the ministry of war, 1858–61; major general and head of the staff of the 2nd corps d'armée, 1865; lieutenant-general and chief of the corps of engineers, 1868; commander of the 14th division of the first corps d'armée in the war against France, July–December, 1870; director of the engineer operations in the siege of Paris, Dec. 1870–71; appointed Minister of War, November 15, 1873.

4. The Ministry of the Interior.—Count *Friedrich zu Eulenburg*, born Jan. 29, 1815; Chief of the Prussian Expedition to China and Japan, and Ambassador at the Court of Peking, 1860–62; appointed Minister of the Interior, December 9, 1862.

5. The Ministry of Justice.—Dr. *Gerhard Leonhardt*, appointed Minister of Justice, Dec. 6, 1867.

6. The Ministry of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Dr. *Falk*, born Aug. 10, 1827; studied jurisprudence at Breslau, 1844–47; deputy to the second chamber of Prussia, 1858–70; member of the Reichstag of Germany, 1870–71; appointed Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, January 23, 1872.

7. The Ministry of Agriculture.—Count *von Königsmarck*, appointed Minister of Agriculture, January 14, 1873.

8. The Ministry of Commerce and Public Works.—Dr. *Achenbach*, formerly under-secretary of state in the Ministry of Public Instructions; appointed Minister of Commerce and Public Works, May 14, 1873.

Each of the provinces of the kingdom is placed under the superintendence of an 'Oberpräsident,' or governor, who has a salary of 7,000 thalers, or 1,050*l.* Each province has also a military

commandant, a superior court of justice, a director of taxes, and a consistory, all appointed by the king. The provinces are subdivided into *Regierungsbezirke*, or counties, and these again into 'Kreise,' or circles, and the latter into 'Gemeinden,' or parishes. Each county has a president and an administrative board or council; and the further subdivisions have also their local authorities. The municipal organisation of the towns is more complicated than that of the communes. The principal functionaries are all elective; but the elections must be confirmed by the king or the authorities. The system of law principally in force in the eastern states of the Prussian monarchy is embodied in a code entitled '*Landrecht für die Preussischen Staaten*,' which received the royal sanction in 1791, and became law in 1794; but it is occasionally modified by custom, and Polish, Swedish, and German laws are still in force in certain parts of the monarchy. Primary proceedings in judicial matters take place before local courts established in the circles and towns; thence they may be carried before the provincial courts, or '*Oberlandesgerichte*.' All judges are independent of the Government. Juries exist in all parts of the monarchy since the year 1849.

Church and Education.

The royal family belongs to the United Evangelic faith; but all denominations of Christians enjoy the same privileges, and are equally eligible to places of trust or emolument. The Protestant religion in its two branches of Lutheran and Calvinist preponderates, and is professed by 64·87 per cent. of the Prussian people. To the Roman Catholic Church belong 32·56 per cent. and to all other creeds 2·57 per cent. of the population. In the provinces of Prussia, Pomerania, Brandenburg, and Saxony, the great majority are Protestants; while in Posen, Silesia, Westphalia, and Rhenish Prussia, the Roman Catholics predominate. In the new provinces, annexed to the kingdom in 1866, the Protestants form the mass of the population. There are a few members of the Greek Church, mostly immigrants from Russia. Jews are to be found in all the provinces, but principally in Posen. At the census of Dec. 3, 1864, there were in the kingdom, as then constituted, 11,736,734 Protestants, being 60·23 per cent. of the total population, and 7,201,911 Roman Catholics, equal to 36·81 per cent., besides 262,001 Jews, and about 52,000 adherents of other creeds. The annexation of the new provinces, after the war of 1866, altered the proportion in favour of the Protestant ascendancy, the former kingdom of Hanover adding 1,682,777 Protestants, and only 226,009 Roman Catholics; Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg 990,085 Protestants and 1,953 Roman Catholics; and Electoral Hesse, Nassau, Homburg, and Frankfurt, 905,605 Protestants and 336,075 Roman

Catholics. Protestantism is otherwise gradually spreading among the population, and Roman Catholicism decreasing. When Silesia was acquired by Prussia, in 1763, the mass of the population were Catholics; but at present the Protestants form the majority in the two most important provinces, Breslau and Liegnitz.

The Protestant Church is governed by 'consistories,' or boards appointed by Government, one for each province. There are also synods in most circles and provinces, but no general synod has yet been held. The constitution of the Catholic Church differs in the various provinces. In the Rhenish provinces it is fixed by the concordat entered into between the Government and Pope Pius VII. But in every other part of the monarchy, the Crown has reserved to itself a control over the election of bishops and priests. There were, at the census of 1864, more Roman Catholic priests than Protestant ministers, the number of the former amounting to 6,706, and of the latter to 6,531. The Protestants at the same date had 8,401 churches, and 1,113 other religious meeting-places, while the Roman Catholics had 5,548 churches, and 2,567 chapels, besides 243 convents and monasteries. The higher Catholic clergy are paid by the State, the archbishop of Breslau receiving 1,700*l.* a year, and the other bishops about 1,135*l.* The incomes of the parochial clergy, of both sects, mostly arise from endowments. In general, Government does not guarantee the stipend either of Protestant or Catholic clergymen; but in some parishes in the Rhenish provinces the clergy enjoy a public provision from the State.

Education in Prussia is general and compulsory. Every town, or community in town or country, must maintain a school supported by the taxes, and administered by the local authorities, who are elected by the citizens, and called Aldermen or Town Councillors. All parents are compelled to send their children to one of these elementary schools, whether they can pay the school fees or not. The fees are one grosschen, or rather more than a penny a week in villages, and ten grosschen, or a shilling per month in towns. The money thus raised goes towards maintaining the schools, and any deficiency is made up from the local taxes. No compulsion exists in reference to a higher educational institution than elementary schools, but parents who send more than one child to any school supported by the community have a reduction made in the charge, and a limited number of pupils whose parents cannot afford to pay the full rate enjoy either this reduction or are admitted entirely free, at the discretion of the authorities. Thus the higher schools, as the commercial or colleges, are not established merely for the rich, but are likewise open to the poorest, the fee being 15*s.* a quarter, while reductions are made to large families or poor persons who cannot afford to pay the full sum.

The Prussian schools are divided into eleven classes, namely, first, elementary, embracing village or town schools; second, 'Bürgerschulen,' or citizen schools; third, real schools, or schools in which languages, arts, and sciences are taught; fourth, seminaries, or schools for training elementary schoolmasters; fifth, colleges; sixth, industrial schools; seventh, schools of architecture; eighth, schools of mines; ninth, schools of agriculture; tenth, veterinary schools; and eleventh, the Universities.

The difference between the elementary schools of the villages and those of towns consists in the greater variety of studied subjects. In the former, reading and writing in German characters are taught, with geography and history of Germany, and the four first rules of arithmetic; in the latter, writing in Roman characters, general geography, history of the world, fractions, rule of three, and the chain-rule, are added. The citizen schools, adapted for the wants of tradespeople, teach likewise mathematics, Latin, and French to a certain extent. The real school is divided, like the colleges, into six or seven classes, and every pupil must pass an examination before rising to another class. No pupil can belong to one class in one subject, and to another in a higher one, but must in all subjects be in one and the same class. At the end of 1870, there were in the kingdom 25,480 elementary schools, with 31,053 teachers, and 2,985,870 pupils.

Prussia has nine Universities, namely, Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Göttingen, Greifswald, Halle, Kiel, and Königsberg. The studies at the University last from three to four years, at an expense of 15*l.* a year for the lectures. No student lives in the University, which is used solely for lectures. The Universities are maintained and administered by the Government, while all the other scholastic institutions are supported by the community, under control of the Government. (For number of professors, teachers, and students at each of the nine Universities of Prussia in the year 1872, see *Germany*, p. 95.)

The whole of the educational establishments in Prussia are under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, but there is a local supervision for every province. The administration of each of these is vested in a President, who is the head both of the Civil Government—*Regierung*—and of the Consistorium, which has to manage the ecclesiastical and educational affairs of the province. Each Consistorium is subdivided again into two sections, one for purely ecclesiastical, the other for educational affairs. The latter section, which bears the name of Provincial Schul-Collegium, forms the highest court of appeal in all matters referring to schools. As a general rule, the administration of school funds provided by the State is under the control

of the Civil Government, which likewise takes upon itself nearly the whole management of the lower and elementary schools, while the Schul-Collegium is responsible for the higher schools, for the general system of instruction and discipline, the proper selection of school books, the examination and appointment of masters, and the examination of those who leave school for the Universities.

According to the constitution of 1850, all persons are at liberty to teach, or to form establishments for instruction, provided they can prove to the authorities their moral, scientific, and technical qualifications. But every private as well as public establishment for education is placed under the superintendence of the Minister of Public Instruction, while all public teachers are considered servants of the state.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The estimates of public revenue and expenditure submitted by the Government to the Chambers are always prepared to show an even balance, without surplus or deficit; but in recent years the former has been constant and increasing, even in years of war. The surplus of 1870 amounted to 9,500,000 thaler, or 1,425,000*l.*, and that of 1871 to 10,000,000 thaler, or 1,500,000*l.*, while the surplus of 1872 was estimated at 12,000,000 thaler, or 1,800,000*l.* Every year's surplus is devoted to public works.

The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure of Prussia were as follows, in thaler and pounds sterling, during each of the six years 1868 to 1873:—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Thaler	£	Thaler	£
1868	159,757,064	23,963,559	159,757,064	23,963,559
1869	167,536,494	25,130,474	167,536,494	25,130,474
1870	168,251,372	25,237,705	168,101,372	25,215,205
1871	172,918,937	25,937,835	172,918,937	25,937,835
1872	187,058,940	28,058,841	187,058,940	28,058,841
1873	210,043,467	31,506,520	210,043,467	31,506,520

The revenue in the financial estimates of Prussia, is divided under seven heads, representing the various ministerial departments, with the exceptions of the ministry of Foreign Affairs. Direct taxes form the chief source of revenue, and, next to it, the receipts from state railways. In recent years, the income from railways and other state undertakings, such as mines, has been largely increasing, showing a tendency to be in course a far more fruitful source of revenue than all taxation, direct or indirect.

In the budget estimates for 1873, the sources of revenue, classed under seven ministerial departments, were as follows:—

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1873.

1. Ministry of Finance:—		Thaler
Income from crown lands	. . . . .	9,475,100
Forests	. . . . .	14,540,000
Total	. . . . .	24,015,100
Direct taxes:—		
Land tax (Grundsteuer)	. . . . .	13,055,000
House tax	. . . . .	4,861,000
Income tax	. . . . .	7,000,000
Class tax (Klassensteuer)	. . . . .	13,264,000
Trade tax (Gewerbesteuer)	. . . . .	5,402,000
Railway dues	. . . . .	2,343,000
Miscellaneous	. . . . .	125,000
Total	. . . . .	46,056,000
Indirect taxes:—		
Share of Imperial customs and taxes	. . . . .	4,619,030
Meal tax (Mahlsteuer)	. . . . .	1,750,000
Slaughter tax (Schlachtsteuer)	. . . . .	2,526,400
Stamps	. . . . .	10,265,240
Turnpikes	. . . . .	1,525,880
Bridge, harbour, river, or canal dues	. . . . .	600,000
Miscellaneous	. . . . .	678,450
Total	. . . . .	21,995,000
State lottery	. . . . .	1,340,300
Naval commercial institution (Seehandlung)	. . . . .	2,500,000
State Bank (Preussische Bank)	. . . . .	2,002,000
The Mint	. . . . .	344,000
State printing office	. . . . .	328,700
Miscellaneous	. . . . .	20,169,650
Total receipts of Ministry of Finance	. . . . .	117,007,651
2. Ministry of Commerce and Public Works:—		
Porcelain manufactory in Berlin	. . . . .	158,000
Mines, produce of	. . . . .	20,309,680
Forges, produce of	. . . . .	6,702,958
Salines, produce of	. . . . .	1,674,660
Miscellaneous public works	. . . . .	1,271,250
State railways	. . . . .	44,239,997
Private railways	. . . . .	2,025,109
High roads and canals	. . . . .	453,969
Total receipts of Ministry of Commerce and Public Works	. . . . .	76,835,623
3. Ministry of Justice	. . . . .	14,005,000

Revenue— <i>continued</i> .		Thaler
4. Ministry of the Interior		931,679
5. Ministry of Agriculture		1,055,480
6. Ministry of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs		166,284
7. Ministry of State		41,760
Total estimated revenue		210,043,467
		£31,506,520

The expenditure in the financial estimates of Prussia is divided into ordinary (*fortdauernde*) and extraordinary (*einmalige und ausserordentliche*) disbursements. The ordinary is subdivided into current expenditure (*Betriebs-Ausgaben*), administrative expenditure (*Staatsverwaltungs-Ausgaben*), and charges on the consolidated fund (*Dotationen*). In the estimates for 1873, the branches of expenditure were as follows:—

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1873.

Current Expenditure:—

	Thaler
Ministry of Finance	19,451,025
„ „ Commerce and Public Works	53,452,068
„ „ State	48,370
Total current expenditure	72,951,463

Administrative Expenditure:—

Ministry of Finance	31,566,005
„ „ Commerce and Public Works	11,508,981
„ „ Justice	19,459,530
„ „ The Interior	9,766,396
„ „ Agriculture	2,796,034
„ „ Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs	10,225,017
„ „ State	547,611
„ „ Foreign Affairs	135,600
Total administrative expenditure	86,905,174

Charges on Consolidated Fund:—

Addition to 'Kronotation' of the King	1,500,000
Interest of public debt, inclusive railway debt	16,594,042
Sinking fund of debt	8,653,380
Annuities and Management	570,378
Chamber of Lords	43,900
Chamber of Deputies	263,900

Total charges on Consolidated Fund 27,636,600

Total ordinary expenditure 186,593,237

Extraordinary expenditure 23,450,230

Total expenditure 210,043,467

£31,506,520

The public debt of the kingdom, exclusive of the provinces annexed in 1866, was, according to an official report laid before the House of Deputies in the session of 1872, as follows on January 1, 1872:—

1. National debt bearing interest:—	Thaler.
Consolidated debt of May 2, 1842 (Staatsschuldsscheine)	58,529,600
Voluntary loan of the year 1848	1,111,620
Loan of 1850	9,231,500
„ of 1852	8,379,100
„ of 1853	2,542,300
„ of 1854	5,601,500
Preference loan of 1855	10,660,000
Railway „ of 1855	2,890,300
Loan of 1856	8,110,800
„ of 1857	3,238,800
First loan of 1859, at 5 per cent.	26,632,000
Second loan of 1859 „	7,790,000
Loan of 1862	2,906,200
„ of 1864	7,180,600
First loan of 1867	7,591,400
Second loan of 1867	5,555,950
Third loan of 1867	9,207,800
First loan of 1868	14,505,400
Second loan of 1868	11,520,050
Consolidated loan of 1870	134,437,150

Total national debt bearing interest	337,667,070
	£50,650,060

2. National debt not bearing interest:—	Thaler
Bank notes, called 'Kassen-Anweisungen'	18,250,000
Floating debt, called 'Schatz-Anweisungen'	10,800,000

Total national debt not bearing interest	29,050,000
	£4,357,500

3. Provincial and special railway debt:—	Thaler
Provincial loans	2,036,247
Special loans for railways	17,378,263

Total of provincial and railway debt	19,414,510
	£2,912,176

Total debt of the old kingdom in 1872	367,881,580
	£58,182,237

The charges for interest and management of the above debt amounted to 17,062,035 thaler, or 2,559,305*l.*, in the year 1871. There was set aside in the same period as sinking fund the sum of 9,497,800 thaler, or 1,124,670*l.*

On the enlargement of Prussia over its old limits, in 1866, it was arranged that the annexed states should, provisionally, only bear the burthen of the liabilities that had been incurred in their behalf, and that the incorporation of these debts with that of the kingdom at large should take place at some future period. This had not been done at the commencement of 1872, when the debts of the annexed provinces amounted to—

	Thaler
Former kingdom of Hanover	19,037,283
„ Electorate of Hesse-Cassel	14,903,900
„ Duchy of Nassau	19,340,857
„ „ of Schleswig-Holstein	312,075
„ Landgraviate of Hesse-Homburg	80,571
„ Free City of Frankfort-on-the-Main	7,489,314
Total debt of annexed provinces	61,164,000
	£9,174,600

Adding the liabilities of the annexed provinces, the total debt of Prussia in 1872 amounted to 429,045,580 thaler, or 67,356,837*l.* Out of this total, the sum of 200,853,945 thaler, or 30,128,092*l.*, was devoted exclusively to the construction of railways, and interest thereon is paid out of the profits of the state lines, the yearly-increasing dividends of which likewise create a sinking fund for the gradual extinction of the debt. Exclusive of the railway loans, the total debt of Prussia, both old and new provinces, amounted in 1872 to 228,191,635 thaler, or 37,228,745*l.*, equal to 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ thaler, or 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per head of population of the kingdom.—(Official Communication.)

Army.

The military organisation of the kingdom, dating from the year 1814, is based on the principle that every man, capable of bearing arms, shall receive military instruction and enter the army for a certain number of years. There are, practically, some exceptions from military service, though no substitution whatever is allowed. Every Prussian subject is enrolled as a soldier as soon as he has completed his twentieth year. He has to be in service during seven years, of which three years—from 20 to 23—must be spent in the regular army, and the remaining four years—from 23 to 27—in the army of reserve. At the end of this term, the soldier enters the

'Landwehr,' or militia, for five years, with liability to be called upon twice for annual practice, and to be incorporated in the regular army in time of war. Leaving the 'Landwehr,' the soldier is finally enrolled, till the age of fifty, in the 'Landsturm,' which body is only called upon for service, within the frontiers of the country, in case of invasion. There are various exemptions from this law of military service, in favour of the regular clergy, and some other classes of the population. A certain amount of education and fortune constitutes also a partial exemption, inasmuch as young men of twenty, who pay for their own equipment and can pass a light examination, have to serve only one year in the regular army, instead of three. But in this case, the liability to service in the army of reserve—the 'Landwehr' and the 'Landsturm'—remains the same. Altogether, setting aside a few exceptions, the whole male population of Prussia may be said to be trained for arms—ready for offensive warfare, either in the army or the 'Landwehr,' from the age of 20 to that of 32; and for defensive warfare, within the country, till the age of 50 years completed.

The mass of soldiers thus raised is divided into companies, battalions, regiments, and corps d'armée. The strength of an ordinary Prussian battalion in peace is 518 men, raised in war to 1,002 by calling in part of the reserves: it is divided into four companies, each of which in war consists of 250 men. Excepted from this general rule are the battalions of the guards, and the regiments in garrison in the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, the strength of which on the peace footing is 686 men. During peace each regiment of infantry consists of three battalions; each brigade of two regiments; each infantry division of two brigades, to which, under the command of the divisional general, four squadrons of cavalry, four batteries of artillery, each of six guns, and either a battalion of riflemen, or a battalion of pioneers are attached. The corps d'armée is considered a unit which is independent in itself, and includes not only troops of all three arms, but a portion of all the stores and appliances which are required by a whole army. Each corps d'armée consists of two divisions of infantry, a cavalry division of four regiments, with two horse-artillery batteries attached, besides the two cavalry regiments attached to the infantry divisions, and a reserve of artillery of four field batteries and two mounted batteries. There is, moreover, attached to each corps d'armée one battalion of pioneers and one of train.

The corps d'armée are locally distributed through the monarchy, with the exception of the first corps, that of the guards. Previous to the war of 1866, Prussia had, besides the guards, eight corps d'armée, distributed through and called after the eight provinces of the kingdom, as follows:— 1, Prussia; 2, Pomerania; 3, Brandenburg;

4, Saxony; 5, Posen; 6, Silesia; 7, Westphalia; 8, Rhine-lands. Subsequently, five more corps d'armée were formed—namely, 9, Schleswig-Holstein; 10, Hanover; 11, Hesse-Nassau; 12, Baden; 13, Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine.

The strength of the army was as follows, according to official returns, at the end of July 1873:—

	Officers	Rank and File	Horses
Infantry of the Line	7,020	203,760	3,255
Riflemen, or 'Jäger'	352	8,125	112
Infantry of the 'Landwehr'	600	4,678	3
Cavalry	1,898	51,396	55,810
Artillery (field and fortress)	1,930	34,760	10,037
Engineers	300	7,490	91
Military Train	220	4,900	1,599
Administrative and other troops	1,484	4,715	2,400
Total	13,804	319,824	73,307

The strength here enumerated is that of the peace footing. On the war footing the numbers can be raised to 700,000 men. The war strength, effected by the calling in for service, or the 'mobilisation' of the reserve troops, may be consummated in about ten days' time. When entering upon the campaign of 1866, it required less than fourteen days to bring the whole regular army, together with the first levy of the 'Landwehr,' into the field; and at the declaration of war by France, July 1870, the mass of the troops was brought to the Rhine in twelve days. In peace, the army lies distributed over 309 garrison towns, and 29 fortresses, of which latter seven are fortified places of the first rank—namely, Mayence, Ehrenbreitstein with Coblenz, Cologne, Königsberg, Magdeburg, Spandau, and Posen.

Area and Population.

The area of Prussia extends over 6,311 German, or 137,066 English square miles, on which lived, at the last census, 24,693,066 inhabitants. The kingdom is administratively divided into eleven provinces, which again are subdivided into thirty-five government districts (Regierungsbezirke), with three annexes. The following table gives the population, distinguishing the sexes of these provinces and districts, according to the last census, taken December 1, 1871:—

Provinces and Districts	Males	Females	Total
I. Province of Prussia:—			
1. Königsberg . . .	520,199	559,525	1,079,724
2. Gumbinnen . . .	356,439	387,046	743,485
3. Danzig . . .	256,337	268,902	525,239
4. Marienwerder . . .	387,664	401,348	789,012
Total . . .	1,520,639	1,616,821	3,137,460
II. Posen—5. Posen . . .	489,500	527,454	1,016,954
6. Bromberg . . .	277,060	289,640	566,700
Total . . .	766,560	817,094	1,583,654
III. Pomerania—7. Stettin . . .	331,155	339,708	670,863
8. Köslin . . .	268,800	283,569	552,369
9. Stralsund . . .	99,950	108,326	208,276
Total . . .	699,905	731,603	1,431,508
IV. Silesia—10. Breslau . . .	677,466	736,739	1,414,205
11. Oppeln . . .	629,762	679,899	1,309,661
12. Liegnitz . . .	466,609	516,669	983,278
Total . . .	1,773,837	1,933,307	3,707,144
V. Brandenburg—13. Berlin . . .	415,111	411,230	826,341
14. Potsdam . . .	499,960	502,246	1,002,206
15. Frankfurt . . .	505,571	529,343	1,034,914
Total . . .	1,420,642	1,442,819	2,863,461
VI. Saxony—16. Magdeburg . . .	429,150	425,542	854,692
17. Merseburg . . .	432,962	446,504	879,466
18. Erfurt . . .	179,092	190,405	369,497
Total . . .	1,041,204	1,062,451	2,103,655
VII. Westphalia—19. Münster . . .	217,699	218,196	435,895
20. Minden . . .	232,583	241,149	473,732
21. Arnsberg . . .	452,829	412,923	865,752
Total . . .	903,111	872,268	1,775,379
VIII. Rhine province—			
22. Köln . . .	305,713	307,787	613,500
23. Düsseldorf . . .	678,448	649,617	1,328,065
24. Koblenz . . .	276,093	279,268	555,361
25. Trier . . .	296,292	295,016	591,308
26. Aachen . . .	246,988	243,742	490,730
Total . . .	1,803,534	1,775,430	3,578,964
IX. Hesse-Nassau—27. Kassel . . .	368,815	398,489	767,304
28. Wiesbaden . . .	311,363	321,444	632,807
Total . . .	680,178	719,933	1,400,111

Population—*continued*.

Provinces and Districts	Males	Females	Total
X. Hanover—29. Hanover .	203,517	201,453	404,970
30. Hildesheim .	198,043	209,486	407,529
31. Lüneburg .	193,656	190,554	384,210
32. Stade .	151,218	151,497	302,715
33. Osnabrück .	134,582	134,148	268,730
34. Aurich .	90,991	98,462	189,453
Total. : .	907,007	985,600	1,957,607
XI. Schleswig-Holstein—			
35. Schleswig . .	495,917	499,836	995,753
Duchy of Lauenburg. . .	24,958	24,588	49,546
Principality of Hohenzollern .	31,692	33,868	65,560
Jahde territory . . .	4,241	1,700	5,941
Prussian troops in France .	36,319	899	37,288
Total population of the } kingdom . . . }	12,131,526	12,522,371	24,653,897

The total population of the kingdom at the census taken Dec. 3, 1867, was 24,021,315. Thus the increase in the four years from the end of 1867 to the end of 1871 was 632,582, equal to 2·70 per cent, or at the rate of not quite $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum.

The subjoined table gives the area of the eleven provinces, with their annexes, in German and English square miles:—

Provinces and Districts	Area in German sq. miles	Area in Eng. sq. miles
Province of Prussia—Königsberg .	408·13	24,880
Gumbinnen .	298·21	
Danzig . .	152·28	
Marienwerder	319·41	
Total . .	1178·3	
Posen—Posen	321·68	11,330
Bromberg	214·83	
Total . .	536·51	
Pomerania—Stettin . . .	236·88	12,130
Cöslin	258·43	
Stralsund	79·02	
Total . .	574·33	
Silesia—Breslau	248·14	15,666
Oppeln	243·06	
Liegnitz	250·54	
Total . .	741·74	

Provinces and Districts	Area in German sq. miles	Area in Eng. sq. miles
Brandenburg—Potsdam and Berlin .	382.51	
Frankfurt . . .	351.63	
Total . . .	734.14	15,505
Saxony—Magdeburg . . .	210.13	
Merseburg . . .	188.76	
Erfurt . . .	61.74	
Total . . .	460.63	9,729
Westphalia—Münster . . .	132.17	
Minden . . .	95.68	
Arnsberg . . .	140.11	
Total . . .	367.96	7,771
Rhine province—Köln . . .	72.40	
Düsseldorf . . .	98.32	
Coblenz . . .	109.64	
Trier . . .	131.13	
Aachen . . .	75.65	
Total . . .	487.14	10,289
Hesse-Nassau—Cassel . . .	184.18	
Wiesbaden . . .	99.03	
Total . . .	283.21	5,943
Hanover—Hanover . . .	106.67	
Hildesheim . . .	93.59	
Lüneburg . . .	211.10	
Stade . . .	119.15	
Osnabrück . . .	113.73	
Aurich and Clausthal . .	51.48	
Total . . .	698.72	14,846
Schleswig-Holstein—Kiel . .	151.20	
Schleswig . . .	161.10	
Total . . .	312.30	6,959
Duchy of Lauenburg . . .	21.29	455
Principality of Hohenzollern .	21.15	453
Jahde territory . . .	0.25	5
Total area of the Kingdom .	6,311.88	137,066

The census of 1871 gives the average density of the population at 180 per English square mile. The variation, however, is considerable, the density being highest in the manufacturing district of Düsseldorf, in the Rhine province, where it is nearly four times the average, and smallest in the district of Köslin, Pomerania, where it amounts but to three-fifths of the average. There are a great number of towns—1,284 officially enrolled as 'Städte'—most of them of very limited population, spread all over the kingdom. The following table gives the population of the ten largest towns at the census of December 1871, with comparison of the previous enumeration of 1867, and the increase or decrease, in numbers and percentage, during the period:—

Towns	Population Dec. 1, 1871	Population Dec. 3, 1867	Increase (+) or decrease (—) absolute.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent.
Berlin . . .	826,341	702,437	+ 123,904	+ 17·64
Breslau . . .	208,025	186,343	+ 21,682	+ 11·64
Cologne (Köln) . . .	129,233	125,172	+ 4,061	+ 3·24
Königsberg . . .	112,123	106,296	+ 5,827	+ 5·48
Frankfort-on-Maine . . .	90,922	78,277	+ 12,645	+ 16·20
Danzig . . .	89,122	89,311	— 190	— 0·21
Hanover . . .	87,641	73,979	+ 13,662	+ 18·47
Magdeburg . . .	84,452	78,552	+ 5,900	+ 7·51
Stettin . . .	76,149	73,714	+ 2,435	+ 3·30
Barmen . . .	74,496	64,945	+ 9,551	+ 14·71

As in nearly all other states of Europe, so in Prussia there is a strong movement towards concentration of the population in the towns. At the census of Dec. 1, 1871, the total population of the 1,284 towns of the kingdom was 7,968,545, and that of the rural communes—Landgemeinden—38,032 in number, 16,637,652. Compared with the preceding census of Dec. 3, 1867, the increase in the towns amounted to 466,909, or 6·22 per cent., and that in the rural communes to but 167,951, or 1·02 per cent. Thus while the town population increased at the rate of rather more than one and a half per cent. per annum, the rural population grew but at the rate of one-quarter per cent. per annum.

About one-half, or twelve millions of the population of the kingdom, are engaged in agriculture, as sole or chief occupation, while nearly five millions possess landed property. Large estates, as a rule, are only to be found in the eastern and least populated provinces of the monarchy, while in the central and western portions land is often extremely subdivided. A cadastral survey taken in 1858, showed the existence of 1,099,000 landowners possessing each less than five morgen, or $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres.

Trade and Industry.

The direct trade of Prussia with foreign countries is carried on mainly through the ports on the Baltic, and the amount of exports and imports shipped through harbours on the North Sea is comparatively unimportant. A very large portion of exports from and imports into the kingdom pass in transit through Hamburg and Bremen. The commercial intercourse of Prussia with the United Kingdom is included in that of Germany. (See pp. 183-85.)

The mineral riches of Prussia are very considerable. The following table shows the number of mines in operation, the quantities and value of their produce in 1871, and the number of persons employed therein at the end of the same year :—

{ Principal Mines	Number of Mines in operation	Quantities of produce	Value of produce	Number of persons employed
		Centner	Thaler	
Coal	446	519,340,875	60,914,635	131,575
Lignite (Braunkohle)	522	137,524,902	6,965,931	16,855
Iron ore	1,126	58,405,492	8,479,141	26,259
Zinc ore	59	6,613,938	1,760,983	9,214
Lead ore	152	1,845,535	4,891,449	18,599
Copper ore	31	3,280,289	1,789,171	6,475
Total of principal and other mines }	2,787	730,739,140	86,159,748	214,128

The following table shows the number of smelting works and foundries in Prussia, the quantities and value of their produce in 1871, and number of persons employed at the end of the year :—

Principal Smelting works and foundries	Number of works in operation	Quantities of produce	Value of produce	Number of persons employed
		Centner	Thaler	
Iron, wrought	281	16,669,494	58,535,724	47,176
„ cast	497	28,926,868	53,773,581	41,275
Steel	224	3,843,037	26,488,840	16,552
Lead	16	1,068,124	6,188,648	1,274
Silver	8	13,339	3,974,172	850
Alum	6	56,090	148,339	221
Vitriol	6	95,004	253,936	245
Zinc	46	1,708,650	10,657,664	6,373
Copper	23	179,321	5,001,512	2,180
Tin	5	8,134	466,952	480
Brass	45	109,398	3,186,083	1,019
Total of principal and other works }	1,162	52,675,030	168,934,801	117,788

Not included in the tabular statement are salines to the number of 33, which produced 8,092,871 centner of salt, of the value of 2,187,191 thaler, and employed 2,399 persons in 1871.

In recent years, the number of smelting works and foundries, and their produce, has been greatly on the increase. At the end of 1869, the total number of works in operation was 1,096, while the quantities of produce in the year amounted to 33,141,446 centner, of the value of 105,641,248 thaler.

The production of coal in Prussia has vastly increased within recent years, as will be seen from the following statement, given after official returns. There were raised:—

	Tons
In the four years, 1838-41, annually . . .	2,901,713
In the five years, 1842-46 " . . .	3,817,190
" " 1847-51 " . . .	5,027,690
" " 1852-56 " . . .	8,571,070
" " 1857-61 " . . .	13,037,015
In the year 1862	16,903,520
" " 1863	18,330,779
" " 1864	21,197,266
" " 1865	25,615,968
" " 1869	29,775,781
" " 1871	32,843,288

The coal pits in the Ruhr-Düsseldorf district extend over more than ten miles in length, and are calculated to be able to continue their present supply for 5,000 years. The coal pits of the river Saar, situated in the south-western angle of the Rhenish Provinces, and which extend their strata into Bavarian and French territory, furnish about the sixth part of the coal produce of Prussia.

The produce of coal during the year 1871 was retained to the amount of 85 per cent. for consumption within the kingdom, while 15 per cent. were exported.

Prussia has a very large and complete system of railways. At the end of 1872, twelve main lines, of a total length of $523\frac{1}{2}$ German miles, were state property; and three others, of a total length of $302\frac{1}{2}$ German miles, were under government control, having been partly constructed by state loans or subventions. The remaining railways of the kingdom, of a total length of 990 German miles, representing 27 different lines, were the property and under the management of private companies. All the lines of the former territories of Hanover, Hesse, and Nassau are owned by the state, and at a period not far removed the whole of the railways of Prussia will be national property.

II. BAVARIA.

(KÖNIGREICH BAYERN.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Ludwig II., King of Bavaria and Count Palatine of the Rhine, born August 25, 1845, the son of King Maximilian II. and his consort, Queen Marie, daughter of the late Prince Wilhelm of Prussia; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, March 10, 1864.

Brother of the King.—Prince **Otto**, born April 27, 1848.

Mother of the King.—**Marie**, Queen of Bavaria, born October 15, 1825, second daughter of the late Prince Wilhelm of Prussia, uncle of King Wilhelm I.; married to Prince Maximilian, heir-apparent of Bavaria, Oct. 12, 1842; widow, March 10, 1864.

Uncles and Aunts of the King.—1. Prince **Luitpold**, born March 12, 1821, General in the Bavarian army; married April 15, 1844, to Archduchess Augusta of Austria, who died April 26, 1864. Offspring of the union are three sons and one daughter, namely, Ludwig, born January 7, 1845, and married February 20, 1868, to Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria-Este, of the branch of Modena, born July 5, 1849; Leopold, born February 9, 1846; married April 20, 1873, to Archduchess Gisela, of Austria-Hungary, eldest daughter of the Emperor-King Franz Joseph I.; Theresa, born November 12, 1850; and Arnulph, born July 6, 1852. 2. Princess **Adelgunda**, born March 19, 1823; married March 30, 1842, to the Archduke of Austria-Este, late reigning Duke of Modena, Francisco V. 3. Princess **Alexandra**, born August 26, 1826. 4. Prince **Adalbert**, born July 19, 1828, Major-General in the Bavarian army; married August 25, 1856, to Princess Amalia, Infanta of Spain, born October 12, 1834. Issue of the marriage are two sons and two daughters, namely, Ludwig Ferdinand, born October 22, 1859; Alfonso, born January 24, 1862; Isabella, born August 31, 1863; and Elvira, born November 22, 1868.

Great-Uncles and Great-Aunts of the King.—1. Prince **Karl**, born July 7, 1795, field-marshal in the Bavarian service; married, in 1808, to Mdle. Bolley, who died in 1838; married, in second nuptials, May 11, 1859, to Mdle. Henrietta von Frankenburg, who died April 20, 1866. 2. Queen **Elisabeth**, born November 13, 1801; widow, since

Jan. 2, 1861, of the late King Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia. The Queen is twin-sister of 3. Queen *Amalie*, born November 13, 1801; married November 21, 1822, to King Johann of Saxony; widow, October 29, 1873. 4. Queen *Marie*, born January 27, 1805, married April 24, 1833, to King Friedrich August of Saxony; widow, August 9, 1854. 5. Princess *Ludovica*, born August 30, 1808; married, September 9, 1828, to Duke Maximilian in Bavaria.

United with the Royal Family of Bavaria is the branch line of the Dukes *in* Bavaria, formerly Palatine princes of Zweibrücken-Birkenfeld. The head of this house is—

Maximilian, Duke in Bavaria, born December 4, 1808, General of Cavalry in the Bavarian service; married September 9, 1828, to Princess *Ludovica* of Bavaria. Issue of the marriage are three sons and five daughters, namely, 1. Prince *Ludwig*, born June 21, 1831; married, in 'morganatic' union, May 28, 1857, to Henrietta von Wallersee. 2. Princess *Helena*, born April 4, 1834, married August 24, 1858, to Prince Maximilian of Thurn-und-Taxis; widow, June 26, 1867. 3. Princess *Elisabeth*, born December 24, 1837, married April 24, 1854, to Franz Joseph I., Emperor of Austria. 4. Prince *Karl Theodor*, born August 9, 1839; married Feb. 11, 1865, to Princess Sophie of Saxony, who died March 9, 1867, of which union there is offspring a daughter, *Amalie*, born Dec. 24, 1865. 5. Princess *Marie*, born October 4, 1841, married February 3, 1859, to the heir-apparent of the Two Sicilies, Francisco of Bourbon, subsequently King Francisco II. of Naples, in exile since 1862. 6. Princess *Mathilde*, born September 30, 1843, married June 5, 1861, to Louis of Bourbon, Count di Trani. 7. Princess *Sophie*, born February 22, 1847; married September 28, 1868, to Prince Ferdinand of Orleans, second son of the Duc de Nemours. 8. Prince *Maximilian*, born December 7, 1849.

The members of the royal house of Bavaria are descendants, in the female line, of the ancient Counts of Wittelsbach, who flourished in the twelfth century. Duke Maximilian I. of Bavaria was elevated to the rank of Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, in the Thirty-Years' War, in recompense for his opposition to Protestantism; and Elector Maximilian Joseph was raised to the rank of king by Napoleon I. in 1805. The latter title was acknowledged by all the European Powers in 1815, at the Congress of Vienna.

The large income of the sovereigns of Bavaria, from private domains, and other sources, has been extensively curtailed of late, under the constitutional government. The civil list of the king, and allowances to other members of the royal family, stands fixed at present at 2,985,799 florins, or 248,817*l.*, but it is stated that the actual revenue of the reigning house is of nearly twice the amount.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Bavaria dates from May 25, 1818; but various modifications were introduced in 1848-9. The Crown is hereditary in the male line. To the king belongs the sole executive power; but his ministers are responsible for all his acts. The legislative functions are exercised jointly by the king and Parliament, the latter consisting of an Upper and a Lower House. The Upper House—Chamber of 'Reichsräthe,' or councillors of the realm—is formed of the princes of the royal family, the crown dignitaries, the archbishops, and the heads of certain old noble families, all these being hereditary members; to which are added a Roman Catholic bishop and a Protestant clergyman nominated by the king, and an unlimited number of other members appointed by the Crown. The Lower House, or Chamber of Representatives, consists of deputies of towns and universities, and various religious corporations, chosen indirectly, the people returning 'Wahlmänner,' or electors, who nominate the deputies. To be a deputy, it is necessary to be past thirty, and to be in possession of an assured income, from funds, a trade, or profession; to be on the electoral lists, it is required to be twenty-five years of age, and to be rated at a minimum of ten florins, or 16s. 8*d.* per annum. The representation of the country is calculated at the rate of one deputy to 7,000 families, or about 35,000 souls, of the whole population. In the session of 1872 there were 154 representatives.

The executive is carried on, in the name of the king, by a 'Staatsrath,' or Council of State, consisting of seven members, besides three princes of the blood-royal; and by the Ministry of State, divided into five departments, namely, of the Royal House and of Foreign Affairs, of Justice, of the Interior, of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, and of Finance.

Church and Education.

Rather more than seven-tenths of the population of Bavaria are Roman Catholics. The population varied very little, as regards the proportion between Roman Catholics and Protestants, during the last quarter of a century; but during the whole of this period the number of Jews diminished gradually, to a considerable extent, and there was also a slight decrease in the proportion of Anabaptists, and members of the Greek Church. The religious division of the population in the eight provinces of the kingdom was as follows at the census taken December 3, 1867:—

Provinces	Roman Catholics	Protestants	Other Sects	Jews
Upper Bavaria . . .	798,874	26,185	456	2,154
Lower Bavaria . . .	591,205	3,137	133	36
Palatinate (Rheinpfalz)	273,982	336,119	2,923	13,042
Upper Palatinate . . .	451,350	38,723	177	1,045
Upper Franconia . . .	226,742	304,158	31	4,129
Middle Franconia . . .	127,474	441,290	402	10,522
Lower Franconia . . .	470,081	100,090	401	14,400
Suabia	501,321	79,011	316	4,512
Total	3,441,029	1,328,713	4,839	49,840

According to a table annexed to the official Returns of the Census of Dec. 3, 1867, there were in 1840, to every 1,000 inhabitants,

Roman Catholics	710.79
Protestants	274.52
Jews	13.58
Anabaptists, and members of the Greek Church	1.11

while in 1867 the numbers were :—

Roman Catholics	712.94
Protestants	275.73
Jews	10.33
Anabaptists, and members of the Greek Church	1

As regards ecclesiastical administration, the kingdom is divided into 2 Roman Catholic archbishoprics, those of Munich and Bamberg; 6 bishoprics; 171 deaneries; and 2,756 parishes. The Protestant Church is under a General Consistory—'Ober-Consistorium'—and four provincial consistories. Of the three universities of the kingdom, two, at Munich and Würzburg, are Roman Catholic, and one, at Erlangen, Protestant. Among the Roman Catholics there is one clergyman to 464 souls; among the Protestants, one to 1,013.

Bavaria has three universities, at Munich, Würzburg, and Erlangen. (For number of professors and students in 1872, see *Germany*, p. 95.) Elementary schools—'Volksschulen'—exist in all parishes, and school attendance is compulsory for all children till the age of fourteen.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The gross public revenue of Bavaria for the financial year ending September 30, 1873, amounted to 110,188,260 florins, or 9,182,355*l.*, and the expenditure, including cost of collecting, the

revenue, was the same. The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were as follows :—

Sources of Revenue	Year 1872-73
	Florins
Direct taxes	10,610,000
Indirect „	18,370,331
State Railways, post, telegraphs, mines, &c.	35,573,890
Domains	19,269,928
Share in French war indemnity	5,600,000
Miscellaneous receipts	20,764,111
Total gross revenue	110,188,260
	£9,182,355

Branches of Expenditure	Year 1872-73
	Florins
Public debt	16,873,376
Civil list	3,156,807
Council of state	70,006
Diet	139,340
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	409,000
„ Justice	6,205,790
„ Interior	9,396,615
„ Finance	1,118,292
Worship and education	7,952,645
Army	19,076,748
Pensions for widows and orphans	845,000
Reserve fund	215,616
Contribution to Imperial expenditure	9,510,400
Total	74,969,635
Charge for collection of revenue	35,218,925
Total expenditure	110,188,260
	£9,182,355

Bavaria has a considerable debt, created in part by the deficits of former years, and in part by the construction of public works, especially railways.

The subjoined table gives the total amount of the debt of the kingdom, distinguishing the Ordinary and the Railway Debt, the accounts of which are kept separate, from 1853 to 1870, on the 1st of January of each year :—

Years	Ordinary Debt	Railway Debt	Total	
	Florins	Florins	Florins	£
1853	131,418,158	53,743,000	185,161,558	15,430,130
1854	129,386,602	66,703,700	196,090,302	16,340,858
1855	134,045,964	72,369,700	206,415,664	17,201,305
1858	122,839,495	88,643,834	211,483,529	17,623,629
1859	123,280,680	90,913,134	316,493,364	26,374,447
1862	136,293,375	104,735,559	342,903,514	28,575,292
1867	209,874,601	146,156,600	356,031,201	29,669,267
1869	264,033,284	148,365,100	402,398,284	33,533,190
1870	261,926,754	163,428,800	425,355,554	35,446,296

The greater number of the railways in Bavaria, constructed at a cost of 146 million florins, are the property of the State.

Area and Population.

The kingdom embraces an area of 29,317 English square miles, with a population, in 1867, of 4,824,421. By a treaty dated August 22, 1866, two strips of territory in Upper and Lower Franconia, embracing an area of 291 square miles, with 32,976 inhabitants, had to be ceded to Prussia. Bavaria is divided, for administrative purposes, into eight *Regierungsbezirke*, or government districts. The following table gives the population, distinguishing the sexes, of each of these districts, according to the last census, taken December 1, 1871.

Regierungsbezirke	Males	Females	Total
Upper Franconia (Oberfranken) .	261,812	279,151	540,963
Upper Palatinate (Oberpfalz) .	239,040	258,920	497,960
Lower Bavaria (Niederbayern) .	293,915	308,090	602,005
Upper Bavaria (Oberbayern) .	417,456	424,123	841,579
Suabia (Schwaben) .	280,682	302,206	582,888
Middle Franconia (Mittelfranken) .	282,206	301,211	583,417
Lower Franconia (Unterfranken) .	283,358	302,764	586,122
Palatinate (Pfalz) .	298,017	317,087	615,104
Bavarian troops in France .	—	—	11,364
Total population .	2,357,281	2,494,745	4,852,026

At the census taken December 3, 1867, the total population of the kingdom was 4,824,421. The increase of population during the four years 1870-71 was therefore only 27,605, or 0.71 per cent., being at the rate of one-fifth per cent. per annum.

The increase of population in the kingdom has been comparatively small within the last half-century, as shown in the subjoined table:—

Year of Census	Population	Increase or Decrease
1834	4,246,779	—
1837	4,315,468	Increase 68,689
1840	4,370,974	„ 55,506
1843	4,440,327	„ 69,353
1846	4,504,874	„ 64,547
1849	4,520,751	„ 15,877
1852	4,559,452	„ 38,701
1855	4,541,556	Decrease 17,896
1858	4,615,748	Increase 74,192
1861	4,689,837	„ 74,089
1864	4,807,440	„ 117,603
1867	4,824,421	„ 16,981
1871	4,852,026	„ 27,605

The great fluctuations in the rate of increase, extremely low on the whole, are referred to emigration.

The soil of the kingdom is divided among 947,010 proprietors. The division is greatest in the Rhenish Palatinate, namely, 228,976, and smallest in Upper Bavaria, viz. 109,195.

The population of the three principal towns of the kingdom was as follows at the census of Dec. 3, 1867, and of Dec. 1, 1871:—

	Dec. 3, 1867	Dec. 1, 1871
Munich (München)	170,688	167,054
Nürnberg	70,492	82,929
Augsburg	50,067	51,284

It will be seen that in the capital of Bavaria there was a decline of population between the years 1867 and 1871. The only considerable increase was that shown by Nürnberg, the principal manufacturing city in the kingdom.

III. WÜRTEMBERG.

(KÖNIGREICH WÜRTEMBERG.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Karl I., King of Würtemberg, born March 6, 1823; ascended the throne at the death of his father, King Wilhelm I., June 25, 1864. Married, July 13, 1846, to Grand-Duchess Olga of Russia, daughter of Czar Nicholas I., born Sept. 11, 1822.

Sisters of the King.—1. Princess *Catharine*, born Aug. 24, 1821; married Nov. 20, 1845, to her cousin, Prince Friedrich of Würtemberg; widow, May 9, 1870. 2. Princess *Augusta*, born Oct. 4, 1826, married June 17, 1851, to Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar, lieutenant-general in the service of Würtemberg.

Half-Sisters of the King.—Offspring of the second marriage of King Wilhelm I. with Grand-Duchess Catharine of Russia. 1. Princess *Marie*, born Oct. 30, 1816; married March 19, 1840, to Count Alfred von Neipperg, eldest son of Count Adam Neipperg, and of Archduchess Maria Louise of Austria, former consort of the Emperor Napoleon I.; widow Nov. 16, 1865. 2. Princess *Sophie*, born June 17, 1818; married June 18, 1839, to King Willem III. of the Netherlands.

Cousins of the King.—1. Prince *August*, born Jan. 24, 1813, the son of Duke Paul of Würtemberg, uncle of the king, and of Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Altenburg; general of cavalry in the service of Prussia. 2. Princess *Charlotte*, sister of the preceding, born Jan. 9, 1807; married, Feb. 20, 1824, to Grand-Duke Michael of Russia; widow, Sept. 9, 1849.

Other Relatives of the King.—1. Prince *Alexander*, born Sept. 9, 1804, the son of Duke Ludwig of Würtemberg, uncle of the king; married May 2, 1835, to Claudine, daughter of Count Rhéday of Transylvania, created at the marriage Countess von Hohenstein; widower, Oct. 1, 1841. Issue of the union are one son and two daughters, namely, Franz, born Aug. 27, 1837, created Prince von Teck Dec. 1, 1863, and married to Princess Mary of Cambridge June 12, 1866 (see 'Great Britain and Ireland,' p. 190); Claudine, born Feb. 11, 1836; and Amelia, born Nov. 12, 1838; married Oct. 24, 1863, to Baron von Hügel, captain in the Austrian

cavalry. 2. Princess *Marie*, born March 25, 1818, daughter of Duke Eugene of Würtemberg, nephew of the king; married Oct. 9, 1845, to Landgrave Karl of Hesse-Philippsthal; widow, Feb. 12, 1868. 3. Prince *Eugen*, brother of the preceding, born Dec. 25, 1820; married, July 15, 1843, to Princess Mathilde of Schaumburg-Lippe, of which union there are issue a son and two daughters. 4. Prince *Wilhelm*, brother of the preceding, born July 20, 1828; colonel of infantry in the service of Austria. 5. Princess *Alexandrine*, sister of the preceding, born Dec. 16, 1829. 6. Prince *Nicolaus*, brother of the preceding, born March 1, 1833; married May 8, 1868, to his cousin, Princess Wilhelmine of Würtemberg, born July 11, 1844, the daughter of Prince Eugen. 7. Princess *Louise*, sister of the preceding, born Oct. 13, 1835; married Feb. 6, 1858, to Prince Heinrich XIV. of Reuss-Schleiz.

The former duchy of Würtemberg was erected into a kingdom by the Emperor Napoleon, by decree of Jan. 1, 1806, having been enlarged previously by the annexation of the territories of a number of small princes and ecclesiastical dignitaries. The congress of Vienna acknowledged the change, in consideration of the timely transference of the troops of King Friedrich I. to the army of the Allies. Wilhelm I., the second king, soon after his accession gained the goodwill of his subjects by the grant of a constitution, as well as the satisfactory settlement of the question of right in the royal domains, or property of the crown. The civil list of the king was fixed at a sum of 882,400 florins, or 73,566*l.*, with an additional amount for the other members of the royal family.

Constitution and Government.

The constitution of Würtemberg bears date Sept. 25, 1819. It vests the legislative power in a Diet, or Landtag, consisting of two Houses, called together every three years, or oftener if necessary. The Upper Chamber, or House of Standesherrn, is composed of the members of the royal family, the heads of the principal noble families of the country, the representatives of certain territories and estates possessing formerly a vote in the extinct German Diet, and a number of members nominated by the king for life, which number, however, must not exceed one-third of that of the whole House. The second Chamber, or House of Deputies—*Abgeordneten*—consists of 13 members of the nobility, elected by the Ritterschaft, or landowners of the kingdom; 6 deputies of the Protestant clergy; the deputies of the Roman Catholic clergy, comprising the bishop of the diocese of Würtemberg, and two other representatives of Roman Catholic

bodies; the chancellor of the university of Tübingen; and 71 deputies of towns and rural districts. All the members of the second Chamber are chosen for six years, and they must be thirty years of age; property qualification is not necessary. To be a member of the first Chamber it is sufficient to be of age. The president of both Houses is appointed by the king; for the Upper House without restriction of person, and for the lower, from among three members elected by the deputies. The debates of the second Chamber are public, and have to be printed and distributed among the various constituencies. Whenever Parliament is not sitting, it is represented by a committee of twelve persons, consisting of the presidents of both Chambers, two members of the Upper, and eight of the Lower House. A special court of justice, called the Staats-Gerichtshof, is appointed guardian of the constitution and of the rights and privileges of the Houses of Parliament. It is composed of a president and twelve members, six of which, together with the president, are nominated by the king, while the other six are elected by the combined Chambers.

The executive of the kingdom is in a Privy Council, composed of six ministerial departments, and presided over by the king, or a member of the royal family nominated by his majesty. The heads of the six departments are the Ministers of Justice; of the Interior; of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs; of War; of Foreign Affairs; and of Finance. There are besides the members of the Ministry a number of special Privy Councillors, whom the sovereign has the right to consult on all occasions.

Church and Education.

The census of Würtemberg, taken Dec. 3, 1871, stated the religious creed of the inhabitants as follows:—Evangelical Protestants, 1,248,838; Roman Catholics, 553,542; Dissenters of various denominations, 3,917; and Jews, 12,244. According to the census of 1871, the Protestants form 68 per cent. of the population, and the Roman Catholics 30 per cent. The 'Evangelical Protestant' Church of Würtemberg was formed in 1823, by a union of the Lutherans and the Calvinists, or Reformers. The administration of the Protestant Church is in the hands of six general superintendents, at Ulm, Ludwigsburg, Reutlingen, Hall, Heilbronn, and Tübingen. In the king is vested, according to the constitution, the supreme direction as well as the guardianship—*obersthöheitliche Schutz und Aufsichtsrecht*—of the Evangelical Protestant Church,

which is considered, though not formally declared, the religion of the State. The Roman Catholics are under a bishop, who has his seat at Rottenburg, but who, in all important matters, has to act in conjunction with a Catholic church-council—Kirchenrath—appointed by the government. The Jews likewise are under a special board, nominated by the minister of ecclesiastical affairs. Most independent of the State are the small number of Christian Dissenters, including a singular sect called the Kornthaler.

Education is compulsory in Würtemberg; every child between the age of 6 and 14 must attend school; and there must be a public school in every community of 30 families. It was ascertained, according to recent official returns, that there is not an individual in the kingdom, above the age of ten, unable to read and write. There are about 2,500 elementary schools, attended by 350,000 pupils; besides numerous seminaries for imparting a classical education; four Protestant and two Roman Catholic training establishments for ministers, and seven colleges, providing a classical education, at Stuttgart, Heilbronn, Ulm, Ellwangen, Ludwigsburg, Hall, and Rottweil. The whole educational system is centred in the university of Tübingen, founded in 1477, which has upwards of seventy professors and teachers, is attended, on the average, by from seven to eight hundred students. (For number of professors and students, in 1872, see *Germany*, p. 95.)

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following table gives the amount of the public revenue of the kingdom during the financial year ending June 30, 1872, compared with the years 1868-69, and 1869-70:—

Sources of Revenue	1871-72	1868-69	1869-70
	Florins	Florins	Florins
Domains and other state property	10,496,200	9,568,439	10,081,303
Direct taxes	5,280,400	3,888,000	3,888,000
Indirect taxes	6,693,793	6,272,040	6,272,040
Other sources	1,890,158	1,573,188	2,144,637
Total	24,360,551 £2,030,046	21,301,667 £1,775,139	22,395,981 £1,866,332

The expenditure for the financial period ending June 30, 1872, was distributed as follows:—

Branches of Expenditure.	Florins
Civil list of the king	913,059
Allowances to other members of the royal family	265,856
Public debt	8,493,426
Salaries and pensions	885,931
Department of Foreign Affairs.	110,423
" of Justice	1,429,331
" of the Interior	2,301,827
" of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.	3,134,589
" of War	390,815
" of Finance	1,026,182
Parliamentary representation	225,408
Contribution to Imperial expenditure	5,173,880
<hr/>	
Total	24,360,551
	£2,030,046

The public debt of Würtemberg more than doubled within the last twenty years, owing to the establishment of the railway lines of the kingdom, the greater part of which are State property. The capital of the public debt was as follows on the 11th May, 1872:—

Description of Debt	Capital
	Florins
Debt of 6 per cent.	5,164,700
Debt „ 5 „	25,779,520
Debt „ 4½ „	105,554,200
Debt of 4 per cent.	19,305,300
Debt „ 3½ „	17,752,300
Treasury Bills	13,575
Paper money	6,000,000
<hr/>	
Total public debt	179,569,595
	£14,964,133

The net income of the railways, all expenses deducted, and making allowance for wear and tear, amounts to between six and seven per cent., and the surplus is devoted to the payment of the interest of the public debt.

Area and Population.

Würtemberg has an area of 7,675 English square miles, with 1,818,484 inhabitants. The kingdom is divided into four Kreise, or

circles, the population of which was as follows at the census of December 1, 1871:—

Kreise	Males	Females	Total
Jaxt (Jagst)	185,361	199,353	384,714
Neckar	266,175	282,575	548,750
Black Forest (Schwarzwald)	212,705	235,428	448,188
Danube (Donau)	211,894	224,993	436,887
Total population	876,164	942,375	1,818,539

At the census of December 3, 1867, the total population of Würtemberg was 1,778,396. The increase of population during the four years 1867–71 was 40,143, or 2·55 per cent, being at the rate of slightly more than one half per cent. per annum.

The kingdom has but four towns with more than fifteen thousand inhabitants, namely Stuttgart, the capital, which had 91,623; Ulm, fortress and principal military establishment, which had 24,739; Heilbronn, which had 18,955; and Esslingen, which had 17,941 inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1871. The population, following generally agricultural pursuits, including extensive cultivation of the vine, is dispersed over a great many villages and small boroughs. Emigration, chiefly directed to the United States of America, is drawing off large numbers of the people. In the three years 1869 to 1871, there was an average annual emigration of 6,000 inhabitants of the kingdom.

IV. SAXONY.

(KÖNIGREICH SACHSEN.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Albert I., King of Saxony, born April 23, 1828, eldest son of King Johann I. of Saxony and of his consort, Queen Amalie. Educated for the military career, and entered the army of Saxony, 1846, and of Prussia, 1867. Commander of a German corps d'armée in the war against France, 1870-71. Nominated Field-Marshal in the German army, 1871. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, October 29, 1873. Married June 18, 1853, to Caroline, Queen of Saxony, born Aug. 5, 1833, daughter of Prince Gustav of Vasa.

Sister and Brother of the King.—1. Princess *Elisabeth*, born Feb. 4, 1830; married, in 1850, to Prince Ferdinand of Sardinia, and widow since 1855. 2. Prince *Georg*, Duke of Saxony, born August 8, 1832; married May 11, 1859, to Infanta Maria, born July 21, 1843, daughter of King Ferdinand of Portugal, of which union there are issue three sons and two daughters, namely Mathilda, born March 19, 1863; Friedrich August, born May 25, 1865; Marie, born May 31, 1867; Johann Georg, born July 11, 1869, and Maximilian, born November 17, 1870.

Mother of the King.—*Amalie*, Queen Dowager of Saxony, born Nov. 13, 1801, daughter of the late King Maximilian I. of Bavaria; married Nov. 21, 1822, to Prince Johann, afterwards King Johann I. of Saxony; widow Oct. 29, 1873.

The royal house of Saxony counts among the oldest reigning families in Europe. It gave an emperor to Germany as early as the beginning of the tenth century; but the house subsequently spread into numerous branches, the elder of which, called the Ernestine line, is represented at this moment by the ducal families of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, and Saxe-Weimar, while the younger, the Albertine line, lives in the rulers of the kingdom of Saxony.

King Albert I. has a civil list of 863,575 thalers, or 128,000*l.* per annum; which includes a grant to the queen of 30,000 thalers, and the dotations of the princes and princesses, amounting to 235,000 thalers, or 35,250*l.* The formerly royal domains, consisting chiefly in extensive forests, valued at above 25,000,000 thalers, became, in 1830, the property of the State.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Saxony dates from Sept. 4, 1831; but has undergone alterations and modifications by the laws of March 31, 1849; May 5, 1851; November 27, 1860; and October 19, 1861. According to the terms of the Constitution, the crown is hereditary in the male line; but, at the extinction of the latter, also in the female line. The sovereign comes of age at the completed eighteenth year, and, during his minority, the nearest heir to the throne takes the regency. In the hands of the King is the sole executive power, which he exercises through responsible ministers. The legislature is jointly in the King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the blood royal; the proprietors of eight baronial domains; twelve deputies elected by the owners of other nobiliar estates; ten noble proprietors nominated by the King for life; the burgomasters of eight towns; and the superintendents and deputies of five collegiate institutions, of the university of Leipzig, and of the Roman Catholic chapter of St. Peter at Bautzen. The Lower Chamber is made up of twenty deputies of landed proprietors; twenty-five of towns and city corporations; twenty-five of peasants and communes; and ten representatives of commerce and manufacturing industry. The qualification for a seat in the Upper House, as well as the right of election to the same, is the possession of a landed estate worth at least 1,000 thalers a year; which qualification, however, is not required by the *ex officio* deputies of chapters and universities. To be a member of the Lower House, no fixed income is required; and electors are all men above twenty-five years of age who pay taxes, or contribute in any way to the public burdens. A salary is attached to the performance of the legislative functions; the members of the Upper House being allowed seven thalers, or about a guinea a day, during the sittings of Parliament, and the deputies to the Second Chamber three thalers, or 9s. Both Houses have the right to make propositions for new laws, the bills for which, however, must come from the ministry. No taxes can be made, levied, or altered without the sanction of both Chambers.

The executive is in the King and a Council of Ministers, consisting of five members, namely, the President of the Council, the Ministers of the Interior, of Justice, of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, and of Finance.

Church and Education.

Although the royal family profess the Roman Catholic religion, the vast majority of the inhabitants are Protestants. At the census

of December 3, 1867, the population of Saxony was composed of 2,361,861 Lutherans; 5,566 Calvinists; 458 members of the English Episcopal Church; 51,478 Roman Catholics; 1,649 Deutsch-Katholiken, or German Catholics; 413 members of the Greek Church; and 2,103 Jews. The clergy are chiefly paid out of local rates and from endowments, the budget contribution of the State to the department of ecclesiastical affairs amounting to but 85,593 thalers, or about 12,830*l.*, chiefly spent in administrative salaries. The government of the Protestant Church is entrusted to the Landes-Consistorium, or National Consistory, presided over by the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs; while the Roman Catholic congregations are under the supervision of a Papal delegate. Public education has reached the highest point in Saxony, every child, without exception, partaking of its benefits. By a law of June 6, 1835, attendance at school, or under properly qualified teachers, is made compulsory, for Roman Catholics as well as Protestants.

The kingdom has the second largest university in Germany, that of Leipzig, founded in 1409, and attended, on the average of recent years, by upwards of two thousand students. (For number of professors, teachers, and students of each of the four faculties, at the university in 1872, see *Germany*, p. 95.)

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue of Saxony amounted to 12,356,352 thaler, or 1,853,452*l.*, in 1870, and was balanced by the expenditure. The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for each of the years 1872 and 1873 were calculated upon a total of 13,752,919 thaler, or 2,062,937*l.* One-half of the total revenue of 1873 was set down as derived from domains and state railways, the latter being estimated to produce 4,221,000 thaler, or 633,150*l.* The chief branch of expenditure is that of interest on the public debt, amounting to 5,487,551 thaler, or 823,132*l.*, for the year 1873.

The public debt amounted, at the end of 1872, to 114,981,125 thaler, or 17,247,619*l.*, the liabilities being made up as follows:—

	Thaler
3% 'Obligations,' created in 1830	5,204,075
4% 'Kassen-Scheine' of 1847. . . .	7,789,000
4% ditto of 1852-66	42,648,400
3% ditto of 1855	4,285,300
Shares of the Saxon-Silesian Railway	3,335,000
5% 'Obligations,' created in 1867	12,000,000
4% 'Kassenscheine,' created in 1869	20,000,000
Railway loans of 1870	7,719,350
'Kassenscheine,' not bearing interest	12,000,000
Total	114,981,125
	£17,247,169

The debt was incurred almost entirely for the establishment and purchase of a network of railways and telegraphs, and the promotion of other works of public utility.

Area and Population.

Saxony has an area of 6,777 English square miles, with a population of 2,556,244. The kingdom is divided into four Regierungsbezirke, or government districts, the population of which was as follows at the last census, taken December 1, 1871:—

Regierungsbezirke	Males	Females	Total
Dresden	329,461	348,210	677,671
Leipzig	290,938	298,439	589,377
Bautzen	158,615	171,518	330,133
Zwickau	469,785	489,278	959,063
Total population .	1,248,799	1,307,445	2,556,244

At the census of December 3, 1867, the population numbered 2,426,300. The increase in the four years 1867–71 was 129,944, or 5·36 per cent., being at the rate of one and a third per cent. per annum. The increase of population during the three years 1865–67 was at the rate of four per cent. in the towns, but of only one per cent. in the rural districts of the kingdom.

The population of the chief towns, according to the census of December 1, 1871, was as follows:—

Dresden	177,089
Leipzig	106,925
Chemnitz	68,229

The population of Leipzig is vastly increased during the period of the great annual fairs, notably that of Easter, which bring together merchants from all parts of the civilised world. According to official returns the value of the commercial transactions at these fairs, established for nearly six centuries, has in recent years averaged 60 millions thaler, or about 9 millions sterling. Leipzig is also the centre of the German, and to some extent European, trade in productions of the printing press.

V. BADEN.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM BADEN.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Friedrich I., Grand-duke of Baden, born September 9, 1826, second son of Grand-duke Leopold I., and of Princess Sophie of Sweden. Ascended the throne of Baden at the death of his father, April 24, 1852, under the title of 'Regent'—his elder brother, Ludwig, suffering under mental disease, having the nominal honours and title of Grand-duke allowed to him. Assumed the title of 'Grand-duke of Baden,' September 5, 1856. Married, September 20, 1856, to Grand-duchess *Louise*, born December 3, 1838, the daughter of King Wilhelm I. of Prussia. Offspring of the union are 1. *Friedrich Wilhelm*, heir-apparent, born July 9, 1857. 2. *Victoria*, born August 7, 1862. 3. *Ludwig*, born June 12, 1865.

Brothers and Sisters of the Grand-duke.—1. Princess *Alexandrine*, born December 6, 1820; married, May 3, 1842, to Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. 2. Prince *Wilhelm*, born December 18, 1829; married, February 11, 1863, to Princess Maria Romanovska, born October 16, 1841, daughter of the late Duke Maximilian of Leuchtenberg, offspring of which union are two children, namely, Marie, born July 26, 1865, and Maximilian, born July 10, 1867. 3. Prince *Karl*, born March 9, 1832; married May 17, 1871, to Rosalie von Beust, elevated Countess von Rhena, born June 10, 1845. 4. Princess *Marie*, born November 20, 1834; married, September 11, 1858, to Prince Ernst of Leiningen. 5. Princess *Cecilia*, born September 20, 1839; married, August 28, 1857, to Grand-duke Michael of Russia.

The title of Grand-duke was given by Napoleon I. to Margrave Karl Friedrich of Baden in 1806, on the occasion of the alliance of the heir-apparent of Baden with Stephanie Beauharnais.

The very extensive landed property formerly belonging to the reigning family, and valued at about 50 million florins, or 4,166,000*l.*, has been made over to the State, and the grand-duke is in the receipt of a civil list of 752,490 florins, or 62,700*l.*, which includes the allowances made to the princes and princesses.

Constitution and Revenue.

The Constitution of Baden vests the executive power in the Grand-duke, and the legislative authority in a House of Parliament composed of two Chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the reigning line who are of age; the heads of ten noble families; the proprietors of hereditary landed estates worth 300,000 florins, or 25,000*l.*; the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Freiburg; the superintendent of the Protestant Church; two deputies of

Universities; and eight members nominated by the Grand-duke, without regard to rank or birth. The Second Chamber is composed of 63 representatives of the people, 22 of which are elected by burgesses of towns, and 41 by the inhabitants of rural districts. Every citizen not convicted of crime, nor receiving parish relief, has a vote in the elections. To be a deputy, it is necessary to possess tax-paying property to the amount of 10,000 florins, or 833*l.*; or to hold a public office with a salary of not less than 1,500 florins, or 125*l.* The elections are indirect; the citizens nominating the Wahlmänner, or deputy-electors, and the latter the representatives. The members of the Second Chamber are elected for eight years. The Chambers have to be called together at least once every two years.

The executive is composed of five departments, headed by the 'Private Cabinet of the Grand-duke,' which office is filled by the chief of the cabinet. The departments are, of the Grand-ducal House; of the Interior; of Justice; of Finances; and of Commerce. The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their actions, both to the legislature and to every individual citizen who may choose to lodge complaints against them before the 'Oberhofgericht,' or Superior Tribunal of the country.

The budgets are granted for the term of two years by the Chambers. For the term 1870 and 1872 the estimates were—

	1870	1872	Total
	Florins	Florins	Florins
Ordinary revenue . .	19,200,906	19,217,769	38,418,675
„ expenditure . .	18,915,740	19,036,953	37,952,693

The budget estimates contain, besides the ordinary, extraordinary receipts, as well as disbursements. Adding these, the total revenue for the two years 1870 and 1871 amounted to 41,981,198 florins, or 3,498,433*l.*, and the total expenditure to 41,515,216 florins, or 3,459,601*l.* Nearly one-half of the revenue is derived from direct taxation, a fourth from the produce of crown lands, forests, and mines, and the rest from customs and miscellaneous sources. Rather more than one-third of the expenditure is set down under the head of 'General cost of administration.'

Nearly all the railways of Baden are the property of the State, giving a dividend, on the capital expended, of above 6 per cent. The accounts of the income and expenditure of the State railways, as well as of the Post-office and steam navigation on the Lake of Constance, are not entered in the general budget, but form a special fund. The estimated receipts of this fund in the two years 1870 and 1871 amounted to 44,699,574 florins, or 3,724,964*l.*, and the disbursements to 59,700,420 florins, or 4,975,034*l.* The deficit was

caused by expenditure in the construction of new lines amounting to 24,701,327 florins, or 2,057,610*l*. The State railways left a profit, in the two years, of 9,251,671 florins, or 754,306*l*.

The public debt is, like the budget, divided into two parts, the first called the General debt, and the second the Railway debt. The General debt amounted, at the commencement of 1872, to 36,895,500 florins, or 3,074,625*l*., and the Railway debt, at the same date, to 125,560,330 florins, or 10,463,360*l*.

The charge for interest on the railway debt amounted to 5,022,412 florins, or 418,534*l*., in the year 1871.

Area and Population.

Baden has an area of 5,851 English square miles, with a population of 1,461,428. The Grand-duchy is divided into eleven Kreise, or circles, the population of which was as follows at the last census, taken December 1, 1871 :—

Kreise	Males	Females	Total
Konstanz	61,820	64,388	126,208
Villingen	34,806	35,053	69,859
Waldshut	38,565	41,631	80,196
Freiburg	93,547	102,394	195,941
Lörrach	44,768	46,436	91,204
Offenburg	70,712	76,930	147,642
Baden	62,039	63,633	125,672
Karlsruhe	118,632	121,402	240,034
Mannheim	50,517	50,725	101,242
Heidelberg	63,176	68,402	131,578
Mosbach	74,181	77,671	151,852
Total population . .	712,551	749,011	1,461,562

At the census of December 3, 1867, the population of Baden numbered 1,434,970. The increase of population in the four years 1867–71 was 26,592, or 1·85 per cent., being at the rate of one-half per cent. per annum. The population decreased from the year 1846 till 1855. From 1846 till 1849, the decrease amounted to 4,712; from 1849 to 1852, to 8,282; and from 1852 to 1855, to the large number of 42,105, or 14,035 per annum. Since 1855, there has been again a gradual but slow increase. The decline of population was chiefly due to emigration.

Two-thirds of the population of Baden are Roman Catholics, and one-third Protestants. There are a great number of small towns dispersed over the Grand-duchy, only two, Mannheim and Karlsruhe, with more than 35,000 inhabitants in 1871.

VI. MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Friedrich Franz II., Grand-duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, born February 28, 1823, the son of Grand-duke Paul Friedrich and Princess Alexandrine of Prussia. Studied philosophy and theology at the University of Bonn, 1840-42; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, March 7, 1842. Married, November 3, 1849, to Princess *Augusta* of Reuss-Schleiz, who died March 3, 1862. Married, in second nuptials, May 12, 1864, to Princess *Anna*, daughter of the late Grand-duke Ludwig II. of Hesse-Darmstadt, who died April 15, 1865. Married, in third nuptials, July 4, 1868, to Princess *Marie*, born January 29, 1850, cousin of the reigning Prince Albert of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. Issue of the first marriage are:—1. *Friedrich Franz*, heir-apparent, born March 19, 1851. 2. *Paul Friedrich*, born September 19, 1852. 3. *Marie*, born May 14, 1854. 4. *Johann*, born December 8, 1857. Issue of the second marriage is a daughter, *Anna*, born April 7, 1865. Issue of the third marriage are:—1. *Mathilda*, born August 10, 1869; and 2. *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born April 5, 1871.

The Grand-ducal house of Mecklenburg is the only reigning family in Europe of Slavonic origin, and claims to be the oldest sovereign house in the Western world. In their full title, the Grand-dukes style themselves Princes of the Vandals; and they trace their descent to Genseric, King of the Vandals, who conquered Spain in the fifth century, and, going over to Africa, took Carthage in 439.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The political institutions of the Grand-duchy are of an entirely feudal character. The fundamental laws are embodied in the 'Union' of 1523, the 'Reversales' of 1572 and 1622, and the charters of 1755 and Nov. 28, 1817. The whole legislative power and part of the executive is in the hands of the proprietors of Rittergüter, or knight's estates, numbering 624. Seldom more than one-fourth of these, however, exert their privileges and take their seats in the Diet. To these representatives of their own property are joined thirty-nine members, nearly all burgomasters, delegated by the municipalities and corporate bodies of a like number of towns. The great bulk of the population is without political rights. The Diet is permanent, being represented, if not in actual session, by a committee of twelve members, presided over by three marshals of the nobility, whose office is hereditary in their families. It forms every two years a joint as-

sembly with the Diet of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, for common legislation.

The executive is represented in a ministry appointed by and responsible alone to the Grand-duke. There are four departments, called respectively the Ministry of the Grand-ducal House and of Foreign Affairs; the Ministry of the Interior; the Ministry of Justice, of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs; and the Ministry of Finances. There exists no general budget for the Grand-duchy. At the commencement of 1872 the public debt was estimated at 7,009,132 thaler, or 1,051,368*l.*, one-half of which sum had been raised in loans for the construction of railways.

The population of the Grand-duchy amounted to 557,897 at the census of Dec. 1, 1871, living on an area of 4,834 English square miles. There is no other administrative division than that springing from the ownership of the soil, in which respect the country is divided into Grand-ducal Domains, embracing about one-fifth of the total area of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; Knight's Estates—'Rittergüter'—comprising two-fifths; Convent Estates—'Klostergüter'—embracing one-fifth; and Town Estates, comprising the remaining fifth of the land. The number of inhabitants of each of these divisions was as follows at the end of December 1, 1871:—

Property Divisions	Males	Females	Total
Domains	98,986	102,843	201,829
Nobiliar Estates . . .	65,612	68,223	133,835
Convent Estates . . .	4,206	4,620	8,826
Town Estates	106,230	110,177	213,407
Total population . .	272,034	285,863	557,897

At the census of December 3, 1867, the population of the Grand-duchy numbered 560,628. Thus there was a decrease of 2,731, or one-half per cent. of the population in the four years 1867-71. Although the country is but thinly populated—115 souls per English square mile—emigration is carrying off large numbers of the inhabitants, and the population is continuously decreasing.

There exists some commercial intercourse between the Grand-duchy and the United Kingdom, but it has been steadily on the decline during recent years.

VII. HESSE.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM HESSEN.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Ludwig III., Grand-duke of Hesse, born June 9, 1806, the son of Grand-duke Ludwig II. and of Princess Wilhelmine of Baden. Appointed co-Regent of Hesse, in consequence of an attempt at insurrection, March 5, 1848; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, June 16, 1848. Married, Dec. 26, 1833, to Princess *Mathilde*, daughter of King Ludwig of Bavaria; widower, May 25, 1862.

Brothers and Sisters of the Grand-duke.—1. Prince *Karl*, born April 23, 1809; married, Oct. 22, 1836, to Princess Elisabeth of Prussia, born June 18, 1815. Offspring of the union are;—1. Prince *Ludwig*, born Sept. 12, 1837; married, July 1, 1862, to Princess Alice of Great Britain; issue, four daughters and two sons: Victoria, born April 5, 1863; Elizabeth, born Nov. 1, 1864; Irene, born July 11, 1866; Ludwig, born Nov. 25, 1868; and Helena, born June 7, 1872. 2. Prince *Heinrich*, born Nov. 28, 1838. 3. Prince *Wilhelm*, born Nov. 16, 1845.—2. Prince *Alexander*, born July 15, 1823; field-marshal lieutenant in the service of Austria; married, Oct. 16, 1851, to Countess Julia von Hanke, born Nov. 12, 1825, on whom the title of Princess of Battenberg has been conferred. Offspring of the union are four sons and one daughter, called Princes and Princess of Battenberg.—3. Princess *Maria*, born Aug. 8, 1824; married, April 28, 1841, to Grand duke Alexander of Russia, now Czar Alexander II.

The former Landgraves of Hesse had the title of Grand-duke given them by Napoleon I., in 1806, together with a considerable increase of territory. At the congress of Vienna this grant was confirmed, after some negotiations. The reigning family are not possessed of much private property, and dependent almost entirely upon the grant of the civil list, which was formerly 581,000 florins, or 48,417*l.*, but was raised, in 1855, to 625,000 florins, or 52,083*l.*, besides allowances to the princes and the grand-ducal court, amounting altogether to 751,800 florins, or 62,650*l.*

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Constitution bears date, Dec. 17, 1820; but was somewhat modified in 1848, and again in 1856. The legislative power is vested, in part, in two Chambers, called the Upper and the Lower

House of Representatives. The former is composed of the princes of the reigning family, the heads of a number of noble houses, the Roman Catholic bishop, the chief Protestant superintendent, the Chancellor of the University of Giessen, and a number of life-members, not exceeding ten, nominated by the Grand-duke. The Lower House consists of 6 deputies of noble landowners; 10 deputies of towns; and 34 representatives of villages and rural districts. The members of the Lower House are chosen by an indirect mode of election—the original voters, or ‘Urwähler,’ first polling the electors, or ‘Wahlmänner,’ and these, in their turn, the representatives. The Chambers have to meet at least once every three years. On certain occasions, both Houses vote together, as when a proposition of the Government has been accepted by one House and refused by the other, and a final decision is to be arrived at.

The executive is represented by a ministry divided into four departments, namely, of the Grand-ducal House and Foreign Affairs; of the Interior; of Justice; and of Finance.

The budget is granted for the term of three years by the Chambers, and the estimates seldom differ much from the actual revenue and expenditure. The revenue for the financial period 1869–71 was given at 10,311,922 gulden, or 859,327*l.*, per annum, and the expenditure at 10,000,017 gulden, or 833,335*l.*, per annum. The public debt, incurred mainly in recent years for the construction of a network of State railways, amounted to 16,800,000 gulden, or 1,400,000*l.*, at the end of 1871.

The area of Hesse embraces 2,866 English square miles, on which lived at the last census 852,843 inhabitants. The Grand-duchy is administratively divided into three provinces, Upper Hesse, Starkenburg, and Rhenish Hesse, the population of which was as follows at the last census taken December 1, 1871:—

Provinces	Males	Females	Total
Upper Hesse (Oberhessen) .	124,649	128,885	253,534
Starkenburg	171,926	177,325	349,251
Rhenish Hesse (Rheinhausen) .	125,472	124,586	250,058
Total population	421,849	431,045	852,894

At the census of December 3, 1867, the population numbered 831,939. The increase of population in the four years was 20,955, or 2·51 per cent., being at the rate of three-fifths per cent. per annum.

VIII. OLDENBURG.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM OLDENBURG.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Peter I., Grand-duke of Oldenburg, born July 8, 1827, the son of Grand-duke August, and of Princess Ida of Anhalt-Bernburg; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Feb. 27, 1853; married, Feb. 10, 1852, to *Elisabeth*, born March 26, 1826, daughter of Prince Joseph of Saxe-Altenburg. Issue of the union are:—1. Prince *August*, heir-apparent, born Nov. 16, 1852. 2. Prince *Georg*, born June 27, 1855.

Brother and Sisters of the Grand-duke.—1. Princess *Amalie*, born Dec. 21, 1818; married, Nov. 22, 1836, to Prince Otto of Bavaria, King of Greece 1832-62; widow July 26, 1867. 2. Princess *Friederike*, born June 8, 1820, married, Aug. 15, 1855, to Freiherr Max von Washington. 3. Prince *Elimar*, born Jan. 23, 1844, major in the service of Prussia.

Cousin of the Grand-duke.—Prince *Peter*, born Aug. 26, 1812, the son of Prince Georg, brother of the late Grand-duke August of Oldenburg, and of Princess Catharine, daughter of the late Czar Paul of Russia; general of infantry in the service of Russia, and President of the department of Ecclesiastical Affairs in the Imperial Senate; married, April 23, 1837, to Princess *Therese* of Nassau, born April 17, 1815. Issue of the union are:—1. Princess *Alexandra*, born June 2, 1838; married, Feb. 6, 1856, to Grand-duke Nicholas, brother of Czar Alexander II. of Russia. 2. Prince *Nicolaus*, born May 9, 1840, colonel in the service of Russia; married Sept. 5, 1863, to Marie von Osternburg, born July 8, 1845. 3. Prince *Alexander*, born June 2, 1844; married Jan. 19, 1868, to Princess Eugenie, born April 1, 1845, daughter of the late Duke Maximilian of Leuchtenberg; offspring of the union is a son, *Peter*, born Nov. 21, 1868. 4. Prince *Constantine*, born May 9, 1850. 5. Princess *Therese*, born March 30, 1852, married September 10, 1872, to Prince Karl August, eldest son of the Grand-duke of Saxe-Weimar.

The ancient house of Oldenburg, which has given sovereigns to Denmark, Scandinavia, and Russia, is said to be descended from Wittekind, the celebrated leader of the heathen Saxons against Charlemagne. In the fifteenth century, a scion of the House of Oldenburg, Count Christian VIII., was elected King of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The main line became extinguished with Count Günther, in 1667, whereupon the territory of the family fell to the King of

Denmark, who made it over to Grand-duke Paul of Russia, in exchange for pretended claims upon Schleswig-Holstein. The Grand-duke then gave Oldenburg to his cousin, Prince Friedrich August of Holstein-Gottorp, with whose descendants it remained till December 1810, when Napoleon incorporated it with the kingdom of Westphalia. But the Congress of Vienna not only gave the country back to its former sovereign, but, at the urgent demand of Czar Alexander I., added to it a territory of nearly 400 square miles, with 50,000 inhabitants, bestowing at the same time upon the prince the title of Grand-duke. Part of the new territory consisted of the principality of Birkenfeld, on the left bank of the Rhine, close to the French frontier, and some three hundred miles distant from Oldenburg. In 1854, Grand-duke Peter sold a district of 5,000 Morgen, or 3,154 acres, on the North Sea, with the harbour of Jahde, destined for a naval port, to Prussia, for the sum of 500,000 thaler, or 74,800*l.* The Grand-duke has a civil list of 85,000 thaler, or 12,750*l.*, besides an allowance of 85,000 thaler from the public domains, making his total income 25,500*l.* He draws also a revenue of 6,000*l.* from private estates of the family in Holstein.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

A Constitution was given to the Grand-duchy Feb. 18, 1849, which, revised by a decree of Nov. 22, 1852, grants liberty of the press, trial by jury, and equality of all citizens in political and social matters. The legislative power is exercised by a Landtag, or Diet, elected for three years, by the vote of all citizens paying taxes, and not condemned for felony by a court of justice. The mode of election is indirect. Every 300 electors choose a delegate, and the delegates of twenty districts, representing 6,000 electors, appoint one deputy. No property qualification is required to become a member of the Diet. The executive is vested, under the Grand-duke, in a responsible ministry of three departments.

The budget estimates for the year 1871 were calculated upon a total public revenue of 2,058,700 thaler, or 308,805*l.*, and an expenditure of the same amount. The chief item of revenue is from the produce of State property; while in expenditure the army, the civil list, and the interest of the public debt, cost the largest sums. The debt amounted, at the beginning of 1871, to 7,969,000 thaler, or 1,195,350*l.*

The area of Oldenburg embraces 2,417 square miles, with a population, according to the census of Dec. 1, 1871, of 314,777 inhabitants. At the preceding census, taken Dec. 3, 1867, the population was 315,995, showing a decrease of 1,218, or 0.39 per cent. in the four years, the result of emigration.

IX. BRUNSWICK.

(HERZOGTHUM BRAUNSCHWEIG.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Wilhelm I., Duke of Brunswick, born April 25, 1806, the second son of Duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Brunswick, and of Princess Marie of Baden. Undertook provisionally the Government of Brunswick in consequence of the insurrection of September 7, 1830, and subsequent flight of his brother, the reigning Duke *Karl*, October 12, 1830; ascended the throne, April 25, 1831.

The ducal house of Brunswick, now on the point of becoming extinct, the reigning sovereign, only representative of the family, being unmarried, was long one of the most ancient and illustrious of the Germanic Confederation. Its ancestor, Henry the Lion, possessed, in the twelfth century, the united duchies of Bavaria and Saxony, with other territories in the north of Germany; but having refused to aid the Emperor Friedrich Barbarossa in his wars with the Pope, he was, by a decree of the Diet, deprived of the whole of his territories with the sole exception of his allodial domains, the principalities of Brunswick and Lüneburg. Their possessions were, on the death of Ernest the Confessor, divided between the two sons of the latter, who became the founders of the lines of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel and Brunswick-Lüneburg, the former of which is represented at present in the ducal house of Brunswick, while the latter is merged in the royal family of Great Britain.

A law of succession to the throne of Brunswick, sanctioned by the Diet, was promulgated in March 1873. It provides, under guarantee of the German Emperor, that at the demise of the reigning Duke, the Grand Duke of Oldenburg shall assume the regency. If, previous to the throne becoming vacant, the regent refuses the regency, or if the regency becomes inoperative from other causes, the present Duke shall, jointly with the Diet of Brunswick, nominate another regent from among the number of reigning German Sovereigns. A new regent will be proposed to the Diet by the Cabinet in the place of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg in case the regency appointed after the vacation of the throne should from any cause whatever become inoperative.

The present Duke of Brunswick is one of the wealthiest of German sovereigns, being in possession of vast private estates, including the principality of Oels, in Silesia, and large domains in the district of Glatz, in Prussia. It is reported that the Duke has bequeathed the

whole of these estates to the Emperor of Austria. The Duke's civil list, amounting to 220,722 thalers, or 33,108*l.*, is not set down in the budget, being paid out of a special fund, the 'Kammercasse,' the revenues of which are derived from the State domains.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Constitution of Brunswick bears date October 12, 1832, but was modified by the fundamental law of November 22, 1851. The legislative power is vested in one Chamber, consisting of forty-three members. Of these, nine are elected by the highest-taxed landed proprietors; ten by the magistrates of the chief towns; three by the Protestant clergy; ten by the inhabitants of towns, and eleven by those of rural districts. The Chamber meets every three years, and the deputies hold their mandate for two sessions. The executive is represented by a responsible Ministry, consisting of two departments, namely, the Ministry of State and of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of the Interior.

The budget is voted by the Chamber for the period of three years. For the period 1870 to 1872 the estimates of revenue were 7,196,400 thaler, or 1,079,460*l.*, with an expenditure of the same amount. The public debt of the duchy, at the commencement of 1872, was 15,368,750 thaler, or 2,305,313*l.*, four-fifths of which sum was contracted for the establishment of railways.

The duchy has an area of 1,526 square miles, with a population of 311,764 inhabitants, according to the census of December 1, 1871. At the census of Dec. 3, 1867, the population numbered 302,801, the increase in the four years 1867-71 amounting to 8,963 being 2.94 per cent., or at the rate of three-quarters per cent. per annum. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants of the duchy are members of the Lutheran Church. The capital of the duchy, the ancient city of Braunschweig, or Brunswick, had a population of 57,883 at the census of December 1, 1871.

X. SAXE-WEIMAR.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-WEIMAR.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Karl Alexander, Grand-duke of Saxe-Weimar, born June 24, 1818, the son of Grand-duke Karl Friedrich and of Grand-duchess Marie, daughter of the late Czar Paul I. of Russia. Succeeded his father, July 8, 1853; married, October 8, 1842, to *Sophie*, born April 8, 1824, daughter of the late King Willem II. of the Netherlands. Issue of the union are:—1. Prince *Karl August*, heir-apparent, born July 31, 1844; married September, 1872, to Princess Therese, youngest daughter of Prince Peter of Oldenburg. 2. Princess *Marie*, born January 20, 1849. 3. Princess *Elisabeth*, born February 28, 1854.

Sisters of the Grand-duke.—1. Princess *Marie*, born February 3, 1808; married, May 26, 1827, to Prince Karl of Prussia. 2. Princess *Augusta*, born September 30, 1811; married, June 11, 1829, to Prince Wilhelm, now Emperor Wilhelm I. of Germany.

Cousins of the Grand-duke.—1. Prince *Eduard*, born October 11, 1823, the son of the late Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, brother of Grand-duke Karl Friedrich; entered the British army as ensign, June 1, 1841; captain, May 19, 1846; major, June 20, 1854; lieutenant-colonel in the Grenadier Guards and aide-de-camp to the Queen, May 18, 1855; married, November 27, 1851, to Lady Augusta Catherine, born January 14, 1827, daughter of the late Charles Gordon-Lennox, fifth Duke of Richmond. 2. Prince *Hermann*, born August 4, 1825, brother of the preceding; married, June 17, 1851, to Princess Augusta, born October 4, 1826, youngest daughter of King Wilhelm I. of Württemberg. Issue of the union are two daughters and four sons. 3. Prince *Gustav*, born June 28, 1827, brother of the preceding; major-general in the Austrian army. 4. Princess *Amalia*, born May 20, 1830; married, May 19, 1853, to Prince Hendrik of Orange-Nassau, brother of King Willem III. of the Netherlands.

The family of the Grand-duke stands at the head of the Ernestine or elder line of the princely houses of Saxony, which include Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, while the younger, or Albertine line, is represented by the Kings of Saxony. Saxe-Weimar was formed into an independent duchy towards the end of the sixteenth century, when Elector Johann Wilhelm of Saxony divided his territory between his two sons, Friedrich Wilhelm and Johann, giving the former Saxe-Altenburg and the latter Saxe-

Weimar. At the Congress of Vienna a considerable increase of territory, together with the title of Grand-duke, was awarded to Duke Karl August, patron of German literature, and friend of Göthe and Schiller.

The Grand-duke has a large private fortune, part of which he obtained in dowry with his consort, Princess Sophie of the Netherlands. He has also a civil list of 280,000 thalers, or 42,000*l.*, amounting to about one-sixth of the revenues of Saxe-Weimar.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Constitution of the Grand-duchy was granted May 5, 1816; but slightly altered by the law of October 15, 1849. According to this charter the legislative power is vested in a House of Parliament represented by one Chamber. It is composed of 31 members, of whom ten are chosen by the proprietors of nobiliar estates; ten by the towns; ten others by the inhabitants of rural districts, and one by the Senate of the University of Jena. At the general election, which takes place every seventh year, not only the representatives themselves are chosen, but likewise a substitute for every member, who has to take his place in case of illness, death, or prolonged absence. The ten members for the nobility are elected directly by all proprietors of Rittergüter, or noble estates, even ladies being allowed to vote. In the representation of towns and rural districts the mode of election is indirect. The whole body of voters choose a certain number of delegates, in the proportion of one to every fifty houses, and these deputies elect the member for the place. The Chamber meets every three years, and a standing committee of nine members continues to sit during the adjournment.

The executive, acting under the orders of the Grand-duke, but responsible to the representatives of the country, is divided into three departments. The budget is granted by the Chamber for a period of three years. That from 1869 to 1871 comprised an annual income of 1,859,500 thaler, or 278,925*l.*, and an annual expenditure of 1,803,658 thaler, or 270,548*l.*, leaving a surplus of 55,842 thaler, or 8,377*l.*, for the year. The public debt amounted to 4,560,000 thaler, or 648,000*l.*, on January 1, 1872.

The Grand-duchy has an area of 1,421 English square miles, with a population of 286,183 at the census of December 1, 1871. There was a population of 282,928 at the census of Dec. 3, 1867, so that the increase in the four years 1867-71 amounted to 3,255, or 1.15 per cent., being at the rate of a little more than a quarter per cent. per annum. The great majority of the inhabitants are Protestants.

XI. MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Friedrich Wilhelm I., Grand-duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born Oct. 17, 1819, the son of Grand-duke Georg and of Princess Marie of Hesse-Cassel; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Sept. 6, 1860; married, June 24, 1843, to *Augusta*, born July 19, 1822, the daughter of the late Duke Adolphus of Cambridge. Offspring of the union is a son, Prince *Adolf Friedrich*, heir-apparent, born July 22, 1848.

The reigning house of Mecklenburg-Strelitz was founded, in 1701, by Duke Adolf Friedrich, youngest son of Duke Adolf Friedrich II. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. There being no law of primogeniture at the time, the Diet was unable to prevent the division of the country, which was protested against by subsequent Dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The Congress of Vienna permitted Duke Karl Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Strelitz to adopt the title of Grand-duke, notwithstanding the exceedingly limited extent of his territory. He is, however, one of the wealthiest of German sovereigns, more than one-half of the country being his own private property.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The country is divided into two separate provinces, the first of which, Stargard, has a Diet composed of landowners, while the second, Ratzeburg, has no representative institutions whatever. The Stargard Diet periodically joins the legislative assembly of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Only the possession of a Rittergut, or knight's estate, gives right to a seat in the Diet, to which neither the towns nor rural populations send any deputies. There are sixty-two such proprietors in the province of Stargard, only a small number of whom, however, choose to take their seats.

The executive is entirely in the hands of the Grand-duke, and is exercised by him through one 'Minister of State,' which appointment, however, has at times been vacant for several years. Accounts of public income and expenditure are never made known, and the whole state revenue forms the civil list of the Grand-duke.

The population, which, according to the census of December 1,

1871, numbered 96,982, is decreasing steadily, through emigration, although there is a lesser density than in any other State of the German Empire, only 97 inhabitants living on the square mile. Between the last census period, 1867-71, the decrease of population was 1,788, or 1·88 per cent. The area of the country is 997 English square miles, the ownership of which territory is divided between the sovereign, the feudal proprietors, and the corporations of certain towns, in the following manner:—527 square miles belong to the Grand-duke; 353 to the titled and untitled nobles, and 117 to the town corporations. Nearly one-fourth of the Grand-ducal property consists of forest lands.

XII. SAXE-MEININGEN.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-MEININGEN.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Georg II., Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, born April 2, 1826, the son of Duke Bernhard I. Succeeded, on the abdication of his father, September 20, 1866. Married, May 18, 1850, to Princess Charlotte of Prussia, who died March 30, 1855. Offspring of this union are a son and a daughter:—*Bernhard*, born April 1, 1851; and *Marie Elizabeth*, born September 23, 1853. Married, in second nuptials, October 23, 1858, to Princess Feodora of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, born July 7, 1839, who died February 10, 1872. Offspring of this second marriage are two sons, *Ernst*, born September 27, 1859, and *Friedrich*, born October 12, 1861.

The line of Saxe-Meiningen was founded by Duke Bernhard, third son of Ernst I. of Saxony, surnamed the Pious, the friend and companion in arms of King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. The duchy was only one-third its present size up to the year 1826, when, by the extinction of the ancient family of Saxe-Gotha, the territories of Hildburghausen and Saalfeld fell to the present duke. He has a civil list of 225,000 florins, or 18,750*l.*, paid out of the produce of the State domains.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The charter of the duchy bears date August 23, 1829. It provides for a legislative organisation, consisting of one Chamber of twenty-four representatives. Eight of these are elected by the proprietors

of nobiliar estates; eight by the inhabitants of towns, and eight by those of rural districts. The Chamber meets every three years, and new elections take place every six. A small property qualification is requisite to become a member.

The ministry, which is responsible to the Chamber, consists of four departments, namely, of the Ducal House; of the Interior and Finance; of Justice; and of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.

The budget estimates for the year 1871 stated the revenue at 1,998,750 florins, or 166,553*l.*, and the expenditure at 1,987,312 florins, or 165,610*l.* Nearly one-half of the public revenue is drawn from State domains, formerly belonging to the ducal family. The chief items of expenditure are the interest of the public debt, and the civil list of the duke; which latter, however, is not entered in the budget estimates, but paid out of the revenue of the domains as a first charge thereon. The debt, at the end of 1871, amounted to 4,253,620 florins, or 354,468*l.*, exclusive of a state guarantee on four millions of thalers employed in the construction of a line of railway through the duchy.

The area of the duchy extends over 933 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of Dec. 1, 1871, of 187,957 inhabitants. At the census of Dec. 3, 1867, the population numbered 181,483. Thus there was an increase of 6,474 in the years 1867-71, or 3.20 per cent., being at the rate of rather more three quarters per cent. per annum. The vast majority of the inhabitants of the duchy are Protestants.

XIII. ANHALT.

(HERZOGTHUM ANHALT.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Friedrich, Duke of Anhalt, born April 29, 1831, the son of Duke Leopold of Anhalt, and of Princess Friederike of Prussia. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, May 22, 1871; married, April 22, 1854, to Princess *Antoinette* of Saxe-Altenburg, born April 17, 1838. Offspring of the marriage are four sons and two daughters; namely, 1. Prince *Leopold*, born July 18, 1855; 2. Prince *Friedrich*, born August 19, 1856; Princess *Elisabeth*, born Sept. 7, 1857; 4. Prince *Eduard*, born April 18,

1861; 5. Prince *Aribert*, born June 18, 1864; and 6. Princess *Alexandra*, born April 4, 1868.

The Dukes of Anhalt trace their origin to Bernhard, son of the celebrated Albert the Bear, Margrave of Brandenburg, who died in 1211. The family, in the course of time, split into numerous branches, now reduced to the present line. At the establishment of the Germanic Confederation, in 1815, there were three reigning Dukes of Anhalt, namely of Anhalt-Cöthen, Anhalt-Bernburg, and Anhalt-Dessau. The first of these lines became extinct in 1847, and the second on August 19, 1863, leaving the former house of Anhalt-Dessau the sole heir of the family territory. In 1806, the Princes of Anhalt took the title of Dukes, on joining the Confederation of the Rhine. The Duke of Anhalt has a civil list of 198,250 thaler, or 29,737*l.*, including the allowances to the younger members of the house. The family has, besides, very large private estates in Saxony, Eastern Prussia, and the Crimea, embracing an area of more than 200 square miles.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The duchy has a Constitution, proclaimed Sept. 17, 1859, and modified by a decree of Sept. 17, 1863, which gives legislative power to a Diet composed of 36 members, of whom 12 are representatives of the nobility and great landowners, 12 of the towns, and 12 of the rural districts. The executive power is entirely in the hands of the duke, who governs through a Minister of State.

The financial accounts of the years 1872 stated the public income at 2,213,979 thaler, or 332,097*l.*, and the expenditure at the same amount. More than a third of the revenue is derived from State property, and the rest chiefly from indirect taxes. The largest item in the expenditure is the civil list of the ducal house. The public debt amounted, on Jan. 1, 1872, to 5,511,500 thaler, or 826,725*l.*

The duchy comprises an area of 869 English square miles, with a population of 203,437, according to the census of December 1, 1871. In the four years, December 3, 1867, to December 1, 1871, there was an increase of population of 6,313, or 3·20 per cent. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants belong to the reformed Protestant Church.

XIV. SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-COBURG-GOTHA.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Ernst II., Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born June 21, 1818, the son of Duke Ernst I. of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg and of Princess Louise of Saxe-Altenburg. Studied philosophy and political economy at the University of Bonn, 1834-36; entered into the military service of Saxony, 1836; travelled in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Northern Africa, 1838-40. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, Jan. 29, 1844. Married, May 3, 1842, to Princess *Alexandrine*, born Dec. 6, 1820, the daughter of the late Grand-duke Leopold of Baden.

The Duke being childless, heir-apparent is his nephew, Prince *Alfred*, born Aug. 6, 1844, the son of Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and of Victoria I., Queen of Great Britain.

The immediate ancestor of the reigning family of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, formerly called Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, and previously Saxe-Coburg, was Prince Albrecht, second son of Duke Ernst, surnamed the Pious, who died in 1699. A dispute about his heritage lasted through three generations, and was only settled, towards the end of the eighteenth century, by a re-distribution of the territories of the Saxon princes. A new division took place in 1826, on the extinction of the line of Saxe-Gotha, and it was then that the house of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg exchanged its name for that of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The family is in possession of a large private fortune, accumulated chiefly by Duke Ernst I. of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, whom the Congress of Vienna made a present of the principality of Lichtenberg, in return for his services as commander of the fifth *corps d'armée* in the year 1813. This principality he sold, Sept. 22, 1834, to the King of Prussia, for a sum of two million thaler, and other advantages. Besides a vast private income, Duke Ernst II. has a comparatively large civil list. It is paid out of the revenue of the domains, and amounts to 100,000 thaler, or 15,000*l.*, at a minimum, and more in case these estates produce above 134,079 thaler, or 20,112*l.* a year. The proprietorship of these domains, which, according to the decision of the highest legal authorities in Germany, belong to the State and not to the reigning family, gave rise for a time to animated disputes between the Government and the legislature of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. A compromise was finally arrived at, by the terms of which the reigning Duke has a civil list of 100,000 thalers out of the income of the domains, and the surplus of 34,079 thalers

is paid into the public exchequer, while the rest is divided between the Duke and the State.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Staatsgrundgesetz, or fundamental law of the duchy, proclaimed May 3, 1852, vests the legislative power in two separate assemblies, one for the province of Coburg and the other for the province of Gotha. The Coburg Chamber consists of eleven, and that for Gotha of nineteen members, chosen in as many electoral divisions, by the direct vote of all the inhabitants. Every man above the age of twenty-five, who pays taxes, has a vote, and any citizen above thirty may be elected a deputy. New elections take place every four years. The two assemblies meet separately every year; and every second year they unite into one Chamber, to which the Coburg Diet deputed seven, and that of Gotha fourteen members. The 'United Parliament' meets alternately at the town of Coburg and at Gotha, and has to decide all legislative measures bearing upon questions affecting the whole duchy, while the provincial assemblies occupy themselves with affairs of a more local nature.

The budget is voted for the term of four years, and in the financial accounts a distinction is made between Crown-revenue, derived from the domains, and State-revenue. In recent years the Crown-revenue produced an annual surplus of from 25,000*l.* to 26,000*l.*, divided in the proportion above mentioned between the Duke and the public exchequer. In the budget estimates for 1869-73, the Crown-revenue was set down at 556,628 thaler, or 83,494*l.*, per annum, and the expenditure pertaining to it as 384,164 thaler, or 57,624*l.*, leaving a surplus of 172,464 thaler, or 25,870*l.*, a year, while the State-revenue and expenditure was fixed at 591,300 thaler, or 88,695*l.* The public debt, in 1872, amounted to 1,988,645 thaler, or 308,296*l.*

The area of the duchy is 816 English square miles, of which 230 belong to the province of Coburg, and 586 to Gotha. At the census of December 1, 1871, the inhabitants of the former division numbered 51,709, and of the latter 122,630, giving a total of 174,339. The population of the duchy increased to the number of 5,488, or 3.25 per cent., in the census period from December, 1867, to December, 1871. Nearly the whole of the population are Protestant.

XV. SAXE-ALTENBURG.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-ALTENBURG.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Ernst, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, born September 16, 1826, the son of Duke Georg of Saxe-Altenburg and Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, August 3, 1853; married, April 28, 1853, to Princess *Agnes*, born June 24, 1824, the daughter of Duke Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau. Issue of the union is a daughter, Princess Marie, born August 2, 1854; married April 19, 1873, to Prince Albrecht of Prussia. Heir-apparent is the only brother of the Duke, Prince *Moritz*, born October 24, 1829, and married, October 15, 1862, to Princess Augusta of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he has issue three daughters and a son, *Ernst*, born Aug. 31, 1871.

The reigning family of Saxe-Altenburg, formerly called Saxe-Hildburghausen, dates its origin from the year 1482, when the separation took place between the Ernestine and Albertine lines of Saxony. Up to the year 1826, Saxe-Altenburg formed part of Saxe-Gotha, and was then, by a general exchange of territories among the Saxon princes, made over to the Hildburghausen family. The Duke has a civil list of 143,000 thaler, or 21,450*l.*, amounting to above one-sixth of the revenue of the whole country. On December 20, 1862, the Chamber raised the ducal income to this sum—from 128,000 thaler, or 19,200*l.*, which it had been previously—on condition that the whole of the domains, formerly belonging to the reigning family, should be made over definitely to the State.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Constitution bears date April 29, 1831, but was altered at subsequent periods. It vests the legislative authority in a Chamber composed of twenty-four representatives, of which eight are chosen by the Ritterschaft, or land-holding nobility, eight by the inhabitants of towns, and eight by those of rural districts. The Chamber meets every three years, and the deputies are elected for two sessions.

The executive is divided into three departments, namely, of the Ducal House; the Interior; of Justice; and of Finance. The budget is voted for three years, the last period of 1870-72 exhibiting an annual revenue of 878,904 thaler, or 131,835*l.*, and an expenditure of 878,888 thaler, or 131,832*l.* Very nearly two-thirds of the revenue are derived from the State domains, and the remainder from indirect taxes. The public debt at the commence-

ment of 1872 amounted to 1,047,352 thaler, or 157,103*l.*, a moiety of which consisted in notes, not bearing interest.

Saxe-Altenburg has an area of 509 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of Dec. 1, 1871, of 142,122 inhabitants. With the exception of about two hundred Roman Catholics, they are all Protestant. There are no settled Jews. The inhabitants of the duchy are of Slavonic origin, and the customs and dress of the nationality are still prevailing in the rural districts, although the Slavonic dialect has disappeared since the middle of the sixteenth century. The peasants are reputed to be more wealthy than in any other part of Germany, and the rule prevails among them of the youngest son becoming the heir to the landed property of the father. Estates are kept for generations in the same family, and seldom parcelled out. The rural population, however, has been declining in numbers for the last twenty years.

XVI. WALDECK.

(FÜRSTENTHUM WALDECK.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Georg Victor, Prince of Waldeck, born Jan. 14, 1831, the son of Prince Georg Friedrich and Princess Emma of Anhalt-Bernburg; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, under the guardianship of his mother, May 14, 1845; married, Sept. 26, 1853, to Princess *Helena*, born Aug. 12, 1831, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau. Offspring of the union are four daughters and one son, namely:—1. Princess *Pauline*, born Oct. 19, 1855. 2. Princess *Marie*, born May 23, 1857. 3. Princess *Emma*, born Aug. 2, 1858. 4. Princess *Helena*, born Feb. 17, 1861. 5. Prince *Friedrich*, heir-apparent, born Jan. 20, 1865.

The family of Waldeck was enrolled by the Congress of Vienna among the sovereign houses of Europe on account of the distinguished services rendered by field-marshal Prince Georg of Waldeck in the wars against France. The present sovereign has a civil list of 245,000 thaler, or 36,735*l.*, being considerably more than one half of the revenue of the principality.

After the war between Austria and Prussia, at the end of 1866, Prince Georg Victor made an offer to abdicate the throne in favour of the King of Prussia, but the proposal was not accepted by the latter. Consequent upon further negotiations, a 'Treaty

of Accession' (Accessionsvertrag) was signed by the Prince on July 10, 1867, by which he surrendered his chief sovereign rights to King Wilhelm I., retaining merely nominal power.

Constitution and Population.

The charter of the principality was granted Aug. 17, 1852. It provides for a legislative assembly of forty-one members, of which number eighteen are chosen by the nobility, thirteen by the inhabitants of towns, and ten by the people of the rural districts. On October 22, 1867, the assembly approved the 'Treaty of Accession' concluded between the reigning Prince and King Wilhelm I., which made the administration of the country over to Prussia, restricting the authority of the representatives to purely local affairs.

The principality embraces an area of 466 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of December 1, 1871, of 56,224. At the preceding census, of Dec. 3, 1867, the inhabitants numbered 57,495, so that there was a decrease of 1,271, or 2.22 per cent., in the four years. The great majority of the inhabitants are Protestants.

XVII. LIPPE-DETMOLD.

(FÜRSTENTHUM LIPPE-DETMOLD.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Leopold II., Prince of Lippe-Detmold, born Sept. 1, 1821, the son of Prince Leopold, and of Princess Emilie of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Jan. 1, 1851; married, April 17, 1852, to Princess *Elizabeth*, born Oct. 1, 1833, daughter of Prince Albert of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. Heir-apparent is the Prince's brother, Prince *Waldemar*, born April 18, 1824; married, Nov. 9, 1858, to Princess *Sophia* of Baden.

The house of Lippe-Detmold is a younger branch of the family of Lippe, the ancestor of the line being Count Simon VII., who flourished in the latter part of the sixteenth century. A third line, Lippe-Brake, became extinct in 1709, and its territorial possessions, after a long struggle of arms, and a suit before the Imperial Aulic Council extending over a century, were divided between the two remaining houses, the greater share falling to Detmold. The Prince of Lippe-Detmold has a civil list amounting to about 10,000*l.*, which is stated to be insufficient for the expenses of the court. Owing to financial distress, the late Prince,

on May 17, 1850, sold a part of his territory, the Lippstadt, to Prussia, for a life-rent of 9,000 thaler, or about 1,300*l*.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

A charter was granted to Lippe-Detmold by decree of July 6, 1836. It includes a representative organisation; but nearly the whole legislative as well as executive power remains in the hands of the Prince. The Chamber of Deputies consists of twenty-one members, seven of which are elected by the territorial nobility, and the other fourteen by the inhabitants of towns and rural districts. The discussions are kept secret. To the Chamber belongs the right of voting, in part, the supplies; otherwise its functions are consultative. The Prince governs through one irresponsible minister.

The public revenue for the year 1866 amounted to 299,271 thaler, or 44,890*l*., and the expenditure to 277,818 thaler, or 41,673*l*., leaving a surplus of 21,453 thaler, or 3,217*l*. The public debt, on December 31, 1866, was 347,755 thaler, or 52,063*l*.

The population, at the census of December 1, 1871, numbered 111,153 souls, living on an area of 445 English square miles. At the preceding census of Dec. 3, 1867, the inhabitants numbered 111,909, so that there was a decrease of 756, or 0·68 per cent., in the four years.

XVIII. SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Georg, Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, born Nov. 23, 1838; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Prince Albert, November 26, 1869. Heir-apparent of the Prince is his cousin, Prince *Günther*, born June 3, 1860.

The Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt line is a younger branch of the house of Schwarzburg, being descended from Johann Gunther, who died in the middle of the seventeenth century. The present sovereign has a civil list of 145,300 florins, or 12,108*l*., exclusive of the revenue of the State domains, property of the reigning family.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The fundamental law of the principality is the constitution of

March 21, 1854, which underwent several alterations in subsequent years. For all legislative measures the Prince has to obtain the consent of a Chamber of Representatives of sixteen members, three of whom are elected by the nobility, five by the inhabitants of towns, and eight by the rural population. The deputies meet every three years, and their mandate expires at the end of two sessions.

There are triennial budgets. For the period 1870-72, the public income was settled at 2,330,565 florins, or 194,213*l.*, and the expenditure for the three years was fixed by the Chamber at 2,460,148 florins, or 205,014*l.* Former financial periods showed small deficits. There is a public debt of 1,848,000 florins, or 154,000*l.*

The population numbered 75,503 at the census of December 1, 1871, living on an area of 340 English square miles. From 1867 to 1871 the increase of population was 407, or 0.54 per cent. The whole of the inhabitants of the principality are Protestants.

XIX. SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Günther II., Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, born Sept. 24, 1801; succeeded to the throne, in consequence of the abdication of his father, Prince Günther I., Aug. 19, 1835; married, in first nuptials, in 1827, to Princess *Marie* of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, who died in 1833; and, secondly, in 1835, to Princess *Mathilda* of Hohenlohe - Oehringen, from whom he was divorced in 1852. Issue of the first marriage are:—1. Princess *Elisabeth*, born March 22, 1829. 2. Prince *Karl*, born Aug. 7, 1830; colonel in the service of Prussia; married June 12, 1869, to Princess *Marie* of Saxe-Altenburg. 3. Prince *Leopold*, born July 2, 1832.

The princes of the House of Schwarzburg belong to a very ancient and wealthy family, which gave an emperor to Germany in the fourteenth century. It was partly on account of this lineage that the small territory of the house was left undisturbed at the Congress of Vienna, instead of being 'mediatised,' like that of a number of other formerly sovereign princes. The civil list of the Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen amounts to 150,000 thalers, or 22,340*l.*, being nearly one-fourth of the revenue of the country. The Prince is

moreover, in possession of very large income from private estates in Bohemia and Mecklenburg, purchased mostly by the late sovereign, Günther I., who carried on a monopoly as brewer in his dominions.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The principality has a constitution, granted July 5, 1857, under which restricted legislative rights are given to a Diet composed of 15 members, 5 of whom are appointed by the Prince, 5 nominated by certain highly-taxed landowners and others, and 5 elected by the inhabitants in general. The sole executive and part of the legislative power is in the hands of the Prince, who exercises his authority through a government divided into three departments. Accounts issued by the department of finance report a revenue, uniform for several years, of 644,678 thaler, or 96,701*l.*, and an expenditure of 616,733 thaler, or 92,511*l.*, leaving a surplus of 4,190*l.* There is a public debt of 920,000 florins, or 76,660*l.*

The area of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen embraces 311 English square miles, containing a population, according to the census of Dec. 1, 1871, of 67,191 souls. The census of 1867 gave the number of inhabitants at 68,109, so that there was a decrease of 918, or 1·35 per cent. in the four years. The whole population is Protestant.

XX. REUSS-SCHLEIZ.

(FÜRSTENTHUM REUSS-SCHLEIZ).

Reigning Sovereign.

Heinrich XIV., Prince of Reuss-Schleiz, born May 28, 1832, the son of Prince Heinrich LXVII., and of Princess Adelaide; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, July 10, 1867; married, Feb. 6, 1858, to Princess Louise of Würtemberg. Offspring of the marriage are two children, *Heinrich*, born Nov. 10, 1858; and *Elisabeth*, born Oct. 27, 1859.

The reigning house of Reuss-Schleiz forms a younger branch of the princely Reuss family. By the extinction of several other closely related lines, the house of Schleiz obtained a large increase of territory at the end of the latter and the commencement of the present century. The civil list of the Prince amounts to about 20,000*l.* per annum. As in Reuss-Greiz (see p. 173), the greater part of the territory of the principality is the private property of the reigning family.

All the princes are called Heinrich, and to distinguish them,

they have numbers attached to their names, beginning and ending in each century. Number one is given to the first prince of the branch born in the century, and the numbers follow in the order of birth until the century is finished, when they begin again with number one. Thus the late prince, who was born in 1789 and died in 1867, was Heinrich LXVII., and his son, the reigning prince, born in 1832, is Heinrich XIV., being respectively the 67th and 14th prince of Reuss-Schleiz, born in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The principality has a constitution, proclaimed Nov. 30, 1849, and modified April 14, 1852, and June 20, 1856. Under it restricted legislative rights are granted to a Diet of nineteen members, of whom four are elected by the chief landowners, and the remainder by the inhabitants in general. The Prince has the sole executive and part of the legislative power. In the administration of the State a cabinet of three members acts under his direction. The public income and expenditure, of which accounts are published at irregular intervals, is stated to average 285,664 thaler, or 42,820*l.*, and the expenditure 278,400 thaler, or 41,695*l.*

The census of December 1, 1871, gave a population of 89,032, on an area of 297 English square miles. In 1867 the population numbered 88,097, so that there was an increase of 935, or 1·06 per cent. in four years. All the inhabitants are Protestants.

XXI. SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Adolf, Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, born Aug. 1, 1817, the son of Prince Georg; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Nov. 21, 1860; married, Oct. 25, 1844, to Princess *Hermína*, born Sept. 29, 1827, daughter of the late Prince Georg of Waldeck. There are offspring:—1. *Hermína*, born Oct. 5, 1845. 2. *Georg*, born Oct. 10, 1846. 3. *Hermann*, born May 19, 1848. 4. *Ida*, born July 28, 1852. 5. *Otto*, born Sept. 13, 1854. 6. *Adolf*, born July 20, 1859.

The reigning house of Lippe is descended from a count of the same name, who lived in the sixteenth century, acquiring some small territorial possessions in Westphalia. It was only in 1807 that the two counts of Schaumburg-Lippe and Lippe-Detmold were elevated to the rank of princes, and became independent rulers of

their estates, by espousing the cause of Napoleon, as members of the Rheinbund. The civil list of the reigning Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe amounts to 25,000*l.*, or about three-fourths of the revenue of the whole principality.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The principality has a constitution, dated November 17, 1868, under which there is a legislative Diet of 15 members, two of whom are appointed by the Prince, one nominated by the nobility, one by the clergy, one by certain functionaries, and the rest elected by the people. To the Prince belongs part of the legislative and all the executive authority. He acts through a minister, called the President of the Government.

The budget for 1871 stated the revenue of the year to be 126,602 thaler, or 18,990*l.*, with an expenditure to the same amount. There was at the end of 1871 a public debt of 492,000 thaler, or 73,800*l.*

The last census, of Dec. 1, 1871, gave a population of 32,051 souls, on an area of 212 square miles. From 1867 to 1871 the number of inhabitants increased 237, being 0·74 per cent. in the four years.

XXII. REUSS-GREIZ.

(FÜRSTENTHUM REUSS-GREIZ.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Heinrich XXII., Prince of Reuss-Greiz, born March 28, 1846, the son of Prince Heinrich XXI., and of Princess Caroline of Hesse-Homburg; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, November 8, 1859; assumed the government, on coming of age, March 28, 1867. Married, October 8, 1872, to Princess Ida, born July 28, 1852, daughter of the reigning Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe.

The princely family of Reuss traces its descent to the Emperor Heinrich I. of Germany, surnamed 'The Fowler,' who died in 936. All the heads of the house, ever since the commencement of the eleventh century, have been called Heinrich. At first the succeeding generations were distinguished by descriptive appellations, such as 'The Rich,' 'The Stout,' 'The Valiant,' and so forth; but subsequently they adopted numbers. In the year 1701 it was settled, in a family council, that the figures should not run higher than a hundred, beginning afterwards again at one. Previous to 1814 there were

three reigning houses of Reuss; but the Congress of Vienna 'mediatised' the branch of Schleiz-Köstritz. The present sovereign of Reuss-Greiz has no civil list. He is very wealthy, the greater part of the territory over which he reigns being his private property.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The constitution, bearing date March 28, 1867, provides for a legislative body of 12 members, 3 nominated by the sovereign, 2 by the nobility, 3 elected by towns, and 4 by rural districts. The public revenue, balanced by the expenditure, averaged 200,000 thaler, or 29,500*l*. There was a public debt, in 1872, to the amount of 430,000 thaler, or 64,500*l*.

The population of the principality amounted, at the census of Dec. 1, 1871, to 45,094 souls, living on an area of 148 English square miles. At the census of 1867 the population numbered 43,889, so that there was an increase of 1,205 inhabitants, or 2·75 per cent., in four years.

XXIII. HAMBURG.

(FREIE STADT HAMBURG.)

Constitution and Revenue.

The present constitution of the state and free city of Hamburg was published on the 28th September, 1860, and came in force on the 1st of January, 1861. According to the terms of this fundamental law, the government—*Staatsgewalt*—is intrusted, in common, to two Chambers of Representatives, the Senate and the *Bürgerschaft*, or House of Burgesses. The Senate, which exercises chiefly, but not entirely, the executive power, is composed of eighteen members, one-half of which number must have studied jurisprudence, while seven out of the remaining nine must belong to the class of merchants. The members of the Senate are elected for life by the House of Burgesses; but a senator is at liberty to retire at the end of six years. A first and second burgomaster, chosen annually in secret ballot, preside over the meetings of the Senate. No burgomaster can be in office longer than two years; and no member of the Senate is allowed to hold any public office whatever. The House of Burgesses consists of 192 members, 84 of whom are elected in secret ballot by the votes of all tax-paying citizens. Of the remaining 108 members, 48 are chosen, also by ballot, by the owners of house property in the city valued at 3,000 marks, or 187*l*., over and above the amount for which they are taxed; while the other 60 members are deputed by various guilds corporations, and courts of justice. All

the members of the House of Burgesses are chosen for six years, in such a manner that every three years new elections take place for one-half the number. The House of Burgesses is represented, in permanence, by a Bürger-Ausschuss, or Committee of the House, consisting of twenty deputies, of whom no more than five are allowed to be members of the legal profession. It is the special duty of the committee to watch the proceedings of the Senate, and the general execution of the articles of the constitution, including the laws voted by the House of Burgesses. In all matters of legislation, except taxation, the Senate has a veto; and, in case of a constitutional conflict, recourse is had to an assembly of arbitrators, chosen in equal parts from the Senate and the House of Burgesses.

The revenue of the State is mainly derived from direct taxes, chief among them an income-tax, the amount of which upon each contributor is left to self-assessment. Disbursements for public works, including the maintenance of free and unobstructed navigation on the river Elbe—the jurisdiction over which belongs entirely to Hamburg, although the river flows from the port to its mouth through the territories of Prussia—form the principal part of the expenditure. The following table gives the sources of revenue and branches of expenditure of the State during each of the three years 1869 to 1871, that of the first year presenting the actual receipts and disbursements, and the latter two the budget estimates passed by the House of Burgesses :—

Sources of Revenue	1869	1870	1871
	£	£	£
Rent, Licenses, and Interest on Property }	102,843	138,438	159,309
Taxes and Stamps	596,720	583,141	561,263
Official Fees	47,405	49,224	44,462
Extraordinary Receipts	10,490	32,500	36,149
Surplus of former years	—	16,599	45,523
Total Revenue	757,458	819,862	846,706

Branches of Expenditure	1869	1870	1871
	£	£	£
Senate and Magistrates	36,260	40,993	42,501
Finance, Navigation, and Public Works	403,974	430,181	448,688
Education and Charities	70,000	76,635	79,397
Justice and Police	94,743	117,026	122,213
Contribution to Imperial Government	136,184	128,963	130,231
Pensions	17,942	96,064	23,676
Total Expenditure	759,103	819,862	846,706

The principle of self-assessment, combined with the substitution of a graduated income-tax for several indirect taxes, was introduced into Hamburg in the year 1866. The system previously existing was both complicated in its action and unsatisfactory in its results, and the change materially benefited the public revenue. The sums raised by the income-tax amounted to 133,700*l.* per annum on the average of the five years 1867 to 1871. The average annual number of self-assessed taxpayers during this period was 50,691, and their returned incomes amounted to 6,942,660*l.*, or 137*l.* per head, while the annual contribution, just stated, averaged 2*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* for each taxpayer.

For the privilege of remaining a 'Free Port,' and exempt from the customs of the Zollverein, Hamburg has to pay an annual sum, assessed for the year 1873 at 682,000 thaler, or 102,300*l.*, equal to a charge of 7*s.* 6*d.* per head of population.

The public debt of Hamburg on the 1st of January, 1872, was as follows :—

Description of Debt	Marks Banco
Old debt	23,224,298
Loan from fire insurance	26,001,000
State bonds	7,080,000
3% Loan of 1866	10,000,000
Total	<div> <div>Marks Banco</div> <div>£</div> <div>66,305,298</div> <div>4,722,897</div> </div>

A considerable part of this debt was incurred after the great fire in 1842, and spent in rebuilding the city on a new and improved plan.

Population and Commerce.

The state embraces a territory of 148 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of December 1, 1871, of 338,974 inhabitants. Included in the census returns were two battalions of Prussian soldiers, numbering 1,433 rank and file, forming the garrison of Hamburg. The state consists of three divisions—the city proper with its suburbs, the district of Geest, and the townships of Bergedorf and Ritzbüttel, the population of each of which districts was as follows on December 1, 1871 :—

	Inhabitants
City of Hamburg, with suburbs	263,232
District of Geest (Geestgebiet)	56,073
Bergedorf and Ritzbüttel	19,669
Total	338,974

The increase of population has been very considerable since the census of 1858, when the total number of inhabitants was 210,973. In the four years preceding the census of Dec. 1, 1871, the population augmented $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. A large stream of the German emigration to America flows through Hamburg. In the year 1869 there embarked 47,294 emigrants; in 1870 the number of emigrants passing through Hamburg was 32,556; and in 1871 it was 42,224.

The commercial intercourse of the United Kingdom with Hamburg is very important, embracing more than one-half of the total commerce with Germany, and more than nine-tenths of that of the three Free, or 'Hanse Towns.' (See pp. 184-85.)

The number of vessels which entered the port of Hamburg in the year 1872 was 5,913, with an aggregate tonnage of 2,774,550, and there cleared 5,872 vessels, with a tonnage of 2,767,296. Three-fourths of the shipping of Hamburg in 1872 belonged to Germany and Great Britain, and the remaining fourth came chiefly from Sweden and Norway, the United States, and Denmark.

The total number of sea-going vessels which belonged to the port of Hamburg, at the commencement of 1873, was 402, including 62 steamers, with a registered tonnage of 239,526. The mercantile navy of Hamburg was more than eight times as large as that of the kingdom of Belgium, and nearly double, in tonnage, to that of Denmark and Belgium together, in the year 1873.

XXIV. LÜBECK.

(FREIE STADT LÜBECK.)

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The free city and state of Lübeck is governed according to the constitution of Dec. 29, 1851. The main features of this charter are two representative bodies—the Senate, exercising the executive, and the Bürgerschaft, or House of Burgesses, exercising the legislative authority. The Senate is composed of fourteen members, elected for life, and presided over by two burgomasters, who hold office for two years each, and retire in rotation. There are 120 members in the House of Burgesses, chosen by all citizens who are members of any of the twelve colleges, or guilds of the town. A committee of thirty burgesses, presided over by a chairman elected for two years, has the duty of representing the legislative assembly in the intervals of the ordinary sessions, and of carrying on all active business. The

House of Burgesses has the initiative in all measures relative to the public expenditure, foreign treaties, and general legislation; while the Senate, entrusted chiefly with the executive government, has also to give its sanction to the passing of every new law.

The high court of appeal for the three Free Cities of Germany, reorganised by treaty of Nov. 30, 1866, after the incorporation of Frankfort-on-the-Main with Prussia, is established at Lübeck. It is composed at present, under a convention signed July 2, 1872, of a President, nominated by the Senates of the three Free Cities, and six councillors, three of whom are chosen by Hamburg, two by Bremen, and one by Lübeck. The supervision of the Court is in the Senate of the three cities, passing in rotation from one to the other on the 22nd July of every year. Bremen has the term ending July 22, 1873.

The budget of Lübeck for the year 1871 exhibited a revenue of 1,641,800 marks current, or 102,612*l.*, and an expenditure to the same amount. Nearly one-third of the revenues are derived from public domains, chiefly forests; another third from excise duties; and the rest mostly from direct taxation. Of the expenditure, one-half goes for the interest and reduction of the public debt, the latter amounting, at the commencement of 1872, to 19,403,800 marks current, or 1,212,737*l.* Rather more than one-fifth, 3,985,300 marks, of the liabilities were contracted in 1806, at the time of the French occupation; of the rest, 7,385,500 marks, borrowed at 4%, date from 1850, and 8,070,000 marks, at $3\frac{1}{2}\%$, from the year 1863.

According to the census of December 1, 1871, the state comprises a territory of 127 square miles, with a population of 52,158, including a Prussian garrison of 640 men. The city proper had 39,743, and the rural districts, composed of scattered portions of territory surrounded by Prussia and Mecklenburg, 12,415 inhabitants at the date of the census operation. In the four years preceding the census of Dec. 1, 1871, the population increased $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent.

Lübeck possessed, at the commencement of 1873, forty-nine sea-going vessels, among them twenty-four steamers. In the year 1872, there entered the port of Lübeck 2,457 vessels, of 309,218 tons, and there cleared 2,419 vessels, of 303,218 tons. The direct trade of Lübeck is chiefly with Russia, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, and Great Britain. Returns of the extent of commerce of the free city with Great Britain are summed up under Germany. (See pp. 183-84.)

XXV. BREMEN.

(FREIE STADT BREMEN.)

Constitution and Revenue.

The free city of Bremen is governed, under a constitution proclaimed March 5, 1849, and revised Feb. 21, 1854, by a Senate of eighteen members, forming the executive, and the Bürgerconvent, or Convent of Burgesses, of 150 members, invested with the power of legislation. The Convent is returned by the votes of all the citizens, divided into classes. The citizens who have studied at a university return 16 members; the merchants 48 members; the common traders and shop-keepers 24 members, and the other tax-paying inhabitants of the Free City the rest. Two burgomasters, the first elected for six years and a half, and the second for four years, direct the affairs of the Senate, through a Ministry divided into eight departments—namely, Foreign Affairs, Church and Education, Justice, Finance, Police, Medical and Sanitary Administration, Military Affairs, and Commerce and Shipping. All the ministers are senators.

The public revenue for the year 1871 amounted to 2,751,653 thaler, or 412,748*l.*, and the expenditure to 2,872,413 thaler, or 430,862*l.* Very nearly one-half the revenue is raised by indirect taxes; while about the same amount is expended for interest and reduction of the public debt. The latter amounted, in January, 1872, to 13,444,168 thaler, or 2,016,625*l.* The whole of the debt, which bears interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., was incurred for constructing railways, harbour, and other public works.

Population and Commerce.

The population of the State amounted, on Dec. 1, 1871, to 122,402, inclusive of a garrison of 780 Prussian soldiers. The inhabitants of the city proper numbered 82,950 at the census date, the rest living at the free port of Bremerhaven, and in the rural districts. The state embraces an area of 106 English square miles.

The territory of Bremerhaven, at the mouth of the river Weser, was bought from the Hanoverian Government in the year 1827, for the sum of 77,200 thaler, or 11,580*l.*, and has proved of great advantage to the commerce of the Free City, having become of late years the seat of an extensive shipping trade, as well as the chief outlet of the vast German exodus to America. There embarked at Bremerhaven :—

In 1854	76,875	emigrants, in	362	vessels.
" 1855	31,550	" "	174	"
" 1856-60, annual average	32,450	" "	183	"
" 1861-65 " "	20,397	" "	126	"
" 1866	61,877	" "	179	"
" 1867	73,971	" "	226	"
" 1868	66,433	" "	206	"
" 1869	63,519	" "	206	"
" 1870	46,781	" "	178	"
" 1871	60,516	" "	230	"
" 1872	80,418	" "	251	"

Of the emigrants of 1872 there came 43,295 from Prussia; 7,460 from Bavaria; 3,421 from Würtemberg; 3,836 from Baden; and 158 from Alsace-Lorraine. The vessels of 1872 carrying these emigrants consisted to the amount of 73 per cent. of steamers.

The number of merchant vessels belonging to the State of Bremen at the end of 1872 was 257, including 34 steamers, of an aggregate burthen of 231,805 tons. Nearly all of the steamers sailing under the Bremen and German flag belong to the Navigation Company called the 'North-German Lloyd,' which has a fleet of large and fine ships, built on the Clyde, running between Bremen and various ports in North and Central America; as also some smaller steamers running between Bremerhaven and British ports. The affairs of this company are in a prosperous state—the dividend paid for 1871 amounted to 10 per cent.; and in 1872 an additional number of steamers were ordered to be built, the fleet being insufficient for conveying the large number of emigrants and the increasing amount of merchandise to America.

In the year 1872 there arrived at the port of Bremen 3,638 vessels, of 1,135,528 tons, and there cleared 3,568 vessels, of 1,087,874 tons. The arrivals included 470 British vessels, of 104,740 tons, and the departures 392 British vessels, of 87,754 tons. Three-fourths of the commerce of Bremen are carried on under the German and British flags. The value of the total imports of Bremen in the year 1872 was 140,437,291 thaler, or 21,065,584*l.*; and that of the total exports 129,310,511 thaler, or 19,396,577*l.* The British imports into Bremen in 1872 amounted to 19,752,425 thaler, or 2,962,868*l.*; and the exports to Great Britain to 7,365,324 thaler, or 1,164,798*l.* Next to that of Hamburg, the port of Bremen is the largest for the international trade of Germany, the two together giving ingress to two-thirds of the imports, and egress to four-fifths of the exports of the Empire.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

(REICHSLAND ELSASS-LOTHRINGEN.)

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental law, under which the Reichsland, or Imperial Land, of Alsace-Lorraine is governed, were voted by the Reichstag of Germany June 3, 1871, June 20, 1872, and June 25, 1873. By Art. 1 of the law of June 3, 1871, it is enacted, 'the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, ceded by France in the Peace preliminaries of February 26, 1871, under limits definitely fixed in the Treaty of Peace of May 10, 1871, shall be for ever united with the German Empire.' According to the law of June 20, 1872, 'the Constitution of the German Empire will be put in force—'tritt in Wirksamkeit'—in Alsace-Lorraine on the 1st of January 1874.' By the same law it is further enacted that 'the executive power in Alsace-Lorraine shall be with the Kaiser'—'die Staatsgewalt in Elsass und Lothringen übt der Kaiser aus'—and the whole legislative power with the Reichstag, 'even in those matters which in some States of the German Empire are not subject to the legislation of the Reichstag.' An annual report is to be made to the Reichstag on the general affairs of the provinces and the development of the administration. All laws must receive the assent of the Kaiser, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Empire.

The government of Alsace-Lorraine is directly under the Chancellor of the Empire, who administers it through a governor-general, bearing the title of Oberpräsident.

Oberpräsident of Alsace-Lorraine.—Eduard von Möller, born at Minden, Westphalia, 1814; studied jurisprudence at Heidelberg and Berlin; Oberpräsident of the government district of Cologne, 1848–66; Oberpräsident of the province of Hesse-Nassau, 1866–71; appointed Oberpräsident of Alsace-Lorraine, with dictatorial powers, Nov. 1871.

Under the Oberpräsident of Alsace-Lorraine, and carrying on their administrative functions after directions transmitted through him by the Chancellor of the Empire, are three district governors, bearing the title of Bezirkspräsidenten, and filling to a great extent the positions of the former French prefects, being also, like the latter, stationed at Strassburg, Colmar, and Metz.

Area and Population.

The Reichsland has an area of 5,580 English square miles, with a population, in 1871, of 1,549,587, being 278 individuals per square

mile. Alsace-Lorraine is administratively divided into three Bezirke, or districts, called Oberelsass, Niederelsass, and Lothringen, the first of which is subdivided into seven, and the other two each into eight Kreise, or circles. The following table gives the population of each of the circles and districts at the census of December 1, 1871:—

Alsace-Lorraine.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bezirk Oberelsass:—			
Altkirch	27,381	28,209	55,590
Kolmar	39,577	41,172	80,749
Gebweiler	31,309	33,174	64,483
Rappoltsweiler	32,147	34,946	67,093
Thann	30,826	34,717	65,543
Mülhausen, country	36,368	37,128	73,496
Mülhausen, town	25,043	27,782	52,852
Total	222,651	237,128	459,779
Bezirk Niederelsass:—			
Erstein	31,658	34,003	65,661
Hagenau	35,345	38,189	73,534
Molsheim	34,572	38,661	73,233
Schletstadt	37,670	39,701	77,371
Weissenburg	30,296	32,120	62,416
Zabern	42,322	45,315	87,547
Strassburg, country	36,103	38,901	75,004
Strassburg, town	43,869	41,660	85,529
Total	291,745	308,550	600,295
Bezirk Lothringen:—			
Bolchen	23,355	24,393	47,728
Diedenhofen	38,769	37,621	76,390
Forbach	31,177	32,973	64,150
Saargburg	30,062	32,492	62,554
Saargemünd	30,726	33,038	63,764
Salzburg	25,233	27,541	52,774
Metz, country	35,248	35,389	70,637
Metz, town	29,301	22,087	51,388
Total	243,851	245,534	489,385
Total Alsace-Lorraine	760,040	789,547	1,549,587

At the last census preceding that of 1871, taken by the French government December 31, 1866, the population of the new Reichsland numbered 1,597,228. Thus there was a decrease of population in the five years of 47,641, equal to 2·99 per cent. per annum. The decrease was caused partly by the war, and partly by emigration.

Trade and Commerce.

The Zollverein.

The trade and commerce of the Empire are under the administration and guidance of special laws and rules, emanating from the Zollverein, or Customs' League which embraces the whole of the states of Germany, with the exception of the two cities of Hamburg and Bremen. The privilege of Hamburg and Bremen to remain 'free ports,' conceded in 1868, was ratified in the Imperial Constitution of April 16, 1871, the 34th article of which enacts that the two Hanse towns shall remain 'outside the common line of customs'—*ausserhalb der gemeinschaftlichen Zollgrenze*—'until they themselves demand admittance.' The administration of the Zollverein, according to a treaty signed July 8, 1867, and in force from January 1, 1868, till December 31, 1877, is at Berlin.

There was, previous to the year 1871, a twofold representation of the Zollverein, that of governments, in the Zollverein Council, and that of populations, in the Zollverein Parliament, the members of which latter body were elected in the same manner as the deputies to the North German Federal diet, and met in annual session at the beginning of the year. Under the constitution of April 16, 1871, the functions of the Zollverein Parliament merged in the Reichstag of the Empire. The Zollverein Council has three committees sitting permanently, namely, for finance, for taxes and customs, and for trade. All the receipts of the Zollverein are paid into a common exchequer, and distributed, *pro rata* of population, among the members of the league. The chief sources of revenue are customs duties, mainly on imports, and taxes upon spirits, wine, sugar manufactured from beet-roots, and tobacco.

The subjoined tabular statement exhibits the growth of the commercial intercourse between Germany and the United Kingdom, giving the total value of the exports from the states of the Empire, including the Hanse Towns, to Great Britain and Ireland, and the total value of the imports of British home produce into them, in each of the ten years 1863 to 1872 :—

Years	Exports from Germany to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Germany
	£	£
1863	14,168,046	15,388,233
1864	14,796,335	17,758,779
1865	16,222,243	15,652,185
1866	18,592,259	20,421,738
1867	18,331,725	22,674,140
1868	17,653,553	22,841,745
1869	17,927,192	20,416,168
1870	15,404,218	27,434,520
1871	19,263,319	12,654,814
1872	19,231,873	31,618,749

The staple article of exports from Germany to the United Kingdom consists of breadstuffs. In the year 1872 the total exports of corn, including flour, to Great Britain were of the value of 5,042,935*l*. This total comprised wheat, valued at 2,648,792*l*.; wheat meal and flour, valued at 969,323*l*.; and barley, valued at 860,164*l*.; the rest being pease and beans, oats and maize, or Indian corn. The imports of British produce into Germany are made up, to the amount of nearly two-thirds, of two staple articles, namely, woollen and cotton manufactures. In the year 1872 the total value of British woollen manufactures imported into Germany amounted to 11,783,664*l*., comprising woollen fabrics, entered by the yard and at value to the amount of 8,850,355*l*., and woollen and worsted yarn to the amount of 2,933,309*l*. The total imports of British cotton manufactures into Germany amounted to 6,283,660*l*. in the year 1872. The total comprised cotton fabrics valued at 2,353,337*l*., and cotton yarn valued at 3,930,323*l*. Among the other articles of British produce imported into Germany in 1872 was iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 3,269,519*l*., and coals, of the value of 1,538,957*l*.

It will be seen from the preceding table that, allowing for the temporary depression caused by the Franco-German war of 1870, the exports from Germany to the United Kingdom increased to the amount of 5 millions sterling in the years 1863-72, while the imports of British produce and manufactures augmented more than 18 millions in value during the same period, or at the average rate of nearly two millions sterling per annum.

The Free Towns, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, are the chief gates of commercial intercourse of Germany with the United Kingdom.

At the close of 1872 the railways of the Empire completed and open for public traffic had a total length of 20,905 kilometres, of which 11,932 kilometres were in Prussia; 3,108 kilometres in Bavaria; 1,070 in Saxony; 1,028 in Würtemberg; 973 in Baden; 673 in Hesse; 362 in Mecklenburg-Schwerin; 116 in Saxe-Weimar; 172 in Oldenburg; 245 in Brunswick; 116 in Saxe-Meiningen; 35 in Mecklenburg-Strelitz; 65 in Saxe-Altenburg; 116 in Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; 179 in Anhalt; 45 in Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen; 10 in Reuss-Schleiz; 20 in Reuss-Greiz; 24 in Schaumburg-Lippe; 24 in Lubeck; 21 in Bremen; 26 in Hamburg; and 766 kilometres in Alsace-Lorraine.

In Prussia the railways have nearly doubled in extent since 1860, in which year they were only 6,655 kilometres in length. The increase was, however, extremely irregular as regards the separate provinces of the kingdom, showing the difference between their respective population, industry, and climate. Thus on comparing the statistics of 1860 with those of 1872, it is found that in the Province of Prussia they increased from 455 kilometres in 1860, to

1,110 in 1871; in Brandenburg from 784 to 1,528; in Pomerania from 281 kilometres to 580; in Silesia from 1,056 kilometres to 1,724; in Posen from 385 kilometres to 541; in Prussian Saxony from 685 to 1,233; in Westphalia from 607 kilometres to 1,004; in the Rhine Province from 944 kilometres to 1,669; in Schleswig-Holstein from 295 kilometres to 560; in Hanover from 716 kilometres to 1,002; and in Hesse-Nassau from 447 to 793 kilometres.

The capital invested in constructing the railways in Germany was 1,288,200,000 thaler at the end of 1872, the average cost being 72,677 thaler per kilometre. With regard to proprietorship, 620 million thaler were expended on the State railways (being 48 per cent.), 172 millions on private lines leased to the Government ($13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.), and 496 millions on private railways worked by the companies ($38\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.).

The total number of passengers conveyed on the German railways was 112,889,495, of which 1,313,685 (or 1·2 per cent.) travelled first class, 16,536,832 (14·6 per cent.) second class, 63,116,229 (55·9 per cent.) third class, 17,294,558 (15·3 per cent.) fourth class, and 14,628,191 (13 per cent.) were emigrants, soldiers, and others at reduced fares. The goods and mineral traffic comprised 1,395 million centners, of which one-third (33·8 per cent.) were coal and coke.

The total number of telegraphic despatches in the year 1872 was 6,983,965, of which 5,634,870 were inland, and 1,349,095 foreign. The length of telegraph lines in the Empire at the end of 1872 was 25,525 kilometres, and of telegraph wires 85,693 kilometres. The total receipts of 1872 amounted to 2,810,791 thaler, and the expenditure to 2,635,312 thaler. There were 2,730 telegraph stations at the end of 1872.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures generally in use throughout the whole of Germany, and their British equivalents, are—

MONEY.

Old denominations.

The <i>Thaler</i> , of 30 <i>Groschen</i> , approximate value	= 3s.
„ <i>Gulden</i> , or florin, of 60 <i>Kreuzer</i> „	= 1s. 8d.
„ <i>Mark Current</i> of Hamburg „	= 1s. 3d.
„ <i>Mark Banco</i> of Hamburg „	= 1s. 6d.
„ <i>Reichs Thaler</i> of Bremen „	= 2s. 4d.

New denomination.

The *Mark*, of 100 *Pfennig*, approximate value. = 1s.

On January 1, 1872, a law for the uniformity of coinage throughout the Empire, passed by the Reichstag, was published by the Imperial government. The chief provisions of the law are:—
 ‘1. An Imperial gold coin will be struck, of which $139\frac{1}{2}$ pieces will contain a pound of fine gold. 2. The tenth part of this gold coin will be named a “mark,” and be divided into one hundred pfennigs. 3. Besides the Imperial gold coin of ten marks,

there shall also be struck Imperial gold coins of 20 marks, $69\frac{3}{4}$ pieces of which will contain a pound of fine gold. 4. The mixture of alloy in the coins will be fixed in the proportions of 900 parts gold to 100 parts copper. Accordingly, 125·55 10-mark pieces and 62·775 20-mark pieces will respectively weigh a pound. 5. The Imperial gold coins bear upon the one side the Imperial eagle, with the inscription "Deutsches Reich," and a statement of the value in marks, as well as the year of the coinage; on the other side the likeness of the Sovereign Princes or the symbols of sovereignty of the free towns with a corresponding device. 6. All payments which by existing law are made in silver money of thaler currency, of South German currency, of Lübeck or Hamburg customary currency, or in thaler of the Bremen gold reckoning, may be effected in the Imperial gold coins reckoned at—the 10-mark piece for the value of $3\frac{1}{2}$ thaler, or 5fl. 50kr. of South German currency, 8 mark $5\frac{1}{3}$ schilling of the Lübeck and Hamburg currency, $3\frac{1}{3}$ thaler of the Bremen gold reckoning; the 20-mark piece for the value of $6\frac{2}{3}$ thaler, or 11 fl. 40 kr. South German currency, 16 mark $10\frac{2}{3}$ schilling of Lübeck and Hamburg currency, $6\frac{2}{3}$ thaler of Bremen gold reckoning. By a supplementary law, which passed the Reichstag May 6, 1873, it was enacted that the new coinage should include 2-mark pieces in silver, and 5-mark pieces in gold as well as in silver. The total amount of the new gold coinage produced by the mint to the end of August, 1873, was 840,111,440 mark, equal to 42,005,572l. Of this total, the amount of 713,420,960 mark, equal to 35,671,048l., was in 20-mark pieces, and the amount of 126,690,480 marks, equal to 6,334,524l., in 10-mark pieces.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The French metrical system of weights and measures came into force in Germany on January 1, 1872. It was adopted by a law of the Diet of the former North German Confederation passed on Aug. 17, 1868, to which Würtemberg adhered Nov. 25, 1870, and Bavaria Nov. 26, 1871. The names of the decimal weights and measures and the British equivalents are:—

The <i>Gramme</i>	= 15·434 grains troy.
„ <i>Kilogramme</i> of 2 <i>Pfund</i>	= 2·205 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Centner</i>	= 110 „ „
„ <i>Quintal</i> of 2 <i>Centner</i>	= 220 „ „
„ <i>Tonne</i>	= 2200 „ „
„ <i>Liter, Mass</i>	= 1·76 Imperial pints.
„ <i>Meter, Stab</i>	= 3·28 feet or 39·37 inches.
„ <i>Kilometer</i>	= 1093 yards, or nearly 5 furlongs.
„ <i>Hektar</i>	= 2·47 acres.
„ <i>Quadrat, or Square Kilometer</i>	= 247 acres, or $2\frac{2}{3}$ sq. k. to 1 sq. mile.
„ <i>Meile</i> of 7,500 <i>Meter</i>	= 4 miles, 1,056 yards.

The use of the new decimal system of weights and measures was made compulsory from January 1, 1872, throughout the German Empire.

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GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Victoria I., Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, born at Kensington Palace, London, May 24, 1819, the daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George III., and of Princess Victoria of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, widow of Prince Emich of Leiningen. Ascended the throne at the death of her uncle, King William IV., June 20, 1837; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838. Married, Feb. 10, 1840, to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; widow, Dec. 14, 1861.

Children of the Queen.—1. Princess *Victoria*, born Nov. 21, 1840; married, Jan. 25, 1858, to Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, eldest son of Wilhelm I., Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia. There are offspring three sons and four daughters (see Prussia: Reigning Sovereign and Family). 2. Prince *Albert Edward*, heir-apparent, born Nov. 9, 1841; married, March 10, 1863, to Princess *Alexandra*, eldest daughter of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, present King Christian IX. of Denmark. Issue, two sons and three daughters:—Albert Victor, born Jan. 8, 1864; George, born June 3, 1865; Louise, born Feb. 20, 1867; Alexandra, born July 6, 1868; and Maud, born Nov. 26, 1869. 3. Princess *Alice*, born April 25, 1843; married, July 1, 1862, to Prince Ludwig of Hesse. Issue, three daughters and one son (see 'Hesse'—Germany). 4. Prince *Alfred*, born Aug. 6, 1844; entered the royal navy, Aug. 31, 1858; created duke of Edinburgh, May 24, 1866; married Jan. 21, 1874, to Grand-duchess Marie of Russia, only daughter of Emperor Alexander II. 5. Princess *Helena*, born May 25, 1846; married, July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born Jan. 22, 1831, formerly captain in the 3rd Regiment of Lancers of the Prussian army. Issue, two sons, and two daughters—Christian, born April 14, 1867, Albert John, born Feb. 26, 1869; Victoria, born May 3, 1870; and Louise, born Aug. 12, 1872. 6. Princess *Louise*, born March 18, 1848; married, March 21, 1871, to John Douglas Sutherland, Marquis of Lorne, born Aug. 6, 1845, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll. 7. Prince *Arthur*, born May 1, 1850. 8. Prince *Leopold*, born April 7, 1853. 9. Princess *Beatrice*, born April 14, 1857.

Cousins of the Queen.—1. *George V.*, ex-King of Hanover, born at London, May 27, 1819, the son of Duke Ernest Augustus of Cumberland, fifth son of King George III. 2. Prince *Georg*, Duke of Cambridge, born at Hanover, March 26, 1819, the son of Duke Adolphus of Cambridge, sixth son of King George III.; field-marshal commanding-in-chief the British army. 3. Princess *Augusta*, sister of the preceding, born at Hanover, July 19, 1822; married, June 28, 1843, to Grand-duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. 4. Princess *Mary*, sister of the preceding, born at Hanover, Nov. 27, 1833; married, June 12, 1866, to Prince Franz von Teck, born Aug. 27, 1837, son of Prince Alexander of Württemberg, and of Claudine Rhéday, Countess von Hohenstein. Issue, one daughter, and two sons, Victoria, born May 26, 1867, Albert, born Aug. 13, 1868, and Franz Joseph, born Jan. 9, 1870.

Aunt of the Queen.—Princess *Augusta*, born at Cassel, July 25, 1797, the daughter of Landgrave Friedrich of Hesse-Cassel; married, May 7, 1818, to Duke Adolphus of Cambridge, youngest son of King George III.; widow, July 8, 1850.

The queen reigns in her own right, holding the crown both by inheritance and election. Her legal title rests on the statute of 12 & 13 Will. III. c. 3, by which the succession to the crown of Great Britain and Ireland was settled, on the death of King William and Queen Anne, without issue, on the Princess Sophia of Hanover, and the 'heirs of her body, being Protestants.' The inheritance thus limited descended to George I., son and heir of Princess Sophia, she having died before Queen Anne; and it has ever since continued in a regular course of descent.

The civil list of the queen consists in a fixed Parliamentary grant, and amounts to much less than the income of previous sovereigns. By the Revolution of 1688, the duty of the king to bear the expenses of government out of the State income allotted to him was abolished, and certain portions of the income of the country were assigned to the king to meet the expenses of the royal household. Under George I. this sum amounted at times to 1,000,000*l.* sterling. If it did not reach 800,000*l.* the deficiency was covered by Parliament. In 1777, the civil list of the king was fixed at 900,000*l.*, and the income over and above that sum from the hereditary possessions of the Crown passed to the Treasury. But at this period the king had to pay from the civil list the salaries of the judges and ambassadors, and other government officers. Under William IV. the civil list was relieved of many burthens, and fixed at 510,000*l.* By 39–40 Geo. III. c. 88, it was settled that the king might have a private and separate estate. It is established by 1–2 Vic. c. 2, that as long as Queen Victoria lives, all the revenues of the Crown shall be a part of the Consolidated Fund, but

that a civil list shall be assigned to the queen. In virtue of this Act, which received the royal sanction Dec. 23, 1837, the queen has granted to her an annual allowance of 385,000*l.* 'for the support of Her Majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.' By the same statute, the application of this allowance is limited in a prescribed form. The Lords of the Treasury are directed to pay yearly 60,000*l.* into Her Majesty's Privy Purse; to set aside 231,260*l.* for the salaries of the royal household; 41,240*l.* for retiring allowances and pensions to servants, and 13,200*l.* for royal bounty, alms, and special services. This leaves an unappropriated surplus of 36,300*l.*, which may be applied in aid of the general expenditure of Her Majesty's Court. It is provided that whenever the civil list charges in any year exceed the total sum of 400,000*l.*, an account of the expenditure, with full particulars, shall be laid before Parliament within thirty days. The queen has also paid to her the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, which in the year 1872 amounted to 65,658*l.*, being 13,517*l.* more than in the preceding year. The salaries, law charges, taxes, charities, and other disbursements in 1872 amounted to 21,141*l.*, and the payment made to Her Majesty for the year was 40,000*l.*, or 9,000*l.* more than in the preceding year. The payment to Her Majesty's use in 1866 and in 1867 amounted to 29,000*l.*; in 1868 it was 27,880*l.*; in 1869 it was 31,000*l.*; in 1870 it was 32,000*l.*; and in 1871 it was 31,000*l.*

The annual grant of 385,000*l.* to Her Majesty is paid out of the Consolidated Fund, on which are charged likewise the following sums allowed to members of the royal family:—25,000*l.* a year to the Duke of Edinburgh; 15,000*l.* to Prince Arthur; 8,000*l.* to Princess Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia; 6,000*l.* to Princess Ludwig of Hesse; 6,000*l.* to Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; 6,000*l.* to Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne; 6,000*l.* to the Duchess of Cambridge; 3,000*l.* to her daughter, the Grand-duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; 5,000*l.* to Princess Teck, formerly Princess Mary of Cambridge; and 12,000*l.* to Duke George of Cambridge.

The heir-apparent of the Crown has, by 26 Vict. c. 1, settled upon him an annuity of 40,000*l.* The Prince of Wales has besides as income the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall. Previous to the year 1840, these revenues amounted to between 11,000*l.* and 16,000*l.* per annum; but since that period they have greatly risen. The income of the Duchy of Cornwall in the year 1872 was 88,386*l.*, the salaries and other expenses came to 26,038*l.*, and the sum of 62,348*l.* was paid over for the use of the Prince of Wales. In 1866, the sum paid over was 53,403*l.*, in 1867 it was 54,927*l.*, in 1868 it was 55,252*l.*, in 1870 it was 62,574*l.*, and in 1871 it was 65,484*l.*, showing an increase from year to year. The Princess of

Wales has settled upon her by 26 Vict. cap. 1, the annual sum of 10,000*l.*, to be increased to 30,000*l.* in case of widowhood. Both the parliamentary grants of the Prince and Princess of Wales are paid out of the Consolidated Fund, which bears a total yearly charge of 142,000*l.* for annuities to members of the Royal Family.

The following is a list of the sovereigns and sovereign rulers of Great Britain, with date of their accession, from the union of the crowns of England and Scotland:—

<i>House of Stuart.</i>		<i>House of Stuart-Orange.</i>	
James I.	1603	William and Mary	1689
Charles I.	1625	William III.	1694
<i>Commonwealth.</i>		<i>House of Stuart.</i>	
Parliamentary Executive	1649	Anne	1702
Protectorate	1653	<i>House of Hanover.</i>	
		George I.	1714
		George II.	1727
		George III.	1760
		George IV.	1820
<i>House of Stuart.</i>		William IV.	1830
Charles II.	1660	Victoria	1837
James II.	1685		

The average duration of the reigns of these sovereigns of Great Britain, exclusive of the period of the Commonwealth, but including the actual reign of her present Majesty—amounting in the aggregate to two centuries and a half—has been twenty years.

Constitution and Government.

The supreme legislative power of the British empire is by its constitution given to Parliament. 'The power and jurisdiction of Parliament,' says Sir Edward Coke, 'is so transcendent and absolute that it cannot be confined, either for causes or persons, within any bounds.' And, repeating the words, Sir William Blackstone adds, that it is 'the place where that absolute despotic power, which must in all governments reside somewhere, is entrusted by the constitution of these kingdoms.' The sovereign is not only the head, but also the beginning and the end—*caput, principium, et finis*—of Parliament; he alone can summon Parliament; and no Parliament, save on the demise of a sovereign, can assemble of its own accord. Parliament is summoned by the writ of the sovereign issued out of Chancery, by advice of the privy council, at least thirty-five days previous to its assembling. On a vacancy occurring whilst Parliament is sitting, a writ for the election of a new member is issued upon motion in the House. If the vacancy occurs during the recess, the writ is issued at the instance of the Speaker. By

4 Edw. III. c. 14, it was enacted, 'It is accorded that Parliament shall be holden every year once or more often if need be.' Also by 36 Edw. III. c. 10, it was directed, 'that a Parliament be holden every year if need be.' By 16 Chas. I. c. 1, it was enacted, that if the king neglected to call a Parliament for three years, the chancellor or keeper of the great seal might issue writs for summoning the peers and for the election of the commons; that if the chancellor or keeper should neglect to do it, any twelve of the peers might summon the Parliament; that if the peers should neglect to issue the necessary summons, the sheriffs of the counties and other magistrates respectively might proceed to the election; and should they refuse, then that the freeholders of each county might elect their members, and that the members so chosen should be obliged, under severe penalties, to attend. This Act was deemed such an invasion of the prerogative, that it was repealed on the Restoration by 16 Chas. II. c. 1. But the latter Act contains a provision that Parliament shall not in future be intermitted for above three years at the most. By 1 Will. and Mary, sess. 2, c. 2, it was enacted, 'that Parliaments shall be holden frequently.' As, however, the Mutiny Act and the Budget are only granted for a year, the Crown, since the Revolution, is compelled to summon a Parliament annually. By ancient right and usage, lying at the foundation of the constitution, the House of Commons has the exclusive control over taxation, and at its will may grant or refuse supplies to the Crown.

It has become customary of late for Parliaments to meet in annual session extending over the first six months of the year. Every session must end with a prorogation, and by it all bills which have not been brought to a conclusion fall to the ground. Both Houses of legislature must be prorogued at the same time. The prorogation takes place either by the sovereign in person, or by commission from the Crown, or by proclamation. The Lower House appears at the bar, and if the sovereign be present, the speaker reports upon the labours of the session; the royal assent is then given to bills of the closing session, and a speech from the sovereign is read; whereupon the chancellor prorogues the Parliament to a certain day. Parliament resumes business, however, as soon as it is summoned by royal proclamation on a certain day, which may be at a date earlier than the original date of prorogation appointed. Should the term of prorogation elapse, and no proclamation be issued, Parliament cannot assemble of its own accord. The royal proclamation which summons Parliament in order to proceed to business must be issued six days before the time of meeting. A dissolution is the civil death of Parliament; it may occur by the will of the sovereign, expressed in person or by com-

missioners, or, as is most usual during the recess, by proclamation, or, finally, by lapse of time. Formerly, on the demise of the sovereign, Parliament stood dissolved by the fact thereof; but this was altered in the reign of William III. to the effect of postponing the dissolution till six months after the accession of the new sovereign, while the Reform Act of 1867 settled that the Parliament 'in being at any future demise of the Crown shall not be determined by such demise, but shall continue as long as it would otherwise have continued unless dissolved by the Crown.' Other statutes enact that if, at the time of the demise, the Parliament be adjourned or prorogued, it shall immediately assemble; and that, in the case of the demise of the sovereign between the dissolution of a Parliament and the day appointed by the writs of summons for the meeting of a new one, the last preceding Parliament shall meet again, but for not longer than six months.

The present form of Parliament, as divided into two Houses of legislature, the Lords and the Commons, dates from the time of Edward II., and it has been, except during the period of the Commonwealth, a fundamental principle of the constitution, that every Parliament shall consist of an Upper and a Lower House of legislature.

The Upper House consists of peers who hold their seats--

- 1st. By virtue of hereditary right;
- 2nd. By creation of the Sovereign;
- 3rd. By virtue of office—English bishops
- 4th. By election for life—Irish peers;
- 5th. By election for duration of Parliament—Scottish peers.

In early times the summons of peers to attend Parliament depended in a great measure, if not entirely, on the royal will; and according to Camden, after the battle of Evesham every baron was expressly forbidden to appear in Parliament without special writ. However, it has long since been held that every hereditary peerage confers the right of a seat in the Upper House. Any person giving proof that his ancestor was called by 'writ of summons' may claim to sit as hereditary peer. New peerages are created by royal patent, the peer being summoned by the writ issued in pursuance thereof 'ad consulendum et defendendum regem; and the peerage rights are acquired whether the individual summoned takes his seat in the Upper House or not. Should a question arise as to the legal capacity of a peer to be admitted to the sittings of the Upper House, the sovereign is prayed for a writ through a secretary of state; the attorney-general supports the petition, and, if willing to allow it, it is ordinarily complied with. If the matter is doubtful, he recommends it to be referred to the

Upper House, which resolves itself into a committee of privilege, Upon a report to the House the latter declares its opinion by way of address. Hereditary peers may, by a 'standing order' of the Upper House, take their seat without further preliminary; peers newly created or summoned have to be 'introduced.' The privilege of the members of the Upper House, including the bishops, of voting by proxy, was suspended by a 'standing Order'—number XXXII.—passed on the 31st of March, 1868.

The Crown is unrestricted in its power of creating peers, and the privilege has been largely used by modern governments to fill the House of Lords. In consequence of certain terms in the Act of Union—5 Anne, c. 8—limiting the right of election of the Scottish representative peers to the then existing peers of Scotland, it is understood that the sovereign cannot create a new Scottish peerage; and such peerages are in fact never created except in the case of the younger branches of the royal family, though extinct peerages may be revived or forfeited peerages restored. By the Irish Act of Union—39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 67—the sovereign is restricted to the creation of one new Irish peerage on the extinction of three of the existing peerages; but when the Irish peers are reduced to 100, then on the extinction of one peerage another may be created.

The House of Lords, in the session of 1873, consisted of 479 members, of whom 4 were peers of the Blood Royal, 2 archbishops, 20 dukes, 19 marquesses, 109 earls, 24 viscounts, 24 bishops, 233 barons, 16 Scottish representative peers, and 28 Irish representative peers. The list included a number of minors, and several peers whose names appear in double on the 'Roll of the House of Lords' as representatives of official together with hereditary dignities. The number of names on the 'Roll' was 393 in 1830; 457 in 1840; 448 in 1850; 458 in 1860; and 473 in 1870. More than two-thirds of these hereditary peerages were created in the present century. The three oldest existing peerages date from the latter part of the thirteenth century; while four go back to the fourteenth, and seven to the fifteenth century. Of peerages of the sixteenth century, there exist 12; of the seventeenth, 35; of the eighteenth, 95; and of the present nineteenth century, 239. In the forty-three years 1830–73, there were issued 188 patents of peerage, namely 34 under the administration of Earl Grey; 39 under Lord Melbourne; 11 under Sir Robert Peel; 24 under Earl Russell; 23 under Viscount Palmerston; 25 under the Earl of Derby; 4 under Mr. Disraeli; and 28 under Mr. Gladstone. (See page 205 for duration of office of the above heads of the government).

The Lower House of legislature, representing, in constitutional theory, all the 'Commons of England,' has consisted, since 49 Hen.

III., of knights of the shire, or representatives of counties; of citizens, or representatives of cities; and of burgesses, or representatives of boroughs, all of whom indistinctly vote together. At the accession of Henry VIII., the total number of constituencies in England and Wales was 147. In this reign the number was considerably increased, chiefly by the addition of representatives for Wales; and in all the following reigns, up to the Restoration, large additions to the borough franchises were made. Previous to this period, members of Parliament had to be paid by their constituencies; but the practice growing up of members bearing their own expenses, many ancient boroughs, which had formerly been exempted from the returns on account of their poverty, became desirous of resuming their franchises. The additions from Edward VI. to Charles I. were almost entirely of borough members. In the fourth Parliament of Charles I., the number of places in England and Wales for which returns were made, exclusive of counties, amounted to 210; and in the time of the Stuarts, the total number of members of the House of Commons was about 500. The number of members was not materially altered from that time until the union with Scotland, in the reign of Queen Anne, when 45 representatives of Scotland were added. The next considerable change was at the union with Ireland, at the commencement of the present century, when the House of Commons was increased by 100 Irish representatives. The number of members of the House since that period has remained nearly the same, fluctuating around the figure 650, with a slight tendency to gradual increase, through the extension of the suffrage and the formation of new classes of constituencies, such as universities. (See pp. 198-200.)

By the statute of 2 Will. IV. c. 45, commonly called the Reform Bill of 1832, the English county constituencies were increased from 52 to 82, by dividing several counties into separate electoral divisions, and the number of county members was augmented from 94 to 159. In Scotland and Ireland, the county representation remained the same as before. By the Reform Act, 56 English boroughs, containing a population, in 1831, of less than 2,000 each, and returning together 111 members, were totally disfranchised, while 30 other boroughs, containing a population of less than 4,000 each, were reduced to sending one representative instead of two. On the other hand, 22 new boroughs, containing each 25,000 inhabitants, received the franchise of returning two members, and 20 other new boroughs, containing each 12,000 inhabitants and upwards, that of returning one member. In Scotland, the town members were increased from fifteen to twenty-three, so that the number of representatives became eight more than the number assigned to Scotland at the Union.

The next great change in the constituency of the House of Commons, after the Act of 1832, was made by the Reform Bill of 1867-68. The most important provisions of the new Act as regards England are clauses 3 and 4, the first establishing household suffrage in boroughs, and the second occupation franchise in counties. Clause 3 enacts that 'Every man shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote for a member or members to serve in Parliament for a borough, who is qualified as follows:—(1) Is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; (2) Is on the last day of July in any year, and has during the whole of the preceding 12 calendar months, been an inhabitant occupier, as owner or tenant, of any dwelling-house within the borough; (3) Has during the time of such occupation been rated as an ordinary occupier in respect of the premises so occupied by him within the borough to all rates made for the relief of the poor in respect of such premises; (4) Has before the 20th day of July in the same year *bonâ fide* paid an equal amount in the pound to that payable by other ordinary occupiers in respect of all poor-rates that have become payable by him in respect of the said premises up to the preceding 5th day of January, and which have been demanded of him in manner hereinafter mentioned; or as a lodger has occupied in the same borough separately, and as sole tenant for the twelve months preceding the last day of July in any year the same lodgings, such lodgings being part of one and the same dwelling-house, and of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of 10*l.* or upwards, and has resided in such lodgings during the twelve months immediately preceding the last day of July, and has claimed to be registered as a voter at the next ensuing registration of voters: provided, that no man shall, under this section, be entitled to be registered as a voter by reason of his being a joint occupier of any dwelling-house.' Clause 4 enacts that 'Every man shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote for a member or members to serve in Parliament for a county who is qualified as follows:—(1) Is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; and who shall be seised at law or in equity of any lands or tenements of copyhold or any other tenure whatever, except freehold, for his own life, or for the life of another, or for any lives whatsoever, or for any larger estate of the clear yearly value of not less than five pounds over and above all rents and charges payable out of or in respect of the same, or who shall be entitled either as lessee or assignee to any lands or tenements of freehold or of any other tenure whatever, for the unexpired residue, whatever it may be, of any term originally created for a period of not less than 60 years of the clear yearly value of not less than five pounds over and above all rents and charges payable out of or in respect of the same; (2) Is on the last day of July in any year, and has during the twelve months immediately

preceding, been the occupier, as owner, or tenant, of lands or tenements within the county of the ratable value of 12*l.* or upwards; (3) Has during the time of such occupation been rated in respect to the premises so occupied by him to all rates made for the relief of the poor in respect of the said premises; and (4) Has before the 20th day of July in the same year paid all poor rates that have become payable by him in respect of the said premises up to the preceding 5th day of January.'

The Reform Acts for Scotland and Ireland, passed in the session of 1868, differ in some important respects from that of England. By the Act for Scotland, the franchise in burghs is conferred upon every male person of full age, and subject to no legal incapacity, who has been for twelve months an occupier, as owner or tenant, of any dwelling, unless at any time during that period he shall have been exempted from poor-rates on the ground of poverty, or shall have failed to pay his poor-rates, or shall have been in the receipt of parochial relief within twelve months. The lodger franchise in Scotland consists in the permission of any lodger to vote who has occupied in the same burgh separately, and as sole tenant, for twelve months, a lodging of the clear annual value, if let unfurnished, of ten pounds or upwards, and has claimed to be registered as a voter. In Scottish counties, the ownership franchise is five pounds, clear of any deduction in the shape of burdens, with a residential qualification of not less than six months. The Reform Act for Ireland made no alteration in the county franchise, but reduced that of boroughs to a 4*l.* rating occupation, qualified as in England.

The number of electors on the register in June 1872 was 2,574,039, namely, 2,094,781 in England and Wales, 255,751 in Scotland, and 223,507 in Ireland. The total was nearly 49,000 more than the number on the register in June 1871, but both registers had many duplicate entries of voters having more than one qualification. The number of county voters in 1872 was 1,055,213; namely, 800,314 in England and Wales, 79,750 in Scotland, and 175,149 in Ireland, the total differing very little from the numbers in 1871, Scotland having a small increase, England and Wales and Ireland a trifling decrease. Of the county voters in England and Wales, 242,203 were registered in 1872 as 12*l.* occupiers. The number of borough voters was 1,518,826; namely, in England and Wales, 1,294,467; in Scotland, 176,001; and in Ireland, 48,458. England and Wales had above 44,000 more borough voters in 1872 than in 1871, Scotland above 4,000 more, and Ireland 677 less. The range of numbers in 1872 was very great. The county of Middlesex had 23,868 voters, and the county of Rutland 2,054. The city of Manchester had 57,157, and the borough of Marlborough 627. The constituency of Portarlington declined from 136 in 1871 to 133 in 1872.

Under an Act passed in the session of 1872, and which is to continue in force till December 31, 1880, all elections for members of Parliament must be by secret vote and ballot. The law enacts that the ballot-paper must show the names of the candidates for election, with a number printed on the back, and a counterfoil attached having the same number; and that 'at the time of voting the ballot-paper shall be marked on both sides with an official mark and delivered to the voter within the polling place, and the number of such voter on the register of voters shall be marked on the counterfoil, and the voter having secretly marked his vote on the paper, and folded it up so as to conceal his vote, shall place it in a closed box in the presence of the officer presiding at the polling station after having shown to him the official mark at the back.' The first election under the Ballot Act took place in August 1872.

The sole qualifications required to be a member of Parliament are to be a native of the United Kingdom and to have attained the age of twenty-one. 'Naturalised' foreigners are not eligible, except when the privilege has been conferred by Act of Parliament. No excise, custom, stamp, or other revenue officer is eligible. All the judges of the United Kingdom, except the Master of the Rolls in England; all priests and deacons of the Church of England, ministers of the Church of Scotland, and Roman Catholic clergymen; all government contractors; and all sheriffs and returning officers for the localities for which they act, are also disqualified. No English or Scottish peer can be elected to the House of Commons, but Irish peers are eligible. No persons convicted of treason or felony are eligible for seats in Parliament.

To preserve the independence of members of the House of Commons, it was enacted, by statute 6 Anne, that, if any member shall accept any office of profit from the Crown, his election shall be void, and a new writ issue; but he is eligible for re-election if the place accepted be not a new office, created since 1705. This provision has been made the means of relieving a member from his trust, which he cannot resign, by his acceptance of the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, a nominal office in the gift of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In the session of 1873, the House of Commons numbered 658 members, returned as follows by the three divisions of the United Kingdom:—

ENGLAND AND WALES :		Members :
52 counties and Isle of Wight	. . . . .	187
200 cities and boroughs	. . . . .	301
3 universities	. . . . .	5
Total of England and Wales		493

SCOTLAND:		Members
33 counties	.	32
22 cities and burgh districts	.	26
4 universities	.	2
Total of Scotland		60
IRELAND:		
32 counties	.	64
33 cities and boroughs	.	39
1 university	.	2
Total of Ireland		105
Total of United Kingdom		658

It is stated in a Parliamentary paper issued in the session of 1872, that whereas the existing distribution of representation prescribes England and Wales to return 493 members, Scotland 60 members, and Ireland 105 members, the numbers, if regulated by population, would be 476 for England and Wales, 70 for Scotland, and 112 for Ireland: if regulated by contributions to revenue, 514 for England and Wales, 79 for Scotland, and 65 for Ireland; and if regulated by the mean of the two numbers, 494 for England and Wales, 75 for Scotland, and 89 for Ireland.

The following is a table of the duration of Parliaments of the United Kingdom, from the period of the Union:—

Reign	Parliament	When met	When dissolved	Existed
				Y. M. D.
George III. . .	1st	27 Sept. 1796	29 Jan. 1802	5 11 18
" . . .	2nd	31 Aug. 1802	24 Oct. 1806	4 1 25
" . . .	3rd	15 Dec. 1806	29 Apr. 1807	0 4 15
" . . .	4th	22 June 1807	24 Sept. 1812	5 3 7
" . . .	5th	24 Nov. 1812	10 June 1818	5 6 16
" . . .	6th	4 Aug. 1818	29 Feb. 1820	1 6 25
George IV. . .	7th	23 Apr. 1820	2 June 1826	6 1 9
" . . .	8th	14 Nov. 1826	24 July 1830	3 8 10
William IV. . .	9th	26 Oct. 1830	22 Apr. 1831	0 5 28
" . . .	10th	14 June 1831	3 Dec. 1832	1 5 20
" . . .	11th	29 Jan. 1833	30 Dec. 1834	1 11 1
" . . .	12th	19 Feb. 1835	18 July 1837	2 5 0
Victoria . . .	13th	14 Nov. 1837	23 June 1841	3 7 9
" . . .	14th	11 Aug. 1841	23 July 1847	5 11 6
" . . .	15th	21 Sept. 1847	1 July 1852	4 11 9
" . . .	16th	4 Nov. 1852	20 Mar. 1857	4 4 16
" . . .	17th	30 Apr. 1857	23 Apr. 1859	1 11 23
" . . .	18th	31 May 1859	6 July 1865	6 1 6
" . . .	19th	6 Feb. 1866	31 July 1868	2 5 25
" . . .	20th	10 Dec. 1868	—	—

The union of Ireland with England was carried into effect January 1, 1800, and the Parliament which sat the same month, and which included the members from Ireland, is styled the first Imperial

Parliament. The Parliament which assembled January 29, 1833, is generally styled the first Reformed Parliament.

The powers of Parliament are politically omnipotent within the United Kingdom and its colonies and dependencies. Parliament can make new laws, and enlarge, alter, or repeal those existing. The parliamentary authority extends to all ecclesiastical, temporal, civil, or military matters, as well as to altering or changing the constitution of the realm. Parliament is the highest Court of law, over which no other has jurisdiction.

The executive government of Great Britain and Ireland is vested nominally in the Crown ; but practically in a committee of ministers, commonly called the Cabinet, which has come to absorb the function of the ancient Privy Council, or 'the King in Council,' the members of which, bearing the title of Right Honourable, are sworn 'to advise the King according to the best of their cunning and discretion,' and 'to help and strengthen the execution of what shall be resolved.' Though not the offspring of any formal election, the Cabinet is virtually appointed by Parliament, and more especially by the House of Commons, its existence being dependent on the possession of a majority in the latter assembly. As its acts are liable to be questioned in Parliament, and require prompt explanation, it is essential that the members of the Cabinet should have seats in either the Upper or the Lower House, where they become identified with the general policy and acts of the Government.

The member of the Cabinet who fills the position of First Lord of the Treasury, and combined with it sometimes that of Chancellor of the Exchequer, is the chief of the ministry, and therefore of the Cabinet. It is at his recommendation that his colleagues are appointed; and he dispenses, with hardly an exception, the patronage of the Crown. Every Cabinet includes the following ten members of the administration: the First Lord of the Treasury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the five Secretaries of State. A number of other ministerial functionaries, varying from five to eight, have usually seats in the Cabinet, those most frequently admitted being the Chief Commissioner of Works and Buildings, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Board of Trade, Vice-President of Privy Council, the Postmaster-General, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the President of the Poor Law Board. The selection usually falls upon those amongst the last-mentioned functionaries whose rank, talents, reputation, and political weight, render them the most useful auxiliaries, or whose services, while in opposition, may have created the strongest claims to become members of the Cabinet. It has occasion-

ally happened that a statesman possessing high character and influence accepted a seat in the Cabinet without undertaking the labours and responsibilities of any particular office. Although the Cabinet has been regarded during several generations as an essential part of the institutions of Great Britain, yet it continues to be unknown to the law. The names of the members who compose it are never officially announced; no record is kept of its resolutions or meetings, nor has its existence been recognised by any Act of Parliament.

The present Cabinet, formed December 9, 1868, and altered in 1870, 1871 and 1873, consists of the following sixteen members:—

1. *First Lord of the Treasury*.—Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, born December 29, 1809, fourth son of Sir John Gladstone, Bart., merchant, of Liverpool; educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. for Newark, 1832–45; one of the Junior Lords of the Treasury, 1834–5; Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, January to April 1835; Vice-President of the Board of Trade, 1841–3; President of the Board of Trade, 1843–5; Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1845–6; M.P. for the University of Oxford, 1847–65; Chancellor of the Exchequer, December 1852 to February 1855, and again June 1859 to July 1866; M.P. for South Lancashire, 1865–8; returned M.P. for Greenwich, Nov. 1868; appointed First Lord of the Treasury, Dec. 9, 1868.

2. *Lord High Chancellor*.—Lord Selborne, formerly Sir Roundell Palmer, born November 27, 1812, son of the Rev. William Jocelyn Palmer, rector of Mixbury, Oxfordshire; educated at Rugby, Winchester, and Trinity College, Oxford; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1837; M.P. for Plymouth, 1847–52, and 1853–57; M.P. for Richmond, 1861–72; appointed Solicitor-General and knighted, 1861; Attorney-General, 1863–66; nominated Lord High Chancellor, and raised to the peerage as Baron Selborne, Oct. 15, 1872.

3. *Lord President of the Council*.—Lord Aberdare, formerly the Right Hon. Henry Austin Bruce, born 1815, second son of John Bruce-Pryce, Esq., of Duffryn St. Nicholas, Glamorganshire; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1837; police magistrate of Merthyr-Tydfil and Aberdare, 1847–52; Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, 1862–4; Vice-President of the Board of Education, 1865–6; M.P. for Merthyr-Tydfil, 1852–68; M.P. for Renfrewshire, 1868–73; Secretary of State for the Home Department, Dec. 9, 1868, to Sept. 1873; appointed Lord President of the Council, Sept. 9, 1873.

4. *Lord Privy Seal*.—Viscount Halifax, born 1800, eldest son of Sir Francis Lindley Wood, Bart., of Barnsley, Yorkshire; educated at Oriel College, Oxford; M.P. for Great Grimsby 1826–31; M.P. for Wareham, 1831–32; M.P. for Halifax, 1832–66; Secretary to the

Admiralty, 1835-39; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1846-52; President to the Board of Control, 1852-55; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1855-58; Secretary of State for India, 1859-66; raised to the peerage as Viscount Halifax, 1866; appointed Lord Privy Seal, July 4, 1870.

5. *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.—Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, First Lord of the Treasury; appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, September 9, 1873.

6. *Secretary of State for the Home Department*.—Right. Hon. Robert Lowe, born 1811, son of the Rev. Robert Lowe, of Bingham, Notts; educated at Winchester, and at University College, Oxford; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1842; one of the Secretaries of the Board of Control, 1852-5; Vice-President of the Board of Trade, 1855-8; Vice-President of the Board of Education of the Privy Council, 1859-64; M.P. for Kidderminster, 1852-9; M.P. for Calne, 1859-68; returned first M.P. for the University of London, November 1868; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Dec. 9, 1868, to Sept. 9, 1873; appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, Sept. 9, 1873.

7. *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs*.—Earl Granville, born 1815, eldest son of the first earl; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; returned M.P. for Morpeth, 1836, and for Lichfield, 1840; succeeded to the earldom, 1846; Vice-President of the Board of Trade, 1848-51; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1851-2; Lord President of the Council, 1852-4; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1854-5; for the second time Lord President of the Council, 1859-66; Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1868-70; appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, July 4, 1870.

8. *Secretary of State for the Colonies*.—Earl Kimberley, born 1826, grandson of second Baron Wodehouse; educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford; succeeded to his grandfather's title, 1846; Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1852-6; Ambassador to Russia, 1856-8; again Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1859-61; Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, 1864-6; created Earl of Kimberley, 1866; Lord Privy Seal, 1868-70; appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies, July 4, 1870.

9. *Secretary of State for India*.—Duke of Argyll, born 1823, eldest son of the seventh duke; succeeded to the title, 1847; Lord Privy Seal, 1852-5; Postmaster-General, 1855-8; for the second time Lord Privy Seal, 1859-66; appointed Secretary of State for India, Dec. 9, 1868.

10. *Secretary of State for War*.—Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, born 1813, son of John Cardwell, Esq., merchant of Liverpool; educated at Winchester, and at Balliol College, Oxford; called to the Bar of the Inner Temple, 1838; M.P. for Clitheroe, 1842-7; Secretary

to the Treasury, 1845-6; M.P. for Liverpool, 1847-52; President of the Board of Trade, 1852-55; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1859-61; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1861-4; Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1864-6; M.P. for Oxford since 1853.

11. *First Lord of the Admiralty*.—Right Hon. George Joachim Göschen, born 1831, son of Wilhelm H. Göschen, Esq., banker, of London; educated at Rugby, and at Oriel College, Oxford; member of the firm of Frühling & Göschen, bankers, 1853-64; Vice-President of the Board of Trade, November 1865 to January 1866; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, January to July 1866; M.P. for the City of London since 1863; President of the Poor Law Board, 1868-71; appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, March 24, 1871.

12. *President of the Board of Trade*.—Right Hon. Chichester Samuel Fortescue, born 1823, son of Lieut.-Col. Chichester Fortescue, of Dromiskin, Co. Louth; educated at Christ Church, Oxford; one of the junior Lords of the Treasury, 1854-5; Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1857-8, and 1859-66; M.P. for Louth since 1847; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1868-71; appointed President of the Board of Trade, January 14, 1871.

13. *Chief Secretary for Ireland*.—Right Hon. Marquis of Hartington, born 1833, eldest son of the seventh Duke of Devonshire; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; one of the junior Lords of the Admiralty, March to April 1863; Under-Secretary of State for War, 1863-6; Secretary of State for War, February to July 1866; M.P. for North Lancashire, 1857-68; M.P. for New Radnor, 1869; Postmaster-General, 1868-71; appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, January 14, 1871.

14. *Vice-President of the Committee of Privy Council on Education*.—Right Hon. William Edward Forster, born 1818, son of William Forster, Esq., of Bradpole, Dorset; returned M.P. for Bradford, Yorkshire, 1861; Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1865-66; appointed Vice-President of Council on Education, Dec. 9, 1868; admitted a member of the Cabinet, July, 1870.

15. *President of the Local Government Board*.—Right Hon. James Stansfeld, born 1820, son of James Stansfeld, Esq., judge of the Halifax County Court; educated at University College, London; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 1849; returned M.P. for Halifax, 1859; one of the junior Lords of the Admiralty, 1863-66; appointed President of the Local Government Board, formerly called the Poor-Law Board, March 21, 1871.

16. *Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster*.—Right Hon. John Bright, born 1811, son of Jacob Bright, Esq., of Greenbank, Rochdale; for a time chief partner in the firm of Messrs. Bright, Brothers, cotton-spinners and manufacturers of Rochdale; one of the leading

members of the Anti-Corn-Law League, 1838-46; M.P. for Durham, 1843-47; M.P. for Manchester, 1847-51; M.P. for Birmingham since 1857; President of the Board of Trade, Dec. 9, 1868, to Jan. 14, 1871; appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Sept. 30, 1873.

The following is a list of the heads of the various administrations of Great Britain since the accession of the House of Hanover:—

First Lords of the Treasury	Dates of Appointment
Robert Walpole	October 10, 1714
James Stanhope	April 10, 1717
Earl of Sunderland	March 16, 1718
Sir Robert Walpole	April 20, 1720
Earl of Wilmington	February 11, 1742
Henry Pelham	July 26, 1743
Duke of Newcastle	April 21, 1754
Earl of Bute	May 29, 1762
George Grenville	April 16, 1763
Marquis of Rockingham	July 12, 1765
Duke of Grafton	August 2, 1766
Lord North	January 28, 1770
Marquis of Rockingham	March 30, 1782
Earl of Shelburne	July 3, 1782
Duke of Portland	April 5, 1783
William Pitt	December 27, 1783
Henry Addington	March 7, 1801
William Pitt	May 12, 1804
Lord Grenville	January 8, 1806
Duke of Portland	March 13, 1807
Spencer Perceval	June 23, 1810
Earl of Liverpool	June 8, 1812
George Canning	April 11, 1827
Viscount Goderich	August 10, 1827
Duke of Wellington	January 11, 1828
Earl Grey	November 12, 1830
Viscount Melbourne	July 14, 1834
Sir Robert Peel	December 10, 1834
Viscount Melbourne	April 18, 1835
Sir Robert Peel	September 1, 1841
Lord John Russell	July 3, 1846
Earl of Derby	February 27, 1852
Earl of Aberdeen	December 28, 1852
Viscount Palmerston	February 8, 1855
Earl of Derby	February 26, 1858
Viscount Palmerston	June 18, 1859
Earl Russell	October 18, 1865
Earl of Derby	July 6, 1866
Benjamin Disraeli	February 25, 1868
William Ewart Gladstone	December 9, 1868

The list shows the average duration of each Ministry to be of three years and eight months, or about the same as the average duration of Parliaments.

Church and Education.

The Established Church of England is Protestant Episcopal. Its fundamental doctrines and tenets are embodied in the Thirty-nine Articles, agreed upon in Convocation in 1562, and revised and finally settled in 1571. But though the Episcopal is the State religion, all others are fully tolerated, and civil disabilities do not attach to any class of British subjects.

The Queen is by law the supreme governor of the Church, possessing the right, regulated by the 4th section of the statute 25 Hen. VIII. c. 20, to nominate to the vacant archbishoprics and bishoprics, the form being to send to the dean and chapter of the vacant see the royal licence, or *congé d'élire*, to proceed to the election, accompanied by the Queen's letter naming the person to be elected; and afterwards the royal assent and confirmation of the appointment is signified under the Great Seal. But this form applies only to the sees of old foundation; the bishoprics of Gloucester and Bristol, Chester, Peterborough, Oxford, Ripon, and Manchester, are conferred direct by letters patent from the Crown. The Queen, and the First Lord of the Treasury in her name, also appoints to such deaneries, prebendaries, and canonries as are in the gift of the Crown.

There are 2 archbishops and 26 bishops in England. The former are the chiefs of the clergy in their provinces, and have within them the inspection of the bishops, as well as of the inferior clergy, for which purpose they undertake visitations, which are now, however, practically episcopal, not archiepiscopal, and made only as bishops within their own dioceses. They have, assisted by at least two other bishops, the confirmation and consecration of the bishops. They have also each his own particular diocese, wherein they exercise episcopal, as in their provinces they exercise archiepiscopal, jurisdiction. For the management of ecclesiastical affairs, the provinces have each a council, or convocation, consisting of the bishops, archdeacons, and deans, in person, and of a certain number of proctors, as the representatives of the inferior clergy, each chapter, in both provinces, sending one, and the parochial clergy of each diocese in the province of Canterbury, and of each archdeaconry in the province of York, sending two. These councils are summoned by the respective archbishops, in pursuance of the Queen's mandate. When assembled, they must also have the Queen's licence before they can deliberate; as well as the sanction of the Crown to their resolutions, before they are binding on the clergy. In the province of Canterbury, the Convocation forms two Houses; the archbishop and bishops sitting together in the Upper House, and the inferior clergy in the Lower. In the province of York, all sit together in one House.

England is distributed into 200 extra-parochial places, and about 12,000 parishes. In every parish there is a parish church, presided over by a rector, who holds the living. Whoever is in full possession of all the rights of such parish church is called 'parson'—*persona ecclesiæ*—and constitutes a jural person. During his life he has the freehold of the parsonage, the glebe-lands, the tithes, and other dues. Occasionally these dues are 'appropriated,' that is, the benefice is perpetually annexed to some spiritual corporation, which, either sole or aggregate, is the patron of the living. Such corporation appoints a vicar, to whom the spiritual duty belongs, in the same manner as, in parsonages not appropriated, to the rector. The patronage—*advocatio, advowson*—is ranked under the head of real property. Advowsons are either *appendant* or *in gross*; *appendant* when annexed to the possession of a manor, and passing by a grant of the manor only, without any other authority. But when the advowson has been once separated from the property of the manor, it is called *advowson in gross*. The owner of the advowson is invested with the same privileges as in landed property. When an alien purchases a right of presentation, the Crown has to present; if a Catholic, it is exercised by either university in turn. Since 1835 the right of presentation of corporate towns has been abolished. Besides the right of presentation pertaining to the Queen, the Lord Chancellor, the Prince of Wales, the higher clergy, the chapters, and the universities, there are about 3,850 lords, gentlemen and ladies in the enjoyment of private patronage.

No information regarding the number of persons belonging to the Episcopal Church and those adhering to other religious creeds in England is given in the last official census. It is estimated that in the middle of the year 1871 the population of England and Wales claiming membership with the Established Church was about 12,700,000, leaving about 11,000,000 to other creeds. Among the Protestant dissenters the most prominent bodies and religious organisations are the Wesleyans, or so-called Methodists, the Independents, or Congregationalists, and the Baptists. The Wesleyan Body, subdivided into members of the Old and New Connexion, Primitive and Free Church Methodists, Bible Christians, and various other sects, is stated to possess above 9,000 places of worship; the Independents 3,500; and the Baptists 2,000. Of more or less importance, among the other Protestant dissenters, are the Unitarians, the Moravians, and the members of the Society of Friends. There are altogether 146 religious denominations in Great Britain, the names of which have been given in to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

The number of Roman Catholics in England is estimated at 2,000,000. There are thirteen high dignitaries of the Roman Catholic

Church in England and Wales, namely, one archbishop and twelve bishops, presiding over as many 'dioceses,' united in the so-called 'Province of Westminster.' In Scotland, the Roman Catholic Church has one archbishop and two bishops, presiding over three 'districts,' the Eastern, the Western, and the Northern.

The Church of Scotland differs in many and important respects from the Episcopal Church of England. The Scottish Church is a perfect democracy, all the members being equal, none of them having power or pre-eminence of any kind over another. There is in each parish a parochial tribunal, called a kirk session, consisting of the minister, who is always resident, and of a greater or smaller number of individuals, of whom, however, there must always be two selected as elders. The principal duty of the latter is to superintend the affairs of the poor, and to assist in visiting the sick. The session interferes in certain cases of scandal, calls parties before it, and inflicts ecclesiastical penalties. But parties who consider themselves aggrieved may appeal from the decisions of the kirk session to the presbytery in which it is situated, the next highest tribunal in the church. The General Assembly, which consists partly of clerical and partly of lay members, chosen by the different presbyteries, boroughs, and universities, comprises 386 members, and meets annually in May, sitting for ten days, the matters not decided during this period being left to a commission.

The dissenters from the Church of Scotland are very numerous, being estimated as comprising from one-half to two-thirds of the entire population. The largest body is the Free Church formed from a secession in 1843. Next is the United Presbyterian Church, recently formed from the amalgamation of several bodies of seceders, some dating as far back as 1741. The Established, the Free, and the United Presbyterian Churches may be said to divide the Scottish nation among them. There are also bodies of Baptists, Independents, Methodists, and Unitarians. The Roman Catholics have increased largely of late years, chiefly from the influx of Irish population. There is an Episcopal Church which includes a large portion of the nobility and gentry, and is said to be growing. Its members were estimated, in 1871, at 65,000.

The census of Ireland, taken on the 3rd April 1871, stated that there were 4,141,933 Roman Catholics, 683,295 persons returning themselves as belonging to the 'Church of Ireland,' or as 'Protestant Episcopalians,' 558,238 Presbyterians, 41,815 Methodists, 4,485 Independents, 4,643 Baptists, 3,834 Quakers, 258 Jews, and 19,035 individuals of other persuasions.

The Roman Catholic Church is under four archbishops, of Armagh, Cashel, Dublin, and Tuam, and twenty-three bishops. Eight of the bishops, viz. Ardagh, Clogher, Derry, Down and Connor, Dromore,

Kilmore, Meath, and Raphoe, are suffragan to Armagh. Dublin has but three suffragans, viz. Kildare and Leighlin united, Ferns, and Ossory. Six are suffragan to Cashel, namely Ardferd and Aghadoc—usually called the Bishop of Kerry, Cloyne, and Ross—Cork, Killaloe, Limerick, Waterford, and Lismore. Tuam has four suffragans, viz. Achonry, Clonfert, Killala, and Galway. The bishop of the united dioceses of Kilmacduagh and Kilienera is alternately suffragan to the archbishops of Tuam and Cashel. The wardenship of Galway, formerly an exempt jurisdiction, subject only to the triennial visitation of the archbishop of Tuam, has been lately erected into a bishopric, under its former archiepiscopal jurisdiction. On the death of a bishop, the clergy of the diocese elect a vicar-capitular, who exercises spiritual jurisdiction during the vacancy. They also nominate one of their own body, or sometimes a stranger, as successor to the vacancy, in whose favour they postulate or petition the Pope. The bishops of the province also present the names of two or three eligible persons to the Pope. The new bishop is generally chosen from among this latter number: but the appointment virtually rests with the cardinals, who constitute the congregation *de propaganda fide*. Their nomination is submitted to the Pope, by whom it is usually confirmed. In cases of old age or infirmity, the bishop nominates a coadjutor, to discharge the episcopal duties in his stead: and his recommendation is almost invariably attended to. The emoluments of a bishop arise from his parish, which is generally the best in the diocese, from licences of marriage, &c., and from the cathedra-tium. The last is an annual sum, varying from 2*l.* to 10*l.*, according to the value of the parish, paid by the incumbent, in aid of the maintenance of the episcopal dignity. The parochial clergy are nominated exclusively by the bishop. The incomes of all descriptions of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland arise partly from fees on the celebration of births, marriages, and masses; and partly, and principally, from Christmas and Easter dues, and other voluntary offerings. All places of worship are built by subscription. There are numerous monasteries and convents.

The established Protestant Church of Ireland, formerly in union with the Church of England, under two archbishops, and ten bishops, ceased to be a state establishment by Act of Parliament, 32 and 33 Vict., cap. 42, which decreed that ‘on and after January 1, 1871, the Union created by Act of Parliament between the Churches of England and Ireland shall be dissolved, and the Church of Ireland shall cease to be established by law.’

Public education has made vast progress in Great Britain within the last quarter of a century, though, according to the test of education supplied by grown-up persons signing their names or having to make their mark, a great difference exists in the prevalence of

elementary knowledge in different counties of England. The last returns, issued in September 1872, and referring to 1870, show that in the latter year nearly 20 per cent. of the males and more than 27 per cent. of the females who were married—the number of marriages in England and Wales being 181,655 (see p. 246)—made marks instead of signing their names to the marriage register. On the average of every 100 marriages in 1841 the proportion of men who signed the register with their names was 33, and the proportion of women was 49; but in 1869 the proportion of men was 20, and the proportion of women was 28. In some parts of England and South Wales, however, scarcely more than one half of the women who were married in 1869 and 1870 could write or sign their names. In South Wales more than half the women had to make their 'marks'; and in Staffordshire, Monmouthshire, Lancashire, and North Wales the illiterate condition of the people was no better. The counties in which the highest proportion of women wrote their names were Surrey, Sussex, Rutland, Middlesex, Westmoreland, Hants, Kent, and Berks—the counties taking rank in the order here given. The percentages of men who could write their names to the marriage register in the year 1870 were highest in Westmoreland, Rutland, Northumberland, Middlesex, Surrey, the North Riding of Yorkshire and the East Riding of Yorkshire. In London the percentage was as high as 91, while among the women the percentage was 85. A full comparison of the lists shows that the uneducated are found in greater numbers among mining and manufacturing populations than in the agricultural portions of the kingdom. The returns are not quite so favourable as regards Ireland. It is stated by the Registrar-General in his report for 1869, issued in 1872, that in that year 36 per cent. of the men and 46 per cent. of the women whose marriages were registered in Ireland, signed the register by making their marks, instead of writing their names, or 41 per cent., reckoning men and women together. In England, in the same year, as above stated, the ratios were only 20 per cent. of the men and 28 per cent. of the women.

An important measure towards the further spread of education in England was passed by Parliament in the session of 1870. By 33 Victoria, cap. 75, entitled 'An Act to provide for Public Elementary Education in England and Wales,' it is ordered that 'there shall be provided for every school district a sufficient amount of accommodation in public elementary schools available for all the children resident in such district, for whose elementary education efficient and suitable provision is not otherwise made.' It is enacted further that all children attending these 'public elementary schools,' whose parents are unable, from poverty, to pay anything towards their education, shall be admitted free, and the expenses so incurred

be discharged from local rates. The new schools are placed in each district under 'School boards,' invested with great powers, among others that of making it compulsory upon parents to give all children between the ages of five and thirteen the advantages of education.

The following table, compiled from official returns, relating to the Primary Schools in Great Britain, gives a view of the progress of education within the years 1864-1872:—

Years ended 31st August	Number of Schools inspected	Number of Children who can be accommodated	Average number of Children in attendance
England and Wales (including Isle of Man and Roman Catholic Schools for Great Britain)			
1864 . . .	6,470	1,332,553	862,817
1865 . . .	6,867	1,470,473	901,750
1866 . . .	7,134	1,510,721	919,922
1867 . . .	7,601	1,605,409	978,322
1868 . . .	8,051	1,724,569	1,060,082
1869 . . .	8,592	1,838,416	1,153,572
1870 . . .	8,986	1,950,641	1,255,083
1871 . . .	9,521	2,092,984	1,345,802
1872 . . .	10,751	2,397,745	1,445,326
Scotland, exclusive of Roman Catholic Schools			
1864 . . .	1,421	188,904	148,317
1865 . . .	1,573	207,335	155,995
1866 . . .	1,619	213,487	162,133
1867 . . .	1,739	231,898	169,131
1868 . . .	1,843	246,041	181,698
1869 . . .	1,745	237,928	179,214
1870 . . .	1,963	264,594	198,448
1871 . . .	1,944	264,041	201,393
1872 . . .	1,962	267,412	206,099
Total for Great Britain			
1864 . . .	7,891	1,521,457	1,011,134
1865 . . .	8,438	1,677,808	1,057,745
1866 . . .	8,753	1,724,208	1,082,055
1867 . . .	9,340	1,837,307	1,147,463
1868 . . .	9,894	1,970,610	1,241,780
1869 . . .	10,337	2,076,344	1,332,786
1870 . . .	10,949	2,215,235	1,453,531
1871 . . .	11,465	2,357,025	1,866,009
1872 . . .	12,713	2,665,157	1,954,463

The annual parliamentary grants to popular education in Great Britain, which amounted to 30,000*l.* in 1840, rose to 83,406*l.* in

1848; to 180,110*l.* in 1850; to 326,436*l.* in 1854; to 668,873*l.* in 1858; and to 774,743*l.* in 1862. In 1863, the grant was reduced to 721,386*l.*; in 1864, to 655,036*l.*; in 1865, to 636,306*l.*; in 1866 to 649,006*l.*; in 1867, to 682,201*l.*; and in 1868, to 680,429*l.*; while in 1869 it was raised again to 840,711*l.*; in 1870 to 914,721*l.*; in 1871 to 1,038,624*l.*; and in 1872 to 1,551,560*l.* In 1873, the grant was 1,299,803*l.*, being a decrease of 251,757*l.* over the preceding year. The Parliamentary grants for popular education in Ireland averaged 310,000*l.* in the ten years 1864 to 1873.

In the distribution of the annual Parliamentary grants for popular education, about seven-tenths were given in recent years for examination and attendance of pupils, two-tenths as stipends and salaries to teachers, and one-tenth spent in administration and for building schools. The income from the fees paid by the children in the elementary schools amounted, on the average of the last five years, to less than a sixth of the sums voted by Parliament.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following statement gives the official account of the gross public revenue of the United Kingdom for the financial year ending March 31, 1873:—

Sources of Revenue	£	Gross Receipts			
		s.	d.	£	s. d.
Customs	—			21,033,000	0 0
Excise	—			25,785,000	0 0
Stamps	—			9,947,000	0 0
Land Tax and House Duty . .	—			2,337,000	0 0
Income Tax	—			7,500,000	0 0
Post Office	—			4,820,000	0 0
Telegraph Service	—			1,015,000	0 0
Crown Lands (Net)	—			375,000	0 0
Miscellaneous:—					
Military and Naval extra Receipts, and proceeds of Old Stores sold	889,490	0	2		
Amount received from the Revenues of India on account of the Effective and Non-effective Charges of British Troops serving in that country	996,372	15	3		
Allowance out of Profits of Issue received from Bank of England, per Act 24 Vict., c. 3.	138,578	0	0		
Other Miscellaneous Receipts . .	1,772,329	9	8		
				3,796,770	5 1
Total Revenue				76,608,770	5 1

The following statement exhibits the official account of the gross expenditure of the United Kingdom for the financial year ending March 31, 1873:—

Debt:		Gross Expenditure	
Interest and Management of the Perma-	£	s. d.	£ s. d.
nent Debt	22,136,393	2 3	
Terminable Annuities	4,539,547	10 2	
Interest of Exchequer Bills	128,912	6 7	
			26,804,852 19 0
Charges on Consolidated Fund:			
Civil List	406,909	19 3	
Annuities and Pensions	303,139	3 8	
Salaries and Allowances	100,268	12 4	
Courts of Justice	644,657	7 8	
Miscellaneous Charges	108,239	8 4	
Telegraph Sinking Fund	11,739	12 0	
			1,574,954 3 3
Supply Services:			
Army	14,466,700	0 0	
Navy	9,543,000	0 0	
Army Purchase Commission	946,500	0 0	
Miscellaneous Civil Services	10,175,184	18 2	
Customs and Inland Revenue	2,594,301	18 5	
Post Office	2,634,130	10 0	
Telegraph Service	841,765	18 1	
Packet Service	1,133,057	17 9	
			42,324,641 2 5
Total Ordinary Expenditure			70,714,448 4 8
Army Expenses provided for by Annuities:			308,000 0 0
Excess of Income over Total Expenditure			5,586,322 0 5
			76,608,770 5 1

It will be seen that the total gross revenue of the United Kingdom in the year ended March 31, 1873, amounted to 76,608,770*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* The total gross expenditure was 71,022,448*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, showing a surplus of revenue of 5,586,322*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* The balance in the Exchequer was 11,992,705*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* on March 31, 1873.

The budget estimates for the financial year 1873-74—laid by the Chancellor of the Exchequer before the House of Commons on April 7, 1873—were as follows:—

ESTIMATED REVENUE, 1873-74.		ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1873-74.	
	£		£
Customs	19,603,000	Army	15,258,400
Excise	25,747,000	Navy	9,873,000
Stamps	10,050,000	Civil Service	11,067,800
Assessed Taxes	2,350,000	Revenue Collection, Post	
Income Tax	5,575,000	Office, and Telegraphs	7,351,900
Post Office	5,012,000	National Debt	26,750,000
Telegraphs	1,220,000	Consolidated Fund	1,570,000
Crown Lands	375,000		
Miscellaneous	3,830,000	Ordinary expenditure	71,871,100
		Alabama indemnity—	
		first moiety	1,600,000
Total Revenue	73,762,000	Total Expenditure	73,471,000

The following table gives the estimates of revenue for the year 1873-74, compared with the actual revenue of 1872-73, excluding income-tax and miscellaneous sources, and the decrease or increase of the other sources of revenue in the estimates:—

Sources of Revenue	Actual Revenue 1872-73	Estimates 1873-74	Decrease	Increase
	£	£	£	£
Customs . . .	21,032,000	19,603,000	1,430,000	—
Excise . . .	25,785,000	25,747,000	38,000	—
Stamps . . .	9,947,000	10,050,000	—	103,000
Assessed Taxes .	2,337,000	2,350,000	—	13,000
Post Office . .	4,820,000	5,012,000	—	192,000
Telegraphs . .	1,015,000	1,220,000	—	205,000
Crown Lands . .	375,000	375,000	—	—
			1,468,000	513,000
Totals . . .	65,312,000	64,357,000	955,000	—

The following table shows the total amounts of the estimated and actual gross public revenue for the sixteen years from 1858 to 1873, together with the proportion of actual receipts per head of population of the United Kingdom:—

Years ended	REVENUE			Proportion of receipts per head of population		
	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual receipts at the Exchequer	More (+) or less (-) than Budget			
	£	£	£	£	s.	d.
March 31, 1858 .	66,365,000	67,881,513	+ 1,516,513	2	8	3
" 1859 .	63,920,000	65,477,284	+ 1,557,284	2	6	3
" 1860 .	69,460,000	71,089,669	+ 1,629,669	2	9	10
" 1861 .	72,248,000	70,283,674	- 1,964,326	2	8	11
" 1862 .	70,283,000	69,674,479	- 608,521	2	8	3
" 1863 .	70,050,000	70,603,561	+ 553,561	2	8	4
" 1864 .	68,171,000	70,208,964	+ 2,037,964	2	7	9
" 1865 .	67,128,000	70,313,436	+ 3,185,436	2	7	7
" 1866 .	66,392,000	67,812,292	+ 1,420,292	2	5	7
" 1867 .	67,013,000	69,434,568	+ 2,421,568	2	6	5
" 1868 .	69,970,000	69,600,218	- 369,782	2	6	2
" 1869 .	73,150,000	72,591,991	- 558,009	2	7	9
" 1870 .	73,515,000	75,434,252	+ 1,919,252	2	9	3
" 1871 .	67,634,000	69,945,220	+ 2,311,220	2	5	4
" 1872 .	72,315,000	74,708,314	+ 2,393,314	2	7	3
" 1873 .	71,846,000	76,608,770	+ 4,762,770	2	8	2

The following table shows the total amount of the estimated and actual gross public expenditure for the sixteen years from 1858 to 1873, with the difference between the calculated and real expenses, and the proportion of actual payments per head of population of the United Kingdom :—

Years ended	EXPENDITURE			Proportion of expenditure per head of population of the United Kingdom		
	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual payments out of the Exchequer	More (+) or less (–) than Budget			
	£	£	£	£	s.	d.
March 31, 1858 .	65,434,000	68,128,859	+ 2,694,859	2	8	5
„ 1859 .	63,610,000	64,663,882	+ 1,053,882	2	5	8
„ 1860 .	69,691,000	69,502,289	+ 295,289	2	8	8
„ 1861 .	73,534,000	72,792,059	– 898,941	2	10	8
„ 1862 .	71,487,000	71,116,485	– 370,515	2	9	11
„ 1863 .	70,108,000	69,302,008	– 805,992	2	8	2
„ 1864 .	68,283,000	67,056,286	– 1,226,714	2	6	2
„ 1865 .	67,249,000	66,462,206	– 786,794	2	5	4
„ 1866 .	67,249,000	65,914,357	– 1,434,643	2	4	8
„ 1867 .	67,031,000	66,780,396	– 250,604	2	4	0
„ 1868 .	71,287,000	71,236,242	– 50,758	2	6	7
„ 1869 .	77,858,000	74,971,816	– 2,885,184	2	8	8
„ 1870 .	68,498,000	68,864,752	+ 366,752	2	4	0
„ 1871 .	69,486,000	69,548,539	+ 62,539	2	4	3
„ 1872 .	72,433,000	71,490,020	– 942,980	2	5	0
„ 1873 .	71,663,000	70,714,448	– 948,552	2	4	5

The expenditure for 1859–60 included 858,057*l.* for military operations in China, not provided for in the budget estimates ; and the expenditure for the seven years 1860–67 was irrespective of the amount paid for fortifications, provided for by annuities, under the Acts 23, 24, 25, and 26 Viet., and not estimated in the budget. The expenditure for the financial periods 1868 and 1869 included supplemental votes for the Abyssinian expedition to the amount of 5,600,000*l.*, and of other services to the amount of 1,268,000*l.*—being a total of 6,868,000*l.* extraordinary disbursements.

It will be seen from the above tables that, as regards the thirteen last financial periods, in each of the two years ending March 31, 1861 and 1862 respectively, there was a deficiency of revenue, the amount of such deficiency being 2,508,385*l.* in 1861, and 1,442,006*l.* in 1862, and that in each of the five subsequent years there was a large surplus—viz. 1,301,553*l.* in 1863; 3,152,678*l.* in 1864; 3,851,230*l.* in 1865; 1,897,935*l.* in 1866; and 2,654,172*l.* in 1867. But in the year ending March 31, 1868, there was again a considerable deficit, namely, 1,636,024*l.*, which increased to 2,380,825*l.*

in the year ending March 31, 1869, the deficit of both periods being due entirely to the expenditure of the expedition to Abyssinia. The financial year 1869-70 showed the surplus of 6,569,500*l.*; the year 1870-71 a surplus of 396,681*l.*; the year 1871-2 a surplus of 3,218,294*l.*; and the year 1872-73 a surplus of 5,894,322*l.*

During what may be called the surplus period, there was an uninterrupted reduction of taxation. The details of the changes made in taxation in the twelve years, from 1861-2 to 1873-4, were as follows:—

Years, ending Mar. 31	Taxes repealed or reduced	Estimated Amount	Taxes imposed	Estimated Amount
1862	Customs :— Repealed : Hats or bonnets } of straw . } Paper, books, } and prints . }	£ 285 29,743	Customs :— Chicory, raw or } kiln-dried . }	£ 15,000
	Reduced : Hops Wine	5,372 244,158	Excise :— Duty on chicory increased from 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 8 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per cwt.; licences to retail spi- rits in bottles, table beer, and methylated spirits . . . }	5,000
	Excise : Paper duty repealed Property tax re- duced . . . }	1,350,000 1,060,000	Stamps :—imposed .	60,000
	Total . .	2,689,558	Total . .	80,000
1863	Customs :— Hop duty repealed .	98,671	Excise :— Brewers' licences : —increased . }	230,000
	Excise : Hop duty repealed	250,000	Victuallers' occa- sional licences	2,000
	Stamps	5,000	Duty on chicory : increased . . }	20,500
	Total . .	353,671	Stamps :—increa- sed or imposed . }	252,500
1864	Customs :— Duties reduced : Tea Tobacco	1,641,541 74,055	Customs :— Duty on chicory : —increased . }	6,811
	Charges on bills } of lading re- pealed . . }	180,723	Excise :— Chicory :—increased	1,000
	Property tax re- duced . . . }	2,750,000	Stage carriages . Beer dealers :—ad- ditional licence }	11,000 2,000
	Total . .	4,646,319	Beer retailers .	10,000
			Total . .	30,811

Years. ending Mar.31	Taxes repealed or reduced	Estimated Amount	Taxes imposed	Estimated Amount
1865	Customs :— Reduced : Sugar & molasses	£ 1,741,272	Excise :— Occasional licences to beer and wine retailers and dealers in tobacco	£ 1,000
	Confectionery	3,112	Sugar used in brewing :—Duty increased	6,000
	Excise :— Tea licences reduced	15,000	Licences :—various trade, transferred from Stamps	110,000
	Stamps :— Licences transferred to the excise Fire insurance duty Property tax reduced	110,000 255,000 1,230,000	Chicory duty increased	2,000
	Total	3,354,384		119,000
1866	Customs :— Tea duty reduced	2,214,981	Customs :— Sugar-cane juice duty increased	1,576
	Excise :— Malt duty reduced	10,000		
	Stamps :— Fire ins. duty red.	520,000		
	Taxes :— Property tax red.	2,600,000		1,576
	Total	5,344,981		
1867	Customs :— Timber & pepper duties repealed Wine duty reduced	445,462 71,000		
	Excise :— Carriages & horse duty reduced	85,000		
	Total	601,462		
1868	Stamps :— Marine Insurances reduced	210,000	Excise :— Dog licences transferred from Assessed taxes at reduced rate	150,000
	Assessed Taxes :— Dog duty reduced	105,000	Taxes :— Income-tax increased	1,450,000
	Total	315,000	Total	1,600,000
1869	Nil	—	Taxes :— Income-tax increased	1,450,000

Years, ending Mar. 31	Taxes repealed or reduced	Estimated Amount	Taxes imposed	Estimated Amount
1870	Customs:— Corn duties repealed	£ 864,436	Customs:— Beer, spruce: in- } creased . . }	£ 114
	Beer duty reduced .	1,251		
	Total . .	865,687		
	Excise:— Licences repealed .	366,000	Excise:— Licences imposed in lieu of Assessed Taxes repealed:	
	Total . .	366,000	Armorial Bearings	76,000
	Stamps:— Fire Ins. repealed	1,000,000	Carriages . .	435,000
	Various taxes rep. .	166,983	Horses . .	381,000
		1,166,983	Servants . .	205,000
	Income-tax reduced .	1,450,000	Horse Dealers .	16,000
	Total . .	4,848,670	Total .	1,113,000
1871	Customs:— Sugar duties re- } duced . . }	2,783,281	Customs:— Spirits, perfumed, } increased . . }	2,338
	Excise:— Licences repealed .	40,000	Excise:— Licence to carry } Guns imposed }	75,000
	Stamps:— Stamp upon News- } papers repealed }	120,000	Sugar used in } Brewing, in- }	70,000
	Stamps reduced .	201,400	Total Excise	145,000
	Total Stamps .	321,400		
	Income-tax reduced .	1,500,000		
	Total . .	4,644,681	Total . .	147,338
	Customs:— Various small re- } ductions . . }	45	Customs:— Duties imposed .	131
	Total . .	45	Taxes:— Income-tax inc. .	3,050,000
			Total . .	3,050,131
1873	Customs:— Chicory reduced .	51,868	Customs:— Chloroform, duty } increased . . }	64
	Coffee „ .	191,301		
	Total Customs .	243,169	Total . .	64
	Excise:— Duty on Chicory } reduced . . }	10,000		
	Income Tax, reduced	3,642,000		
	Total . .	3,895,169		

The subjoined table gives an abstract of total alterations of taxes in the sixteen years from 1858 to 1873:—

	Repealed or Reduced	Imposed	Actual Diminution (—) or Increase (+)
	£	£	£
Customs	13,483,488	613,018	—12,870,470
Excise	2,231,000	3,298,000	+ 1,067,000
Property and Income Tax	16,332,000	11,350,000	— 498,2,000
Other Taxes	1,411,983	—	— 1,411,983
Stamps (including Succession Duty)	2,421,400	411,200	— 2,010,200
Total	35,879,871	15,672,218	—20,207,653

The most important of direct taxes, that upon incomes, underwent sixteen alterations from the time it was established in its present form, in 1842, till the year 1872. On its introduction, the income-tax was fixed at 7*d.* in the pound, which rate was maintained until 1854, when it was doubled in consequence of the war with Russia, and in 1855 it was further raised to 16*d.* The war being ended, the rate was reduced again to 7*d.* in 1857, and to 5*d.* in 1858. In 1859 it was raised to 9*d.*, and in 1860 to 10*d.*, while in 1861 it was again reduced to 9*d.*, in 1863 to 7*d.*, in 1864 to 6*d.*, and in 1865 to 4*d.* In 1867 the duty was raised to 5*d.*, in 1868 to 6*d.* and in 1869 reduced to 5*d.* In 1870, it was once more reduced to 4*d.*, in 1871 once more brought up to 6*d.*, in 1872 again reduced to 4*d.*, and in 1873 to 3*d.* in the pound.

The total amount annually raised by local taxation and other local revenue to provide for expenditure connected with the relief of the poor, county and borough police, roads and bridges, drainage and lighting of towns, &c., was as follows in the three divisions of the United Kingdom in the year ending March 31, 1871:—

Divisions	Receipts from Taxes	Other Receipts	Total local Revenue
	£	£	£
England and Wales	20,750,800	10,192,900	30,943,700
Scotland	2,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
Ireland	2,663,300	1,144,100	3,807,400
United Kingdom	25,414,100	12,337,000	37,751,100

The following table exhibits the amount of the various branches

of local expenditure in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom in the year ending March 31, 1871:—

Local Expenditure	Amount
ENGLAND AND WALES	
In the Metropolis:—	£
Poor Relief, including Workhouse Loans repaid	1,646,103
All other Parochial Expenditure payable out of Poor Rates	140,321
Extraordinary expenditure for construction and repair- ing of Workhouses and Pauper Asylums	295,367
Local Management by Vestries, &c. (exclusive of Metropolitan Board of Works), Maintenance of Roads, &c., Watering, Lighting, Sewerage, &c.	2,181,791
Metropolitan Board of Works: Local Public Works, Sewerage, &c.	1,331,215
Corporation and Commissioners of Sewers of City of London, Local Public Works, Sewerage, &c.	1,402,808
Metropolitan Police	1,031,722
Burial Boards, &c.	859,616
	42,586
Total Metropolis	6,749,738
Country Districts:—	
Poor Relief, including Workhouse Loans repaid	6,240,621
All other Parochial Expenditure payable out of Poor Rates	618,457
Extraordinary Expenditure for Construction and repair- ing of Workhouses and Pauper Asylums	303,657
For County purposes: Police, Prisons, Lunatic Asylums, &c.	7,162,735
In Municipal Boroughs for Local Public Works, Police, &c.	2,542,521
By Improvement Commissioners and Local Boards, for Local Public Works, Lighting, Sewerage, &c.	2,966,834
For Maintenance of Public Roads, by— Highway Boards	4,908,591
Turnpike Trusts	1,375,084
By Burial Boards for Public Cemeteries	937,226
Other purposes	191,787
	407,265
Total Local Expenditure in Country Districts	20,492,043
Coast Districts:—	
For Erection, Maintenance, and Repairs of Commercial Harbours	2,539,912
For Erection, Maintenance, and Repairs of Lighthouses, &c., and for Pilotage and saving Life at Sea	615,308
Total England and Wales	30,397,001

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Local Expenditure	Amount
SCOTLAND	£
By Parochial Boards for Relief of the Poor	1,490,136
County Assessments: Police, Prisons, Roads, &c.	210,000
Turnpike Trusts	217,094
Edinburgh Police, &c.	138,511
Glasgow Police, &c.	130,473
Other purposes	813,786
Total Scotland	3,000,000
IRELAND	
By Town Authorities	510,879
Grand Jury Cess: Roads, Bridges, Prisons, &c.	1,030,071
Poor Rates	838,353
Police	959,493
Harbours	321,420
Other purposes	215,205
Total Ireland	3,875,421
Total United Kingdom.	37,272,422

If the sums raised for public and local purposes be added together, the total taxation of the United Kingdom in the year ended 31st March, 1873, amounted to the sum of 102,022,770*l.*, or 3*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* per head of the population.

The largest branch of national expenditure, amounting to more than the total revenue from local taxation in the United Kingdom, is that for the interest and management of the National Debt. The expenditure on this account more than quintupled in the course of the last hundred years, since the war of independence of the United States. At the commencement of the American struggle, in 1775, the total charge for interest and management was less than 4½ millions sterling; but at the end of the war it had risen to 9½ millions. The twenty years warfare with France, from 1793 to 1814, added nearly 23 millions sterling to the annual charge of the debt, which had risen to 32 millions in 1817, year of consolidation of the English and Irish exchequer. Since this date, the capital of the debt went on decreasing, the total decrease to the present time, amounting to 56 millions sterling, bringing with it a decline of the annual charge for interest and management to the amount of upwards of five millions.

The following table exhibits the growth of the debt from its origin to the year 1873, in historical periods:—

Historical Periods	Capital of Debt	Interest and Manage- ment
Debt at the Revolution, in 1689	£ 664,263	£ 39,855
Excess of debt contracted during the reign of William III. above debt paid off	15,730,439	1,271,087
Debt at the accession of Queen Anne, in 1702	16,394,702	1,310,942
Debt contracted during Queen Anne's reign	37,750,661	2,040,416
Debt at the accession of George I., in 1714	54,145,363	3,351,358
Debt paid off during the reign of George I., above debt contracted	2,053,125	1,133,807
Debt at the accession of George II., in 1727	52,092,238	2,217,551
Debt contracted from the accession of George II. till the peace of Paris in 1763, three years after the accession of George III.	86,773,192	2,634,500
Debt in 1763	138,865,430	4,852,051
Paid during peace, from 1763 to 1775	10,281,795	380,480
Debt at the commencement of the American war, in 1775	128,583,635	4,471,571
Debt contracted during the American war	121,267,993	4,980,201
Debt at the conclusion of the American war, in 1784	249,851,628	9,451,772
Paid during peace from 1784 to 1793	10,501,380	243,277
Debt at the commencement of the French war, in 1793.	239,350,148	9,208,495
Debt contracted during the French war	601,500,343	22,829,696
Total funded and unfunded debt on the 1st of February, 1817, when the English and Irish Exchequers were consolidated	840,850,491	32,038,191
Debt cancelled from the 1st of February, 1817, to 5th of January, 1836	53,211,675	2,894,674
Debt, and charge thereon 5th of January, 1836	787,638,816	29,143,517
Debt, including terminable annuities, and charge thereon 31st of March, 1873	784,972,103	26,804,853

The state of the national debt for the fifteen years, from 1859 to 1873, has been as follows :—

Financial Years ending	Description of Debt		
	Funded	Unfunded	Total
	£	£	£
March 31, 1859 . .	786,801,154	18,277,400	805,078,554
" 1860 . .	785,962,000	16,228,300	802,190,300
" 1861 . .	785,119,609	16,689,000	801,808,609
" 1862 . .	784,252,338	16,517,900	800,770,238
" 1863 . .	783,306,739	16,495,400	799,802,139
" 1864 . .	777,429,224	13,136,000	790,565,224
" 1865 . .	775,768,295	10,742,500	786,510,795
" 1866 . .	773,313,229	8,187,700	781,500,929
" 1867 . .	769,541,004	7,956,800	777,497,804
" 1868 . .	741,190,328	7,911,100	749,101,428
" 1869 . .	740,418,032	8,896,100	749,314,132
" 1870 . .	740,789,548	6,761,500	747,551,048
" 1871 . .	731,309,237	6,091,000	737,400,237
" 1872 . .	730,986,800	5,155,100	736,141,900
" 1873 . .	726,584,423	4,829,100	731,413,523

There are to the charge of the funded debt, not included in the above statement, a constantly varying amount of terminable annuities, the estimated capital of which, computed in 3 per cent. stock, amounted on the 31st of March 1873, to 53,558,580*l.* Including the terminable annuities, the total national debt amounted to 784,972,103*l.* on the 31st of March 1873.

The balance in the Exchequer for the sixteen years 1858 to 1873 amounted to the following sums:—

Financial Years ended	Amount	Financial Years ended	Amount
	£		£
March 31, 1858 . .	6,657,802	March 31, 1866 . .	5,851,314
" 1859 . .	7,789,083	" 1867 . .	7,294,151
" 1860 . .	7,972,864	" 1868 . .	4,781,846
" 1861 . .	6,672,132	" 1869 . .	4,707,259
" 1862 . .	5,288,676	" 1870 . .	8,606,647
" 1863 . .	7,263,839	" 1871 . .	7,023,435
" 1864 . .	7,352,548	" 1872 . .	9,342,652
" 1865 . .	7,690,922	" 1873 . .	11,992,705

Taking the population of the United Kingdom according to the census of 1871, the average share of each individual in the capital of the national debt amounted, for March 31, 1872, to 23*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, while that in the annual interest was 13*s.* 11*d.*

Army and Navy.

1. Army.

The maintenance of a standing army, in time of peace, without the consent of Parliament, is prohibited by the Bill of Rights of 1690.

From that time to the present, the number of troops which the security of the kingdom and its possessions rendered it necessary to maintain, as well as the cost of the different branches of the service in detail, have been sanctioned by an annual vote of the House of Commons. The amount of the military force to be maintained for the year is always a matter for the decision of the government. The question is annually brought under consideration, shortly before the commencement of the parliamentary session, at a meeting of the Cabinet, when, on the basis of communications made by the Commander-in-Chief, or the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief,* a decision is arrived at as to the number of officers and men, of each arm of the service, to be maintained for the coming year. Upon this decision, the Secretary of State for War frames the 'Army Estimates,' or detailed accounts of the strength and cost of the army, which are submitted in chapters, or 'votes'—25 in the estimates of 1873-74—to the approval of the House of Commons.

Parliament exercises another important means of control over the army. Formerly in time of war, or rebellion, the troops, kept only in such periods, were subject to martial law, and liable to be severely punished for mutiny or desertion. But when armies began to be maintained in time of peace, questions of discipline arose. The common law, which alone prevailed, knew of no distinction between a citizen and a soldier, so that, if the soldier deserted, he could not be punished for breach of contract; if he struck his officer, he was only liable to an indictment for the assault. Such questions soon came before the tribunals, and Chief Justice Holt, when Recorder of London, decided that, although the King may, by his prerogative, enlist soldiers, even in time, of peace, still, if there was no statute passed to punish mutiny and to subject them to a particular discipline, they could not be punished for any military offence, and they were only amenable to the same laws as the rest of the King's subjects. Hence the authority of Parliament became necessary for the maintenance of military discipline. Parliament granted this in an Act, limited in its duration to one year, which Act was subsequently passed at the commencement of every session under the name of the 'Mutiny Act,' investing the Crown with large powers to make regulations for the good government of the army, and to frame the Articles of War, which form the military code. Subject to such restrictions, the army has now become a recognised part of the constitution, under the will of Parliament.

According to the army estimates laid before the House of Commons

* The difference between Commander-in-Chief and Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief is that the Commander-in-Chief is appointed by patent for life, while the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief is nominated by a letter of service, and holds his appointment during Her Majesty's pleasure.

in the session of 1873, the total force of the United Kingdom, during the year ending March 31, 1874, is to consist of 7,020 commissioned officers, 16,098 non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers, and 105,850 rank and file, being a total of 125,004 men of all ranks. This force is to be composed of the following staff, regiments, depôts, and miscellaneous establishments:—

Branches of the Military Service	Officers	Non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers	Rank and file
Officers on the General and Departmental Staff:—			
General staff	77	—	—
Chaplain's department	78	—	—
Medical department	596	—	—
Control department	504	—	—
Total Staff	1,255	—	—
REGIMENTS:—			
Royal horse artillery	120	213	2,658
Life guards and horse guards	81	192	1,029
Cavalry of the line	569	1,166	9,906
Royal artillery	693	1,645	16,993
Riding establishment	7	13	205
Royal engineers	394	681	4,172
Army Service Corps	8	500	2,506
Foot guards	237	653	5,250
Infantry of the line	3,251	6,504	59,850
Army hospital corps	21	264	1,060
West India regiments	104	148	1,580
Colonial corps	23	62	1,552
Total Regiments	5,508	11,841	105,761
BRIGADE DEPÔTS (In formation):			
All arms	164	3,800	—
Total Brigade Depôts	164	3,800	—
MISCELLANEOUS ESTABLISHMENTS:			
Cavalry Depôt	10	10	—
Instruction in gunnery and engineering	9	62	61
Cadet company, Woolwich	9	21	9
Royal military college, Sandhurst	18	19	17
Staff College	14	180	—
Regimental schools	14	180	—
Manufacturing establishments	13	40	—
Various ditto	17	123	—
Total Miscellaneous	935	457	89

Year 1873-74.	Officers	Non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers	Rank and file
RECAPITULATION:			
Total, general and departmental staff .	1,255	—	—
„ regiments	5,508	11,841	105,761
„ brigade depôts in formation . .	164	3,800	—
„ miscellaneous ditto	93	457	89
Total force, officers and men, the cost of which is defrayed from Army Grants }	7,020	16,098	105,850

The following table exhibits, after official returns, the number of the regular forces, non-commissioned officers and men, maintained for service in the United Kingdom since the year 1800, at quinquennial periods up to 1865, and subsequently annually, on the 1st of January in every year:—

Year	Cavalry	Artillery	Engineers	Infantry	Total
1800	14,003	6,935	421	49,386	70,745
1805	17,839	13,692	786	74,014	106,331
1810	20,405	16,814	974	74,325	112,518
1815	14,913	9,617	1,322	54,879	80,731
1820	9,900	4,046	371	46,799	61,116
1825	7,710	3,463	452	34,639	46,264
1830	8,036	4,037	682	35,339	48,094
1835	7,389	4,017	566	35,242	47,214
1840	7,190	4,118	544	38,624	50,476
1845	7,507	4,183	647	47,533	59,870
1850	8,108	7,353	1,201	50,415	67,077
1855	7,105	8,569	885	32,783	49,342
1860	11,389	14,045	1,707	62,366	89,507
1865	11,015	13,338	2,624	51,433	78,410
1866	10,886	13,281	2,319	51,231	77,717
1867	10,478	13,413	2,635	50,322	76,848
1868	11,265	14,651	2,680	56,444	85,040
1869	10,910	14,469	2,890	56,092	84,361
1870	10,792	13,529	2,632	55,519	82,472
1871	11,765	14,334	3,356	64,947	94,402
1872	12,745	16,892	3,662	67,846	101,145
1873	13,051	19,205	3,646	62,817	98,719

The total force of the British army in India was stated to amount to 62,924 men of all ranks in the estimates of 1873-74. The number in the year 1868-9 was 64,466, in the year 1869-70 it was 63,707, in 1870-71 it amounted to 62,963, in 1871-72 to 62,864, and in 1872-73 to 62,957 men.

The troops here enumerated do not constitute the whole armed force of the United Kingdom ; but the army estimates for the year ending March 31, 1874, as well as former years, contain votes of money for four classes of reserve, or auxiliary forces, namely, the militia, the yeomanry cavalry, the volunteer corps, and the enrolled pensioners and army reserve force. The total number of militia provided for in the army estimates of 1873-74, is 139,018, comprising a permanent staff of 5,066—to be gradually absorbed in the Brigade Depôts in course of formation—and 133,952 men in training service. The total number of yeomanry cavalry provided for is 15,086, comprising a permanent staff of 328, and 14,758 yeomen. The total number of volunteers provided for is 160,750, comprising 30,750 artillery volunteers, and 130,000 light horse, engineers and rifle volunteers. Finally, the number of enrolled pensioners and army reserve force provided for in the army estimates of 1873-74, is 35,000, divided into two classes, 10,000 men forming the first, and 25,000 the second class.

The total cost of the British army, provided for by Parliament in the army estimates for 1873-74, was calculated at 14,416,400*l.*; but from this amount there was deducted the sum of 1,185,000*l.* for 'estimated exchequer extra receipts,' leaving the net charge as army services for the year ending March 31, 1874, at 13,231,400*l.* The following is an abstract of the votes of the army estimates for the year 1873-74, with the corresponding sums of the year 1872-73 :—

ARMY ESTIMATES.

I. REGULAR FORCES :		1872-73	1873-74
General staff and regimental pay, allowances, and charges		£ 5,238,000	£ 5,072,500
Divine service		45,300	46,800
Administration of Martial law		26,400	27,000
Medical establishment and services		247,700	247,400
II. RESERVE FORCES :			
Militia pay and allowances		963,300	815,400
Yeomanry cavalry		79,700	78,900
Volunteer corps		473,200	430,300
Enrolled pensioners and army reserve force		124,500	123,200
III. CONTROL ESTABLISHMENTS AND SERVICES :			
Control establishments and wages		379,700	389,000
Provisions, transport, and other services		1,784,300	1,980,700
Clothing establishments and supplies		751,700	743,100
Manufacture and repair of war stores		1,195,800	1,070,000
IV. WORKS AND BUILDINGS :			
Superintending establishment and expenditure for works, buildings, and repairs, at home and abroad		855,000	778,000

V. VARIOUS SERVICES:		1872-73	1873-74
Military education		139,400	133,900
Miscellaneous services		46,600	29,300
Administration of the army		196,800	200,500
Total effective services		12,547,400	12,166,000
VI. NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES:			
Rewards for military service		27,300	35,400
Pay of general officers		71,900	80,000
Pay of reduced and retired officers		526,500	527,900
Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances		154,100	147,300
Pensions for wounds		19,200	16,400
In-pensions		33,900	36,600
Out-pensions		1,257,300	1,214,500
Superannuation allowances		167,600	172,100
Militia and volunteer corps		19,300	20,200
Total non-effective services		2,227,100	2,250,400
RECAPITULATION:			
Effective services		12,547,400	12,166,000
Non-effective services		2,277,100	2,250,400
Total effective and non-effective services		14,824,500	14,416,400

It will be seen that the estimates for 1873-74 showed a net decrease of 408,100*l.* as compared with the previous year's vote; the amount of the vote in 1872-73 having been 14,824,500*l.*, and the amount of the estimate for 1873-74 being 14,416,400*l.* The approximate amount to be paid into the exchequer as extra receipts, during the year 1873-74, is 1,185,000*l.*, as compared with 1,245,500*l.* paid in during 1872-73. The Exchequer Extra Receipts are derived from supplies voted in the army estimates of previous years and not expended. Under this head also come contributions from Colonial revenues in aid of the military expenditure of the United Kingdom.

The amount included in the army estimates 1873-74 for military purposes in the colonies was 1,708,290*l.*, and in 1872-73 it was 1,761,257*l.* The probable sums to be repaid in the year 1873-74, were stated as follows:—10,000*l.* from the Cape of Good Hope, 3,500*l.* from Natal, 20,000*l.* from Hongkong, 51,600*l.* from the Straits Settlement, 120,000*l.* from Ceylon, 6,200*l.* from Malta, and 27,000*l.* from the Mauritius.

Under various laws of army organisation, completed in 1873, Great Britain and Ireland are partitioned into ten military districts or general officers' commands. These are further divided into sub-districts, the division varying with the arms of the service. For the infantry there are 66 sub-districts, commanded by line colonels; for the artillery there are 12 sub-districts, commanded by artillery colonels; and for the cavalry there are two districts, commanded by cavalry colonels. The authority of the Commander-

in-Chief is distributed, in the first instance, to the general officers commanding districts, and passes downward from them to the infantry colonels, the artillery colonels, and the cavalry colonels. The brigade of an infantry sub-district consists, as a rule, of two line battalions, two militia battalions, the brigade depot, rifle volunteer corps, and infantry of the army reserve. Of the two line battalions one is generally abroad and the second at one of the home stations. An artillery sub-district contains in addition to the royal artillery, the militia artillery, and that of the volunteers and of the army reserve; and a cavalry colonel similarly has command, not merely over the cavalry regiments within his district, but over the yeomanry, volunteers, and reserve cavalry. The colonel of each district is responsible for the training, inspection, recruiting, and instruction of all the forces under his command.

The following table, drawn-up from a parliamentary return issued in the session of 1872, gives the composition of the rank and file of the army as regards nativity, at the end of March 1872 :—

Army	Natives of England and Wales	Natives of Scotland	Natives of Ireland	Total
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Household Cavalry . . .	940	172	93	1,205
Cavalry of the Line . . .	11,661	1,091	2,429	15,181
Royal Horse Artillery . . .	4,192	330	899	5,421
Royal Artillery . . .	18,710	2,020	5,589	26,319
Royal Engineers . . .	3,024	1,108	630	4,762
Foot Guards . . .	5,604	604	108	6,316
Infantry of the Line . . .	71,262	10,232	33,812	115,306
Army Service Corps . . .	1,827	260	333	2,420
Army Hospital Corps . . .	481	68	199	748
Total . . .	117,701	15,885	44,092	177,678

A parliamentary return issued in the session of 1873 states, the number of recruits enlisted for the army and finally approved and number of deserters in each of the ten years 1862-71 as follows :— In 1862, 4,642 recruits were approved, and there were 2,895 desertions; in 1863, 6,924 recruits and 2,971 desertions; in 1864, 11,234 recruits and 3,097 desertions; in 1865 the recruits numbered 10,444 and the desertions 3,519; in 1866 the numbers were 10,663 and 3,583 respectively; in 1867 there were 13,941 recruits and 3,449 desertions; in 1868, 10,782 recruits and 3,011 desertions; in 1869, 8,183 recruits and 3,341 desertions; in 1870, 14,927 recruits and 3,171 desertions; in 1871, 17,791 recruits and 5,861 desertions. These numbers are exclusive of deserters who subsequently rejoined

their respective regiments, of which class 1,855 rejoined in 1871. The largest number of desertions during the ten years occurred in the infantry of the line.

The establishments for military educational purposes comprise the Council of Military Education, Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, Royal Military and Staff College at Sandhurst, Royal Military Asylum and Normal School at Chelsea, Royal Hibernian Military School at Dublin, Department for Instruction of Artillery Officers, Military Medical School, and a varying number of Garrison Schools and Libraries. In the army estimates for 1873-74, the sum provided for military education was 133,930*l.*, representing a decrease of 5,468*l.* over the previous year. The two principal educational establishments for officers are the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and the Royal Military and Staff College at Sandhurst. In the army estimates of 1873-74, the cost of the Woolwich Academy is set down at 29,095*l.*, and of the Sandhurst Colleges at 25,080*l.* At Sandhurst, 20 'Queen's cadets' are educated for the Indian army, for which 3,000*l.* per annum is paid out of the revenues of India.

2. *Navy.*

The government of the navy, vested originally in a Lord High Admiral, has been carried on since the reign of Queen Anne—with the exception of a short period, April 1827 to September 1828, when the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., revived the ancient title—by a Board, known as the Board of Admiralty, and the members of which are styled 'Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral.' The Board consists of five members, namely, the First Lord, who is always a member of the Cabinet, and four assistant commissioners, styled, respectively, Senior Naval Lord, Third Lord, Junior Naval Lord, and Civil Lord. Under the Board is a Financial Secretary, changing, like the five Lords, with the Government in power; while the fixed administration, independent of the state of political parties, consists of two Permanent Secretaries, and a number of heads of departments, the Controller of the Navy, the Accountant-General, Director-General of the Medical Department, Director of Engineering and Architectural Works, Director of Transports, and the Superintendents of Contracts, Victualling, and Stores. The First Lord has supreme authority, and all questions of importance are left to his decision. The Senior Naval Lord directs the movements of the fleet, and is responsible for its discipline. The Third Lord has the management of the dock-yards, and superintends the building of the ships. The Junior Naval Lord deals with the victualling of the fleets, and with the transport department. The Civil Lord is answerable for the accounts, and the Financial Secretary for all purchases of stores.

The navy of the United Kingdom is a perpetual establishment, and the statutes and orders by which it is governed and its discipline maintained—unlike the military laws, which the Sovereign has absolute power to frame under the authority of an Act of Parliament—have been permanently established and defined with great precision by the legislature. The distinction also prevails in the mode of voting the charge for these two forces. For the army, the first vote sanctions the *number* of men to be maintained; the second, the charge for their pay and maintenance. For the navy, no vote is taken for the number of men; the first vote is for the *wages* of the stated number of men and boys to be maintained; and though the result may be the same, this distinction exists both in practice and principle.

According to the naval estimates granted by Parliament in the session of 1873, the expenditure for the navy, for the year ending March 31, 1874, will be 9,872,725*l.* as compared with 9,532,149*l.* voted for the year 1872–73, or an increase of 340,576*l.* The following is an abstract of the estimates for 1873–74 as compared with the votes for 1872–73:—

NAVY ESTIMATES.	1872–73	1873–74
	£	£
Wages to seamen and marines	2,674,145	2,629,884
Victuals and clothing for ditto	1,062,269	1,035,719
Admiralty office	173,367	174,983
Coastguard service, royal naval coast volunteers, and royal naval reserve	174,500	167,575
Scientific branch	72,741	86,654
Dockyards and naval yards at home and abroad	978,983	1,115,080
Victualling yards and transport establishments at home and abroad	68,344	70,935
Medical establishments at home and abroad	59,926	62,214
Marine divisions	18,728	18,683
Naval stores, and ships built by contract:		
Naval stores	928,510	1,072,380
Ships &c. built by contract	477,116	609,366
New works, building, machinery, and repairs	716,091	682,218
Medicines and medical stores	70,800	70,800
Martial law and charges	16,110	16,080
Miscellaneous services	117,297	105,288
Total for the effective service	7,609,327	7,917,859
Half-pay, reserved half-pay, and retired pay to officers of the navy and royal marines	818,626	847,462
Military pensions and allowances	638,311	643,216
Civil pensions and allowances	309,185	296,448
Total for the naval service	9,375,449	9,704,985

FOR THE SERVICE OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT.

Army department (conveyance of troops)	156,700	167,740
Grand total	9,532,149	9,872,725

The number of seamen and marines provided for the naval service in the estimates for 1873-74 was as follows:—

FOR THE FLEET :			FOR THE COASTGUARD :		
Seamen	31,000		Afloat (included with fleet)		
Boys, including 3,000 for training	7,500		On shore, officers and men	4,300	
		41,500			
Marines, afloat	8,000		INDIAN SERVICE :		
„ on shore	6,000		Officers and men	1,200	
		14,000			
Total		55,500	Grand Total	61,000	

Included in the number of 34,500 seamen of the fleet, provided for in the estimates of 1873-74 were 142 flag officers; 30 officers superintending dockyards and naval establishments; and 2,905 other commissioned officers, on active service.

The efficient strength of the navy of the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined official return, annexed to the navy estimates for 1873-74 giving a comparative statement of the number of steam ships and sailing vessels in commission on the 1st December, 1871, and on the 1st December 1872:—

Ships in Commission		Dec. 1, 1871	Dec. 1, 1872
Sea-going steamers:—			
Iron-clad line-of-battle ships		11	7
Other „ „ „		1	—
Iron-clad frigates and corvettes		6	8
Other „ „ „		30	31
Sloops and small vessels		65	60
Total sea-going steamers		113	106
Reserve steamers and sailing vessels:—			
Armour-plated reserve steamers		9	9
Receiving and dépôt steamers		6	6
„ „ „ sailing vessels		12	11
Surveying steamers		3	4
Troop ships, steamers		2	4
Store ships, steamers		3	2
Tenders, steamers		32	32
„ sailing vessels		9	10
Coast-guard cruisers, steamers		4	4
„ „ sailing vessels		21	21
Gunnery and training vessels, sailing		8	8
Drill ships for the Naval Reserve		8	8
Total reserve steamers and sailing vessels		119	119
Total navy		232	226

Not included in the above list are three armour-plated ships for the defence of the colonies, for which see next page.

For the construction of new ships building in the royal dockyards, the navy estimates for 1873-74 had a vote of 682,218*l*. The total tonnage ordered for 1873-74 was 13,781, the principal vessels under construction comprising iron-clad ships of an aggregate of 7,606 tons.

The most important division of the navy, the ironclad fleet of war, consisted at the end of November 1873, of 62 vessels, including those on the stocks. The following is the list, in alphabetical order of names, of these 62 ironclads, with specification of number of guns, indicated horse-power of engines,* the actual weight, that is displacement in tons,* the material of hull, whether iron or wood, and the year of launch, if completed, or, in the case of dates later than 1873, estimated time of completion. Those ironclads marked with an asterisk before their names are turret ships.

Name	Guns	Indicated Horse-power	Displacement in Tons	Material of hull	Year of launch
*Abyssinia	4	870	4,960	Iron	1870
Achilles	26	5,722	9,694	Iron	1863
Agincourt	28	6,867	10,627	Iron	1865
Audacious	14	4,021	6,034	Iron	1870
Bellerophon	15	6,521	7,551	Iron	1865
Black Prince	28	5,772	9,137	Iron	1861
Caledonia	24	4,538	6,832	Wood	1862
*Cerberus	4	1,660	3,336	Iron	1870
*Cyclops	4	1,660	3,336	Iron	1871
Defence	16	2,537	6,070	Iron	1861
*Devastation	4	5,600	9,188	Iron	1872
Enterprise	4	692	1,350	Wood	1864
Erebus (Floating battery)	16	820	1,844	Iron	1856
Favorite	10	1,773	3,232	Wood	1864
*Fury	4	7,000	10,886	Iron	1874
*Glatton	2	2,868	4,840	Iron	1871
*Gorgon	4	1,625	3,336	Iron	1871
*Hecate	4	1,625	3,336	Iron	1871
Hector	18	3,256	6,713	Iron	1862
Hercules	14	8,529	8,677	Iron	1870
Hotspur (Ram)	3	3,497	4,010	Iron	1870
*Hydra	4	1,625	3,336	Iron	1871
*Inflexible	4	7,000	10,886	Iron	1875
Invincible	14	4,832	6,034	Iron	1869
Iron Duke	14	4,268	6,034	Iron	1870

* The so-called 'nominal' horse-power, and tonnage of old measurement, given in former issues of the *Statesman's Year-Book*, were discarded by new regulations of the Admiralty, adopted in 1873.

Name	Guns	Indicated Horse- power	Displace- ment in tons	Material of hull	Year of launch
Lord Clyde	18	6,064	7,842	Wood	1864
Lord Warden	18	6,706	7,842	Wood	1865
*Magdala	4	1,660	3,336	Iron	1870
Minotaur	26	6,702	10,627	Iron	1866
*Monarch	7	7,842	8,322	Iron	1869
Northumberland	28	6,558	10,584	Iron	1866
Ocean	24	4,244	6,832	Wood	1863
Pallas	8	3,581	3,787	Wood	1865
Penelope	11	4,703	4,394	Iron	1867
*Prince Albert	4	2,128	3,905	Iron	1864
Prince Consort	24	4,234	6,832	Wood	1862
Repulse	12	3,34	6,190	Wood	1868
Research	4	1,042	1,741	Wood	1863
Resistance	16	2,428	6,070	Iron	1861
Royal Alfred	18	3,434	6,707	Wood	1864
Royal Oak	24	3,704	6,366	Wood	1862
*Royal Sovereign	5	2,436	5,080	Wood	1864
Rupert (Ram)	4	4,200	5,284	Iron	1872
*Scorpion	4	1,455	2,751	Iron	1863
Shannon	9	3,500	5,095	Iron	1874
Sultan	12	8,629	9,286	Iron	1870
Superb	12	9,000	9,400	Iron	1874
Swiftsure	14	4,913	6,333	Iron	1871
Téméraire	8	7,000	8,415	Iron	1874
Terror (Floating battery) .	16	493	1,844	Iron	1856
Thunder (Floating battery)	14	668	1,672	Iron	1856
Thunderbolt (Fl. battery) .	16	1,067	1,844	Iron	1856
*Thunderer	4	5,600	9,188	Iron	1872
Triumph	14	4,800	6,333	Iron	1871
Valiant	18	3,560	6,713	Iron	1863
Vanguard	14	5,312	6,034	Iron	1870
Viper (Gunboat)	4	696	1,228	Iron	1865
Vixen (Gunboat)	4	740	1,228	Wood	1865
Warrior	32	5,469	9,137	Iron	1860
Waterwitch (Gunboat) . . .	4	777	1,279	Iron	1866
*Wivern	4	1,446	2,751	Iron	1863
*Zealous	20	3,448	6,096	Wood	1864

Three of the vessels in the above list are not strictly British, but form part of Her Majesty's Navy for the Defence of the Colonies; the turret ships *Abyssinia* and *Magdala* were built for the defence of Bombay, and the turret-ship *Cerberus*, paid for by the Colony of Victoria, for the defence of Melbourne.

The whole of the vessels of the iron-clad fleet of the United Kingdom may be divided into seven classes, in the following order:—

First class.—Four mastless turret-ships for great naval warfare at

home and abroad : the Devastation, the Thunderer, the Fury, and the Inflexible. These three ships represent the most powerful men-of-war as yet built. The requirements aimed at in the construction of this class of iron-clads were to carry the heaviest possible guns and armour, to be very manageable, and to have room for a large supply of coal, requisite in the absence of masts and sails. The Devastation and the Thunderer, completed in 1872, were the first specimens of this type of war-ships ever constructed. The Devastation is 285 feet in length, and 62 feet 3 inches in extreme breadth ; the draught forward is 25 feet 9 inches, and aft 26 feet 6 inches. The Devastation and the Thunderer, each of a nominal burthen of 4,406 tons, displace, or weigh, 9,188 tons. Each ship carries four 35-ton 700-pounder guns in two turrets, and has armour of ten, twelve, and fourteen inches, twelve being the ruling thickness. Their speed averages thirteen knots an hour ; they have two independent screws and two sets of engines, and they carry 1,600 tons of coal, or sufficient to take them over a distance of 6,000 miles. The deck is given up in heavy weather to the waves ; but a narrow deck-house, running between the two turrets, is so spread out at the top as to form a spacious hurricane or flying-deck, 24 feet above water, on which the boats are stowed, and to which all openings from the hold are carried. The Fury, which will not be completely finished till the end of 1874, is 1,400 tons larger than the other two mastless turret-ships, and every discovered improvement is embodied in her construction. Another ironclad, of the same dimensions as the Fury, called the Inflexible, is being built at Portsmouth dockyard. According to a statement made by the first lord of the Admiralty in the house of Commons (July 24th, 1873,) the Inflexible is to be more than a match for any ironclad constructed or designed, especially so with regard to thickness of armour and power of guns. Pending the launch of the Inflexible, the Fury stands at present, with the doubtful exception of a similar ship building in Russia (see page 372), unrivalled in strength among the iron-clads of the world.

Second class—Two Rams : the Rupert and the Hotspur. Nearly all British ironclads are fitted to act occasionally as Rams, but in the Rupert and the Hotspur, built in 1870-72, the ramming power is made the principal object. These Rams are designed to act in concert with ships of the Devastation class, which they somewhat resemble in form. Though comparatively small vessels, their armour is very thick in proportion to their size, being 12 inches on the breast-work, and from 12 to 14 inches on the turret, the armament of which consists of two 18-ton guns. The Ram—main feature of these iron-clads, to which their whole power is made subordinate—has its sharp point about eight feet below the water-line, and twelve feet in

advance of the upright portion of the stern. In destructive power, the Rams were held to be inferior to no other iron-clads but the turret-ships of the Devastation type.

Third class.—Nine mastless turret-ships for coast defence: the *Glatton*, the *Cyclops*, the *Gorgon*, the *Hecate*, and the *Hydra* in the first list, and the *Royal Sovereign*, the *Prince Albert*, the *Scorpion*, and the *Wivern* in the second. The *Glatton*, largest ship of this class, finished in 1872, is similar to the *Devastation* and the *Thunderer* in design, nearly equal in proportional strength, but with only one turret, and not adapted for long cruises. Inferior in size to the *Glatton*, are the *Cyclops*, the *Gorgon*, the *Hecate*, and the *Hydra*, built during the years 1870 and 1871. Each of these vessels has two turrets, with two 18-ton guns in each turret, a hull 225 feet long and 45 feet beam, covered by a belt of armour seven feet wide in two strakes, the upper one eight inches thick and the lower one six inches thick amidships, tapering fore and aft. Above the hull is raised a breastwork, 117 feet by 34 feet, plated with 6 ft. 6 in. of armour, varying in thickness from eight to nine inches. This breastwork protects the engines and machinery for working the turrets, which are built at either end of it, and are plated with 9-inch armour, thickened to 10-inch in the way of the ports. There is also a pilot tower, 17 feet in height, plated with 8-inch and 9-inch armour, for the protection of the commanding officer. A subdivision of this class of vessels form the original rigged turret-ships, the *Royal Sovereign*, *Prince Albert*, *Scorpion*, and *Wivern*, the last two known as the *Birkenhead Rams*. They are heavily armed, carrying 12-ton guns, but by their general construction, like the *Glatton*, *Cyclops*, and sister ships, valuable only for coast defence.

Fourth class.—Five first-rate rigged ships for cruising: the *Monarch*, the *Hercules*, the *Sultan*, the *Superb*, and the *Téméraire*. The *Monarch*, sole rigged turret-ship of the iron-clad navy, launched in 1868, has 7-inch armour only at the water-line, but in compensation of strength carries four 25-ton guns, with 10-inch armour over the port-holes, and 8-inch over the rest of each of the two turrets. Both the *Hercules* and the *Sultan*, completed in 1870, carry 18-ton guns, with 9-inch armour at the water-line, and 6-inch and 8-inch over the turrets. Similar in design to the last two vessels, but rather stronger, and with improvements in construction, are the *Superb* and *Téméraire*, not yet launched at the end of 1872. The vessels of this class are distinguished for great size and power, but still more for speed under full steam, found to average fifteen knots an hour. No other country has at present similar ironclads, except one in the navy of Germany (see page 102), and several under construction for Turkey.

Fifth class.—Ten second-rate rigged ships for cruising: the *Bellerophon*, the *Audacious*, the *Invincible*, the *Iron Duke*, the *Swiftsure*, the *Triumph*, and the *Vanguard* in the first list, and the *Penelope*, the *Royal Alfred*, and the *Repulse* in the second. The vessels of this class carry each 10-ton and 12-ton guns, behind 6-inch armour, and 8-inch armour at the water-line. Their size, with the exception of the largest, *Bellerophon*, is nearly equal, from 3,700 to 3,900 tons, and their speed from 13 to 14 knots an hour. The *Bellerophon*, besides being of greater size, 4,270 tons, varies from the rest in being without the 8-inch armour at the water-line; but its speed, on the other hand, is nearly 15 knots an hour. A subdivision of this class of fast cruising iron-clads form three smaller vessels, the *Penelope*, the *Royal Alfred*, and the *Repulse*, all with 12-ton guns behind 6-inch armour. The whole of the vessels of this class are broadsides, very powerful for their size, and especially adapted for foreign service.

Sixth class.—Seventeen third-rate rigged ships for cruising: the *Warrior*, the *Minotaur*, the *Achilles*, the *Black Prince*, the *Agincourt*, the *Northumberland*, the *Lord Clyde*, the *Lord Warden*, the *Caledonia*, the *Ocean*, the *Prince Consort*, the *Royal Oak*, and the *Zealous*, in the first list, and the *Hector*, the *Valiant*, the *Defence*, and the *Resistance* in the second. The vessels of this class vary greatly in size, but their armament, strength, and, to some extent, speed, are very similar. They are mainly armed with guns weighing less than 12 tons, and protected in general by less than 6-inch armour. Foremost in this division stand the *Warrior* and *Minotaur*, the former with 4½-inch armour over the middle part of the hull only, and the latter with 5½-inch armour over all parts. The *Warrior*, *Black Prince*, and *Achilles*, are each 380 feet long, and of 6,100 tons, while the partly sister-ships, *Minotaur*, *Agincourt*, and *Northumberland*, are 400 feet in length, and of 6,600 tons. All these ships are of great speed, varying from 15 to 16 knots an hour; nevertheless their great length and consequent 'unhandiness,' together with limited fighting power, render them unfit for anything beyond the protection, or destruction, of mercantile fleets. Next in rank to the *Warrior* and *Minotaur*, of lesser power as well as speed, come the *Lord Clyde* and *Lord Warden*, both wooden ships; and then follow the *Caledonia*, *Ocean*, *Prince Consort*, *Royal Oak*, and *Zealous*, five converted line-of-battle ships. A subdivision of the class, imperfectly armed and protected, are the old iron-clads, *Hector*, *Valiant*, *Defence*, and *Resistance*, constructed in the years 1861 to 1863, after the model of the *Warrior*.

Seventh class.—Eleven iron-clads of small size for coast defence: the wooden sloops *Favourite*, *Pallas*, *Research*, and *Enterprise*; the

gun-vessels Viper, Vixen, and Waterwitch, the last on the hydraulic principle of propulsion; and the floating batteries Erebus, Terror, Thunder, and Thunderbolt, built during the Russian war. All these vessels are of antiquated construction, and pronounced to be very nearly useless for modern warfare.

Among the unarmoured ships of the British navy, the number of which is little added to at present, the most noteworthy are four iron-built frigates, the Shah, the Inconstant, the Blonde, and the Raleigh. The Shah, launched in August 1873, an iron screw frigate, cased with wood, of 5,696 tons burthen and 4,500 horse-power, and carrying 26 guns, is believed to be the swiftest vessel in the navy.

The naval force, like the army of the United Kingdom, is recruited by voluntary enlistment. The men are divided into two classes, made up of those who engage in the navy for ten years, which is called 'continuous service,' and of those who volunteer for shorter periods, the former having a higher rate of pay. Any person may enter the navy as a common seaman, on application to the commanding officer of one of Her Majesty's ships in commission, provided he is approved by the examining surgeon, and has not previously been 'discharged from the service with disgrace.'

Area and Population.

The population was thus distributed over the various divisions of the United Kingdom at the census of April 3, 1871:—

	Area in statute acres	Inhabited Houses	Population
England	32,597,398	4,009,783	21,495,131
Wales	4,721,823	249,334	1,217,135
England and Wales . .	37,319,221	4,259,117	22,712,266
Scotland	19,496,132	412,185	3,360,018
Ireland	20,819,829	961,229	5,411,416
Isle of Man	145,325	9,413	54,042
Channel Islands—			
Jersey	28,717	8,738	56,627
Guernsey and adjacent Islands)	19,605	5,831	33,969
United Kingdom . .	77,828,829	5,656,513	31,628,338

The numbers of the population here given are exclusive of men in the army, navy, and the merchant service abroad, estimated at 229,000 in total.

The division of the sexes in the United Kingdom was as follows. at the census of April 3, 1871:—

	Males	Females	Excess of females over males
England	10,454,334	11,040,797	586,463
Wales	604,600	612,535	7,935
England and Wales .	11,058,934	11,653,332	594,398
Scotland	1,603,143	1,756,875	153,732
Ireland	2,639,826	2,771,590	131,764
Isle of Man . . .	25,914	28,128	2,214
Channel Islands—			
Jersey	24,875	31,752	6,877
Guernsey and adjacent Islands }	15,433	18,536	3,103
United Kingdom .	15,368,125	16,260,213	892,088

The enumerated population of the United Kingdom is variously defined for fiscal, statistical, and administrative purposes, as shown in the following table:—

	Population, 1871
United Kingdom: including Islands in British Seas, and Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad . .	31,857,338
United Kingdom: including Islands in British Seas, but excluding Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad .	31,628,338
United Kingdom: excluding Islands in British Seas, and Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad . .	31,483,700

The present population of the kingdom, exclusive of the Army, Navy, and Merchant Seaman abroad, represents an increase since 1861 of 2,557,406 persons, equivalent to a rate of 8·8 per cent. in the ten years, and to a daily addition of 700 to the population.

Computed on the basis of the registration of births and deaths, the population of the United Kingdom and its divisions was, exclusive of army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad, as follows, at the end of June, in the ten years from 1864 to 1873:—

Years	Total of United Kingdom	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
1864	29,628,578	20,834,496	3,155,595	5,638,487
1865	29,861,908	21,085,139	3,184,873	5,591,896
1866	30,076,812	21,342,864	3,214,426	5,519,522
1867	30,334,999	21,608,286	3,244,254	5,482,459
1868	30,617,718	21,882,059	3,274,360	5,461,299
1869	30,913,513	22,164,847	3,304,747	5,443,919
1870	31,205,444	22,457,366	3,335,418	5,412,660
1871	31,513,442	22,760,359	3,366,375	5,386,708
1872	31,835,757	23,067,835	3,399,226	5,368,696
1873	32,131,488	23,356,414	3,430,923	5,344,151

The Registrar-General of England states that the population of the United Kingdom is increasing at the rate of 1,173 a day. But emigration takes away 468 of that number, leaving 705 a day to swell the population at home.

Subjoined is a more detailed account of the population of 1. England and Wales; 2. Scotland; 3. Ireland; and 4. Islands in the British Seas.

1. *England and Wales.*

England and Wales, taken by themselves, are more densely populated than any other country in Europe, except Belgium. On an area of 58,320 square miles, or 37,324,883 acres, there lived, on the 3rd of April 1871, according to the census, 22,712,266 inhabitants, or 389 individuals per square mile. The population of England and Wales was as follows at the eight enumerations, 1801 to 1871:—

Date of Enumeration	Population		
	Males	Females	Total
1801, March 10th . . .	4,254,735	4,637,801	8,892,536
1811, May 27th . . .	4,873,605	5,290,651	10,164,256
1821, May 28th . . .	5,850,319	6,149,917	12,000,236
1831, May 29th . . .	6,771,196	7,125,601	13,896,797
1841, June 7th . . .	7,777,586	8,136,562	15,914,148
1851, March 31st . . .	8,781,225	9,146,384	17,927,609
1861, April 8th . . .	9,776,259	10,289,965	20,066,224
1871, April 3rd . . .	11,058,934	11,653,332	22,712,266

The following table shows the area, in statute acres, number of inhabited houses, and population of each of the 52 counties of England and Wales, at the date of the census of 1871:—

Counties or Shires	Area in statute acres	Inhabited houses, April 3, 1871	Population, April 3, 1871
<i>England.</i>			
Bedford . . .	295,582	30,506	146,257
Berks . . .	451,210	39,638	196,475
Buckingham . . .	466,932	37,257	175,879
Cambridge . . .	525,182	40,272	186,906
Chester . . .	707,078	110,449	561,201
Cornwall . . .	873,600	73,950	362,343
Cumberland . . .	1,001,273	44,061	220,253
Derby . . .	658,803	78,309	379,394
Devon . . .	1,657,180	105,200	601,374
Dorset . . .	632,025	39,410	195,537
Durham . . .	622,476	114,705	685,089
Essex . . .	1,060,549	92,356	466,436
Gloucester . . .	805,102	101,407	534,640

Counties or Shires	Area in statute acres	Inhabited houses, April 3, 1871	Population, April 3, 1871
<i>England—continued.</i>			
Hereford	534,823	26,371	125,370
Hertford	391,141	39,056	192,226
Huntingdon	229,544	14,032	63,708
Kent	1,039,419	151,344	848,294
Lancaster	1,219,221	530,490	2,819,495
Leicester	514,164	58,606	269,311
Lincoln	1,775,457	94,212	436,599
Middlesex	180,136	321,229	2,539,765
Monmouth	368,399	36,169	195,448
Norfolk	1,354,301	99,428	438,656
Northampton . . .	630,358	52,539	243,891
Northumberland . .	1,249,299	62,436	386,646
Nottingham	526,076	68,419	319,758
Oxford	472,717	37,849	177,975
Rutland	95,805	4,766	22,073
Salop	826,055	50,804	248,111
Somerset	1,047,220	92,205	463,483
Southampton . . .	1,070,216	98,283	544,684
Stafford	728,468	167,614	858,326
Suffolk	947,681	76,501	348,869
Surrey	478,792	168,443	1,090,635
Sussex	936,911	75,385	417,456
Warwick	563,946	131,442	634,189
Westmoreland . . .	485,432	12,671	65,010
Wilts	865,092	54,874	257,177
Worcester	472,165	69,988	338,837
York (<i>East Riding</i>) .	768,419	50,838	241,672
„ (<i>City</i>)	2,720	13,006	64,908
„ (<i>North Riding</i>) .	1,350,121	48,549	234,817
„ (<i>West Riding</i>) .	1,709,307	388,004	1,854,172
Total of England . .	32,590,397	4,009,783	21,495,131
<i>Wales.</i>			
Anglesey	193,453	12,170	51,040
Brecon	460,158	12,647	59,901
Cardigan	443,387	16,420	73,441
Carmarthen	606,331	24,333	116,710
Carmarvon	370,273	23,298	106,121
Denbigh	386,052	22,500	105,102
Flint	184,905	16,636	76,312
Glamorgan	547,494	72,905	397,859
Merioneth	385,291	10,006	46,598
Montgomery	483,323	13,911	67,623
Pembroke	401,691	19,583	91,998
Radnor	272,128	4,925	25,430
Total of Wales . . .	4,734,486	249,334	1,217,135
Total of England and Wales }	37,324,883	4,259,117	22,712,266

One-fourth of the total urban population of England and Wales is in London. The limits of the metropolis are variously defined by the Registrar-General and the corporate and other bodies exercising administrative functions, and under these definitions the population was found to number, at the census of 1871, from 3,024,066 to 3,885,641 souls. The following table gives the results of both the census of 1861 and of 1871:—

	Population, 1861	Population, 1871
London within the Registrar-General's tables of mortality }	2,803,989	3,254,260
London within the limits of the Metropolis Local Management Act. }	2,808,862	3,266,987
London Postal District }	2,967,956	3,536,129
Metropolitan and City of London Police District }	3,222,720	3,885,641
Metropolitan Parliamentary Boroughs }	2,640,253	3,024,066

Eighteen cities and towns have been selected by the Registrar-General for the publication of weekly rates of mortality in comparison with those of the metropolis and of other British and foreign cities. Those eighteen cities and towns comprise a total population of 6,270,275, being less than a third, but more than a fourth, part of the entire population of England and Wales. Within their municipal limits, the population enumerated in 1861 and 1871, with the decennial rates of increase, was as follows:—

Cities and Towns	1861 April 8	1871 April 3	Rate of increase per Cent
London	2,803,989	3,254,260	16·1
Liverpool	443,938	493,405	11·1
Manchester	338,722	351,189	3·7
Birmingham	296,076	343,787	16·1
Leeds	207,165	259,212	25·1
Sheffield	185,172	239,946	29·6
Bristol	154,093	182,552	18·5
Bradford	106,218	145,830	37·3
Newcastle-on-Tyne	109,108	128,443	17·7
Salford	102,449	124,801	21·8
Hull	97,661	121,892	24·8
Portsmouth	91,799	113,569	19·8
Sunderland	78,211	98,242	25·6
Leicester	68,056	95,220	40·0
Nottingham	74,693	86,621	16·0
Oldham	72,333	82,629	14·2
Norwich	74,891	80,386	7·3
Wolverhampton	60,860	68,291	12·2
Total	5,368,434	6,270,275	16·8

Subjoined is the birth, death, and marriage rate of the population of England and Wales, for the fifteen years from 1858 to 1872, with the estimated population for the middle of each year:—

Years	Estimated population	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1858	19,523,000	655,481	449,656	156,070
1859	19,746,000	689,881	441,790	167,723
1860	19,902,918	684,048	422,721	170,156
1861	20,119,496	696,406	435,114	163,706
1862	20,336,614	711,691	436,573	163,830
1863	20,590,356	729,399	473,837	173,510
1864	20,834,496	740,275	495,531	180,387
1865	21,085,139	747,870	490,909	185,474
1866	21,342,864	753,870	500,689	187,776
1867	21,608,286	768,349	471,073	179,154
1868	21,882,059	786,156	480,622	176,962
1869	22,164,847	772,877	495,086	175,629
1870	22,457,366	792,129	515,544	181,655
1871	22,760,359	797,428	514,879	190,112
1872	23,067,385	824,646	492,065	200,837

The proportion of male to female children born in England is as 104,811 to 100,000. But as the former suffer from a higher rate of mortality than the latter, the equilibrium between the sexes is restored about the tenth year of life, and is finally changed, by emigration, war, and perilous male occupations, to the extent that there are 100,000 women, of all ages, to 94,900 men in England.

The number of paupers, exclusive of vagrants and 'casual poor,' in receipt of relief in the several unions and parishes, constituted under boards of guardians in England and Wales, was as follows, on the first of January, for the fifteen years from 1859 to 1873:—

January 1	Number of unions and parishes	Adult able-bodied paupers	All other paupers	Total
1859	642	137,418	723,052	860,470
1860	646	136,761	714,259	851,020
1861	646	150,526	739,897	890,423
1862	649	167,646	778,520	946,166
1863	653	253,499	889,125	1,142,624
1864	655	186,750	822,539	1,009,289
1865	655	170,136	801,297	971,433
1866	655	149,320	771,024	920,344
1867	655	158,308	800,516	958,824
1868	655	185,630	849,193	1,034,823
1869	655	183,162	856,387	1,039,549
1870	649	194,089	885,302	1,079,391
1871	648	189,839	892,087	1,081,926
1872	647	153,753	823,911	977,664
1873	647	127,697	762,675	890,372

A Parliamentary return, issued in 1871, states that the poor-rates levied in England and Wales in 1748-50 averaged 730,137*l.*, or 2*s.* 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* per head per annum of the population; in 1776, 4*s.* 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*; in 1783-85, 5*s.* 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*; in 1803, 11*s.* 7*d.*; in 1815, 13*s.* 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*; in 1826, 10*s.* 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*; in 1834, 11*s.* 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*; in 1837, 7*s.* 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*; in 1841, 7*s.* 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*; in 1851, 7*s.* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; in 1861, 7*s.* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; in 1868, 9*s.* 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*; and in 1870, 9*s.* 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* The expenditure for the relief of the poor only averaged 689,971*l.* in 1748-50, which is stated as 2*s.* 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* per head of the population; it rose to 4*s.* 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* in 1776; 5*s.* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* in 1783-85; 8*s.* 10*d.* in 1803; 9*s.* 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* in 1815; 9*s.* 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* in 1826; 8*s.* 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* in 1834; 5*s.* 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* in 1837; 5*s.* 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* in 1841; 5*s.* 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* in 1851; 5*s.* 9*d.* in 1861; 6*s.* 11*d.* in 1868; and 6*s.* 11*d.* in 1870.

The number of criminal offenders committed for trial, and convicted, in England and Wales, was as follows in the fifteen years, 1858-73:—

Years	Committed for trial			Convicted
	Men	Women	Total	
1858 . .	13,865	3,990	17,855	13,246
1859 . .	12,782	3,892	16,674	12,470
1860 . .	12,168	3,831	15,999	12,068
1861 . .	14,349	3,977	18,326	13,879
1862 . .	15,896	4,105	20,001	15,312
1863 . .	16,461	4,357	20,818	15,799
1864 . .	15,398	4,108	19,506	14,726
1865 . .	15,411	4,203	19,614	14,740
1866 . .	14,880	3,969	18,849	14,254
1867 . .	15,208	3,763	18,971	14,207
1868 . .	16,197	3,894	20,091	15,033
1869 . .	15,722	3,596	19,318	14,340
1870 . .	14,010	3,568	17,578	12,953
1871 . .	12,640	3,629	16,269	11,946
1873 . .	11,467	3,334	14,809	10,862

The decrease in the number of persons committed for trial in England and Wales, since 1857, is attributed to the operation of the Criminal Justice Act of 1855, which authorises Justices to pass sentences for short periods, with the consent of the prisoners.

2. Scotland.

Scotland has an area of 30,685 square miles, with a population, according to the census of 1871, of 3,360,018 souls, giving 109 inhabitants to the square mile. The country is divided into 33 civil counties, grouped under eight geographical divisions. The following table gives the results of the census of 1871, the numbers of population including the military in barracks and the seamen on board vessels in the harbours on the 3rd of April 1871:—

Divisions and civil counties	Inhabited houses	Population		
		Males	Females	Total
1. Northern :—				
Shetland . . .	5,740	13,080	18,525	31,605
Orkney . . .	6,301	14,346	16,926	31,272
Caithness . . .	7,476	18,939	21,050	39,989
Sutherland . . .	4,798	11,127	12,559	23,686
2. North-Western :—				
Ross and Cromarty	15,932	38,029	42,880	80,909
Inverness . . .	16,659	40,798	46,682	87,480
3. North-Eastern :—				
Nairn . . .	2,046	4,771	5,442	10,213
Elgin . . .	8,564	20,278	23,320	43,598
Banff . . .	11,663	29,345	32,665	62,010
Aberdeen . . .	34,691	115,891	128,716	244,607
Kincardine . . .	6,681	16,790	17,861	34,651
4. East-Midland :—				
Forfar . . .	25,859	106,223	131,305	237,528
Perth . . .	22,387	60,592	67,149	127,741
Fife . . .	27,310	74,700	85,610	160,310
Kinross . . .	1,669	3,387	3,821	7,208
Clackmannan . . .	2,447	11,543	12,199	23,742
5. West-Midland :—				
Stirling . . .	14,315	48,160	50,019	98,179
Dumbarton . . .	8,043	28,817	30,022	58,839
Argyll . . .	14,367	36,898	38,737	75,635
Bute . . .	2,434	7,624	9,353	16,977
6. South-Western :—				
Renfrew . . .	13,606	103,612	113,307	216,919
Ayr . . .	27,132	98,110	102,635	200,745
Lanark . . .	49,080	377,739	387,540	765,279
7. South-Eastern :—				
Linlithgow . . .	6,507	21,074	20,117	41,191
Edinburgh . . .	28,437	153,821	174,514	328,335
Haddington . . .	7,322	18,060	19,710	37,770
Berwick . . .	6,534	17,406	19,068	36,474
Peebles . . .	2,246	5,946	6,368	12,314
Selkirk . . .	1,752	6,730	7,271	14,001
8. Southern :—				
Roxburgh . . .	7,869	25,703	28,262	53,965
Dumfries . . .	13,833	34,782	40,012	74,794
Kirkeudbright . . .	7,705	19,479	22,373	41,852
Wigtown . . .	6,930	17,833	20,962	38,795
Scotland . . .	412,185	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018

The following table exhibits the numbers of the population of Scotland at the dates of the several enumerations, together with the

increase between each census, and the percentage of decennial increase:—

Dates of enumeration	Population	Increase	Percentage of decennial increase
March 10, 1801 . . .	1,608,420	—	—
May 17, 1811 . . .	1,805,864	197,444	12·27
May 28, 1821 . . .	2,091,521	285,657	15·82
May 29, 1831 . . .	2,364,386	272,865	13·04
June 7, 1841 . . .	2,620,184	255,798	10·82
March 31, 1851 . . .	2,888,742	268,558	10·25
April 8, 1861 . . .	3,062,294	173,552	6·00
April 3, 1871 . . .	3,360,018	297,724	9·80
Increase in seventy years . . .		1,750,596	100·12

There were at the census of 1871 three towns in Scotland with a population of upwards of 100,000, namely Glasgow, 477,144; Edinburgh, 196,500; and Dundee, 118,974. The tendency of the population to agglomerate in towns is even more pronounced in Scotland than in England.

The following table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages in Scotland, for each of the ten years 1863 to 1872, with the estimated population for the middle of each year, according to the returns of the Registrar-General:—

Years	Estimated population	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1863	3,101,006	109,325	71,421	22,087
1864	3,118,701	112,115	74,303	22,675
1865	3,136,057	113,126	70,821	23,577
1866	3,153,413	113,639	71,273	23,629
1867	3,170,769	114,115	69,024	22,521
1868	3,188,125	115,673	69,386	21,853
1869	3,205,481	113,395	75,789	22,083
1870	3,222,837	115,423	74,067	23,788
1871	3,366,375	116,127	74,644	23,966
1872	3,399,226	118,873	75,741	25,580

There are a proportionately larger number of illegitimate births in Scotland than in the other parts of the United Kingdom. In the year 1872 the illegitimate births were 9·1 per cent. of the whole number of births; in the mainland rural districts, as a whole, 10·8 per cent.; in the north-eastern and southern divisions of Scotland, above 14 per cent. In the two years 1871 and 1872 the proportion of male births increased, reaching, in 1872, the high ratio of 107 boys to 100 girls, (See p. 243.)

The number of registered paupers and their dependents, exclusive

of casual poor, who were in receipt of relief in parishes of Scotland, during the years 1863 to 1872, on the 14th of May in each year, is shown in the subjoined table :—

May 14	Number of parishes	Paupers	Dependents	Total
1863	884	78,717	41,567	120,284
1864	884	78,682	42,023	120,705
1865	884	77,895	43,499	121,394
1866	885	76,229	43,379	119,608
1867	885	76,737	44,432	121,169
1868	887	80,032	48,944	128,976
1869	887	80,334	48,005	128,339
1870	887	79,290	46,897	126,187
1871	887	77,759	45,811	123,570
1872	887	74,752	42,859	117,611

The number of criminal offenders, distinguishing men and women, committed for trial, and convicted, in Scotland, was as follows in each of the ten years, 1863 to 1872 :—

Years	Committed for trial			Convicted
	Men	Women	Total	
1863 . .	2,481	923	3,404	2,138
1864 . .	2,302	910	3,212	2,359
1865 . .	2,270	847	3,117	2,355
1866 . .	2,202	801	3,003	2,292
1867 . .	2,497	808	3,305	2,510
1868 . .	2,622	762	3,384	2,490
1869 . .	2,752	758	3,510	2,592
1870 . .	2,430	616	3,046	2,400
1871 . .	2,253	695	2,948	2,184
1872 . .	2,354	688	3,042	2,259

It will be seen from the above table that, notwithstanding a large increase of population, there was a gradual diminution of crime in Scotland during the decennial period.

3. Ireland.

Ireland has an area of 31,874 square miles, or 20,322,641 acres, inhabited, in 1871, by 3,111,416 souls. This gives a density of population of 169 inhabitants per square mile, or considerably less than one-half of that of England.

The movement of the population of Ireland since the beginning of the century was very different from that of England and Scotland. There was an increase, slow at first, and then rapid, from 1801 to 1841, and a decrease, more rapid than the previous increase, from 1841 to 1871. At the census of 1801 the population of Ireland

was 5,395,456; in 1811 it had risen to 5,937,856; in 1821 to 6,801,827; in 1831 to 7,767,401; and in 1841 to 8,175,124. At the next census, that of 1851, the population was found to have sunk to 6,552,385, representing a decline of nearly twenty per cent., while the following two census returns showed another decline of above eighteen per cent. The decline during the last decennial periods was spread unequally over the four provinces of Ireland, as illustrated in the subjoined table, which gives the results of the enumerations of April 8, 1861, and of April 3, 1871, together with the decrease, in numbers and rate per cent., between 1861 and 1871:—

Provinces	1861	1871	Decrease between 1861 and 1871	
			Number	Rate per cent.
Leinster . .	1,457,635	1,335,966	121,669	8·35
Munster . .	1,513,558	1,390,402	123,156	8·14
Ulster . .	1,914,236	1,830,398	83,838	4·38
Connaught . .	913,135	845,993	67,142	7·35
Total of Ireland	5,798,564	5,411,416	387,148	6·80

The numbers of the population of the counties, cities, and towns of the four provinces of Ireland were found to be as follows at the census of April 3, 1871:—

Provinces, counties, cities, and towns	Population		
	Males	Females	Total
<i>Province of Leinster.</i>			
Carlow County . .	25,356	26,116	51,472
Drogheda Town . .	6,661	7,728	14,389
Dublin City, Municipal	115,363	130,359	245,722
„ Suburban townships	21,573	28,546	50,119
„ County . .	51,256	58,528	109,784
Kildare „ . .	45,646	38,552	84,198
Kilkeany City . .	6,007	6,657	12,664
„ County . .	46,892	49,746	96,638
King's „ . .	38,192	37,589	75,781
Longford „ . .	32,418	31,990	64,408
Louth „ . .	34,423	35,386	69,809
Meath „ . .	47,934	46,546	94,480
Queen's „ . .	38,518	38,553	77,071
Westmeath „ . .	39,768	38,648	78,416
Wexford „ . .	64,125	68,381	132,506
Wicklow „ . .	39,376	39,133	78,509
Total of Leinster .	653,508	682,458	1,335,966

Provinces, counties, cities, and towns	Population		
	Males	Females	Total
<i>Province of Munster.</i>			
Cashel City . . .	1,832	2,144	3,976
Clare County . . .	73,470	74,524	147,994
Cork City . . .	36,713	41,669	78,382
„ County, E.R. . .	130,895	130,489	261,384
„ „ W.R. . .	87,887	88,393	176,280
Kerry „ . . .	97,560	98,454	196,014
Limerick City . . .	18,257	21,571	39,828
„ County . . .	74,344	77,141	151,485
Tipperary „ N.R. . .	45,976	46,910	92,886
„ „ S.R. . .	58,333	61,015	119,348
Waterford City . . .	10,946	12,391	23,337
„ County . . .	47,815	51,673	99,488
Total of Munster . .	684,028	706,374	1,390,402
<i>Province of Ulster.</i>			
Antrim County . . .	112,466	123,470	235,936
Armagh City . . .	3,651	4,215	7,866
„ County . . .	82,345	89,010	171,355
Belfast Town . . .	79,754	94,640	174,394
Carrickfergus County of Town . . .	4,296	5,156	9,452
Cavan County . . .	70,331	70,224	140,555
Donegal „ . . .	105,903	112,089	217,992
Down „ . . .	130,683	147,092	277,775
Fermanagh „ . . .	45,365	47,323	92,688
Londonderry City . .	11,711	13,531	25,242
„ County . . .	71,526	77,164	148,690
Monaghan „ . . .	54,940	57,845	112,785
Tyrone „ . . .	105,072	110,596	215,668
Total of Ulster . . .	878,043	952,355	1,830,398
<i>Province of Connaught.</i>			
Galway County . . .	116,187	118,886	235,073
„ Town . . .	6,110	7,074	13,184
Leitrim County . . .	47,579	47,745	95,324
Mayo „ . . .	120,729	125,126	245,855
Roscommon County . .	71,093	70,153	141,246
Sligo „ . . .	56,846	58,465	115,311
Total of Connaught . .	418,544	427,449	845,993
Total of Ireland . . .	2,639,826	2,771,590	5,411,416

The number of inhabited houses at the census of 1871 was 961,229, against 1,046,223 in 1861, and 1,328,839 in 1851, the decrease amounting to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the decennial period 1861-71. Of uninhabited houses there were 28,322 at the census of 1871, the

number representing a decrease of 30·85 per cent. in the decennial period 1861–71.

The subjoined table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages, in each of the eight years 1865 to 1872, together with the estimated population of Ireland in the middle of the year :—

Years	Estimated population	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1865	5,641,086	145,227	93,738	30,802
1866	5,582,625	146,237	93,598	30,151
1867	5,557,196	144,318	93,911	29,796
1868	5,543,285	146,108	86,803	27,753
1869	5,546,343	145,912	90,039	27,364
1870	5,412,660	150,151	90,695	28,835
1871	5,386,708	151,665	88,720	28,960
1872	5,368,696	149,292	97,577	27,114

Owing to the still defective state of registration in Ireland, the figures given above are returned as only an approximation to the real numbers. Civil registration, which began in England in the year 1837, and in Scotland in 1855, was not introduced into Ireland till the year 1864.

In the ten years 1862 to 1871, the number of persons who emigrated from Ireland was 819,903. The number of emigrants from Ireland in the year 1872 was 78,781, being an increase of 6,777 over the number in 1871. The number of men in 1872 was 46,741, an increase of 4,817; and the number of women was 32,040, an increase of 1,960. There were 11·9 per cent. of the emigrants of 1872 under 15 years of age; 46·8 per cent. were 15 but under 25; 37·6 per cent. were 25 but under 45, and 3·7 per cent. were 45 years old or upwards. The four provinces contributed to the emigration of 1872 as follows :—As many as 34,732 of the emigrants were from Ulster, which has little more than a third of the population of Ireland; only 15,308 were from Munster, which has rather more than a fourth of the population; 18,291 were from Leinster, with rather less than a fourth of the population; and 9,660 were from Connaught, which has less than a sixth of the population.

It appears from a parliamentary return, issued in the session of 1872, that the soil of Ireland, exclusive of town sites, was divided in 1872 among 19,547 proprietors, holding in fee-simple, in 'perpetuity,' or 'on long leases at chief-rents.' As Ireland covers an area just exceeding 20,000,000 statute acres, it may be said, roughly, that Irish properties average 1,000 acres in size. Of the total 19,547 proprietors, 5,589, owning properties of 100 acres and upwards, were ascertained to be resident on or near their estates. There were also 4,465 proprietors of 100 acres and upwards residing constantly elsewhere in Ireland, besides 377 usually residing elsewhere in Ireland but occasionally on the estate. Only 180 were returned as

'resident usually out of Ireland but occasionally on the property,' but it is stated that, while these 180 constitute less than one-hundredth part of the Irish proprietary, they own between them nearly one-fifteenth part of the whole acreage. Those 'rarely or never resident in Ireland' were returned at 1,443—that is, between one-thirteenth and one-fourteenth of the whole number—but they owned together between one-sixth and one-seventh of the whole acreage. More than half a million of acres belonged to 161 public or charitable institutions or public companies; a somewhat larger amount to owners 'not ascertained'; and nearly half a million to 'proprietors of properties under a hundred acres, unclassified.' These small 'unclassified' proprietors were nearly 6,000 in number, all of them resident in Ireland.

The subjoined table gives the number of paupers in receipt of relief in unions in Ireland at the close of the first week of January in each of the ten years 1864 to 1872 :—

Years	Indoor paupers	Outdoor paupers	Total
1864	59,867	7,753	68,136
1865	59,498	9,182	69,217
1866	54,435	10,163	65,057
1867	54,930	13,291	68,650
1868	56,663	15,830	72,925
1869	56,934	17,320	71,713
1870	53,687	19,729	73,921
1871	50,815	23,877	74,692
1872	48,738	26,056	75,743
1873	49,856	29,232	79,649

The number of criminal offenders, distinguishing men and women, committed for trial, and convicted, in Ireland, was as follows during each of the ten years 1863 to 1872 :—

Years	Committed for trial			Convicted
	Men	Women	Total	
1863 . .	4,667	1,564	6,078	3,285
1864 . .	3,793	1,411	5,086	3,000
1865 . .	3,564	1,293	4,657	2,661
1866 . .	3,461	1,093	4,326	2,418
1867 . .	3,665	865	4,561	2,733
1868 . .	3,298	896	4,127	2,394
1869 . .	3,340	829	4,151	2,452
1870 . .	4,077	811	4,936	3,048
1871 . .	3,647	838	4,485	2,257
1872 . .	3,662	814	4,476	2,565

The gradual decrease in the number of persons committed for trial in Ireland, falling together with a vast increase of pauperism,

is ascribed to the improvement of the police and judicial organisation, together with more extended administrative machinery for the relief of the poor in Ireland.

4. *Islands in the British Seas.*

The population of the Islands in the British Seas was found to be as follows, at the census of April 3, 1871:—

Islands	Area in statute acres	Inhabited houses	Population		
			Males	Females	Total
Isle of Man . .	180,000	9,413	25,914	28,128	54,042
Channel Islands					
Jersey . . .	28,717	8,738	24,875	31,752	56,627
Guernsey, &c.	17,967	5,831	15,433	18,536	33,969
Total . . .	226,684	23,982	66,422	78,416	144,638

The following were the numbers of the population of the Islands at each of the four censuses of 1841, 1851, 1861, and 1871:—

Islands	1841	1851	1861	1871
Isle of Man . . .	47,975	52,387	52,469	54,042
Jersey	47,544	57,020	55,613	56,627
Guernsey, Herm, &c. .	26,698	29,806	29,850	34,061
Alderney	1,038	3,333	4,932	2,738
Sark	785	580	583	546
Total	124,040	143,126	143,447	144,638

It will be seen that since the census of 1851, there has been but a slight increase in the total population of the Islands.

Emigration from the United Kingdom.

There was very little emigration from the United Kingdom previous to 1815, in which year the number of emigrants was no more than 2,081. It rose to 12,510 in 1816; to 20,634 in 1817; to 27,787 in 1818; and to 34,987 in 1819. In the five years 1820–24 there emigrated 95,030 individuals; in the next five years 1825–29 the number was 121,084; in 1830–34 it rose to 381,956; but sank again to 287,358 in 1835–39. Up to the year 1834, the main stream of emigration from the United Kingdom was directed towards the North American Colonies, but a change occurred in 1835, from which year the chief current set in towards the United States, and kept on gradually increasing in force, far distancing that to any other country. In the twenty-five years from 1815 till 1839, 499,899

emigrants had gone to the American Colonies, and 417,765 to the United States; but in the next thirty-three years from 1840 till 1872, there went to the North American Colonies 956,748, and to the United States 4,487,497 individuals.

The following table exhibits the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to the North American Colonies, the United States, and the Australasian Colonies, and the total number—the latter figure including the comparatively small number going to other than these three destinations—in each of the thirty years from 1843 to 1872:—

Years	To the North American Colonies	To the United States	To the Australasian Colonies	Total
1843	23,518	28,335	3,478	57,212
1844	22,924	43,660	2,229	70,686
1845	31,803	58,538	830	93,501
1846	43,439	82,239	2,347	129,851
1847	109,680	142,154	4,949	258,270
1848	31,065	188,233	23,904	248,089
1849	41,367	219,450	32,191	299,498
1850	32,961	223,078	16,037	280,849
1851	42,605	267,357	21,532	335,966
1852	32,873	244,261	87,881	368,764
1853	34,522	230,885	61,401	329,937
1854	43,761	193,065	83,237	323,429
1855	17,966	103,414	52,309	176,807
1856	16,378	111,837	44,584	176,554
1857	21,001	126,905	61,248	212,875
1858	9,704	59,716	39,295	113,972
1859	6,689	70,303	31,013	120,432
1860	9,786	87,500	24,302	128,469
1861	12,707	49,764	23,738	91,770
1862	15,522	58,706	41,843	121,214
1863	18,083	146,813	53,054	223,758
1864	12,721	147,042	40,942	208,900
1865	17,211	147,258	37,283	209,801
1866	13,255	161,000	24,097	204,882
1867	15,503	159,275	14,466	195,953
1868	21,062	155,532	12,809	196,325
1869	33,891	203,001	14,901	258,027
1870	35,295	196,075	17,065	256,940
1871	32,671	198,843	12,227	252,435
1872	32,205	233,747	15,876	295,213

The emigrants who left the United Kingdom in 1872 comprised, besides a small number of persons described as 'not distinguished,' 118,190 English, 19,541 Scotch, 72,763 Irish, and 79,023 foreigners.

Commerce and Industry.

1. Imports and Exports.

The declared value of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom was as follows during the ten years 1863 to 1872:—

Years	Total Imports	Exports of British produce	Exports of Foreign and Colonial produce	Total Imports and Exports
	£	£	£	£
1863	248,919,020	146,602,342	50,300,067	445,821,429
1864	274,952,172	160,449,053	52,170,561	487,571,786
1865	271,072,285	165,835,725	52,995,851	489,903,861
1866	295,290,274	188,917,536	49,988,146	534,195,956
1867	275,183,137	180,961,923	44,840,606	500,985,666
1868	294,693,608	179,677,812	48,100,642	522,472,062
1869	295,460,214	189,953,957	47,061,095	532,475,266
1870	303,257,493	199,586,822	44,493,755	547,338,070
1871	331,015,480	223,066,162	60,508,538	614,590,180
1872	354,693,624	256,257,347	58,331,487	669,282,458

The following table exhibits the average share per head of population of the United Kingdom in the imports, the exports of British produce, and the total during the ten years 1863 to 1872 :—

Years	Imports	Exports of British produce	Total Imports and Exports	Years	Imports	Exports of British produce	Total Imports and Exports
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1863	8 9 5	5 0 0	15 3 5	1868	9 14 0	5 18 2	17 4 0
1864	9 6 0	5 8 7	16 9 10	1869	9 12 1	6 3 7	17 6 3
1865	9 2 2	5 11 5	16 9 2	1870	9 16 9	6 9 6	17 5 2
1866	9 17 2	6 6 2	17 16 10	1871	10 10 1	7 1 7	19 10 1
1867	9 2 6	6 0 0	16 12 3	1872	11 2 10	8 1 0	21 0 6

The following table shows the relative division of the imports from the chief British Colonies and the principal foreign countries into the United Kingdom in 1872, compared with the previous year. Only countries the imports from which were of the declared value of upwards of one million sterling are given, each being placed in the order in which it ranks according to the magnitude of the supplies it sent to the United Kingdom in the year 1872 :—

Imports.	Year 1871	Year 1872
From British Possessions :—	£	£
India	30,737,385	33,682,156
Australasia	14,520,143	15,625,866
Canada and North America .	9,291,797	9,130,919
West Indies	5,571,828	5,082,297
Cape and Natal	2,858,487	3,717,465
Strait Settlements	2,696,319	3,505,114
Ceylon	3,167,673	3,163,153
Guiana	1,408,005	1,362,977
All other Possessions	2,692,781	4,102,906
Total from British Possessions	72,944,418	79,372,853

Imports.	Year 1871	Year 1872
From Foreign Countries:—	£	£
United States	61,134,463	55,663,948
France	29,848,488	41,803,444
Russia	23,721,375	24,320,333
Germany	19,263,319	19,231,873
Egypt	16,387,424	16,455,731
China	11,830,388	13,246,042
Belgium	13,573,274	13,211,044
Netherlands	13,970,036	13,108,473
Brazil	6,693,426	9,450,249
Spain	7,759,441	9,316,820
Sweden and Norway	7,567,142	9,091,307
Chili	3,798,361	5,591,783
Spanish West Indies	2,632,095	5,231,543
Peru	3,971,968	4,211,723
Italy	4,624,278	4,159,161
Portugal	3,840,869	4,119,363
Denmark	2,553,562	3,618,337
Turkey in Europe	4,819,518	2,894,998
Asiatic Turkey	2,218,992	2,545,531
Greece	2,030,970	1,998,153
Argentine Confederation	1,988,679	1,902,889
Western Africa	1,816,419	1,895,656
Uruguay	1,231,993	1,416,933
Philippine Islands	1,391,254	1,376,085
Roumania	1,151,291	1,044,406
Austria	1,238,428	911,607
All Other Countries	7,011,599	7,513,739
Total from Foreign Countries	258,071,062	275,320,771
Total Imports	331,015,480	354,693,624

The following table shows the relative division of the exports of home produce from the United Kingdom to the chief British Colonies, and the principal foreign countries, under like limitation, and arranged in the same manner as in the preceding table, the countries ranking according to the value of the exports which they received in 1872:—

Exports of Home Produce.	Year 1871	Year 1872
To British Possessions:—	£	£
India	18,053,478	18,471,394
Australasia	10,051,982	14,141,673
Canada and North America	8,257,126	10,193,277
Cape and Natal	2,197,956	3,705,854
Hongkong	2,787,714	2,872,673
West Indies	2,151,732	2,438,570
Straits Settlements	1,933,335	2,420,072
Gibraltar	1,069,905	1,189,023
All other Possessions	4,746,985	5,123,461
Total to British Possessions	51,250,213	60,555,997

Exports of Home Produce.	Year 1871	Year 1872
To Foreign Countries:—	£	£
United States	34,227,701	40,736,597
Germany	27,434,520	31,618,749
France	18,205,856	17,268,839
Netherlands	14,104,157	16,211,775
Brazil	6,274,105	7,519,719
Egypt	7,038,795	7,213,063
China	6,628,236	6,624,511
Russia	6,583,948	6,609,224
Italy	6,294,737	6,557,538
Belgium,	6,217,005	6,499,062
Turkey in Europe	4,253,710	5,134,252
Argentine Confederation	2,463,661	3,911,419
Spain	3,143,419	3,614,448
Sweden and Norway	2,161,106	3,411,280
Colombia	2,643,074	3,150,337
Chili	2,010,060	3,147,843
Spanish West Indies	2,877,926	3,042,257
Peru	2,159,770	2,870,238
Asiatic Turkey	1,742,924	2,504,891
Portugal	1,750,555	2,310,202
Denmark	1,748,933	2,056,390
Japan	1,584,517	1,961,327
Uruguay	1,044,797	1,817,783
Austria	1,588,352	1,471,113
Mexico	1,069,013	843,186
All other Countries	6,565,072	7,596,307
Total to Foreign Countries	171,815,949	195,701,350
Total Exports of home produce	223,066,162	256,257,347

It will be seen from the above tables that while the commerce of the United Kingdom extends all over the globe, the bulk of commercial transactions lies with but a few countries. More than one-half of the total imports in 1872 came from six countries—the United States, France, India, Russia, Germany, and Australasia—and more than one-half of the total exports of British produce and manufacture also went to six countries—the United States, Germany, India, France, the Netherlands, and Australasia. The commerce with these principal import and export markets is increasing, to a greater extent than that with the remaining countries, the trade with the United States and Germany more especially assuming vast proportions.

The six principal articles imported into the United Kingdom are cotton, corn, sugar, wool, silk manufactures, and tea. These six articles represent, in value, about one-half of the total imports. The six chief articles of home produce exported are cotton fabrics,

woollens, iron, linen manufactures, coals, and machinery. These six articles represent, in value, about two-thirds of the total exports of British and Irish produce. In the subjoined tables the declared real value of these twelve great articles of British commerce, imported and exported in the years 1870, 1871, and 1872, is exhibited:—

THE SIX PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

Principal articles imported	1870	1871	1872
	£	£	£
1. Cotton, raw	53,469,753	55,907,070	53,380,670
2. Corn and flour	34,169,644	42,502,252	51,228,816
3. Sugar, raw and refined	17,184,868	18,188,417	21,187,601
4. Wool, sheep and other	15,812,598	17,940,639	18,523,350
5. Silk manufactures	15,171,291	8,397,324	9,141,873
6. Tea	10,097,619	11,635,644	12,933,143

THE SIX PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

Principal articles exported	1870	1871	1872
	£	£	£
1. Cotton manufactures:			
Piece goods, white or plain	34,251,014	33,303,025	34,842,628
" printed or dyed	19,082,097	19,563,937	23,360,694
" of other kinds	3,394,164	4,893,245	5,263,407
Cotton yarn	14,682,856	15,061,204	16,697,426
Total of cotton manufactures	71,410,131	72,821,411	80,164,155
2. Woollen and worsted manufactures:			
Cloths, coatings, &c.	4,740,369	5,563,037	6,991,718
Flannels, blankets, and baizes	1,098,828	1,030,302	1,104,835
Worsted stuffs	13,797,738	17,953,209	20,905,163
Carpets and druggets	1,393,576	1,648,411	1,916,774
Of all other sorts	619,949	987,426	1,464,783
Woollen and worsted yarn	5,175,757	6,100,727	6,110,138
Total of woollen and worsted manufactures }	26,821,217	33,283,112	38,493,411
3. Iron and steel:			
Iron, pig and puddled	2,227,423	3,229,408	6,712,579
" bar, angle, bolt, and rod	2,623,455	2,921,777	3,632,818
" railroad, of all sorts	8,764,488	8,084,619	10,225,492
" wire	430,065	446,159	672,914
" tinned plates	2,362,872	2,900,625	3,806,973
" hoops and plates	2,079,667	2,399,203	3,414,906
" wrought, of all sorts	2,502,480	4,271,219	4,772,364
" old, for re-manufacture	501,842	672,696	656,262
Steel, wrought and unwrought	1,105,401	1,198,428	2,101,859
Total of iron and steel	24,038,090	26,124,134	35,996,167

The Six principal Articles of Export—*continued*.

Articles exported	1870	1871	1872
4. Linen manufactures:	£	£	£
White or plain, damask, &c.	6,349,057	6,376,518	7,241,338
Printed, checked, or dyed	346,520	332,217	233,736
Of other sorts	556,432	812,926	750,616
Linen yarn	2,333,826	2,220,103	2,131,071
Total of linen manufactures	9,485,835	9,741,664	10,956,761
5. Coals, cinders, and culm	5,506,890	6,267,047	10,442,321
6. Machinery	5,286,503	5,966,941	8,201,112

Subjoined is a statement of the customs receipts for the two years 1871 and 1872, showing the increase or decrease of the gross produce in the year 1872, as compared with 1871:—

Articles	Gross produce of Customs duties		Increase or decrease of the gross produce in 1872, as compared with 1871	
	1871	1872	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Chicory	104,247	75,204	—	29,043
Cocoa, cocoa husks, and chocolate	32,275	34,452	2,177	—
Coffee	387,658	243,315	—	144,343
Fruit, dried: Currants	304,045	317,178	13,133	—
„ Figs, plums, and prunes	40,756	49,768	9,012	—
„ Raisins	129,614	157,042	27,428	—
Spirits: Rum	2,119,220	2,239,152	119,932	—
„ Brandy	1,935,354	2,054,648	119,294	—
„ Geneva and other sorts	556,202	388,104	—	168,098
Sugar	3,348,324	3,412,573	64,249	—
„ Molasses	40,618	34,163	—	6,455
Tea	3,088,278	3,194,824	106,546	—
Tobacco and snuff	6,804,084	7,103,736	209,652	—
Wine	1,630,041	1,693,957	63,916	—
Other articles (taken collectively)	14,132	19,747	5,615	—
Aggregate gross receipts	20,534,848	20,927,863	393,015	—
Deduct drawbacks and repayments	367,002	301,775	—	65,227
Aggregate net receipts	20,167,846	20,626,088	458,242	—

The gross receipts of customs were collected as follows in the years 1871 and 1872 at the chief ports of England, in Scotland, and in Ireland:—

Ports	1871	1872	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
London	10,023,573	9,785,126	—	238,447
Liverpool	2,875,584	3,030,843	155,259	—
Other Ports of England	2,991,888	3,279,709	287,821	—
Scotland	2,502,127	2,498,805	—	3,322
Ireland	1,942,721	1,944,065	1,344	—
Total	20,335,893	20,538,548	444,424	241,769
Increase	—	—	202,655	—

It will be seen that the amount of customs receipts collected in London in each of the years 1871 and 1872 was more than that of all the other ports of Great Britain taken together, and five times that of the whole of Ireland. Besides London and Liverpool, there is only one port in England, Bristol, the customs receipts of which approach a million a-year, and one more, Hull, where they are above a quarter of a million, while in Scotland the two ports of Glasgow and Greenock, and in Ireland the one port of Dublin, absorb the main share of the receipts. It appears from the customs returns of the last thirty years, that there is an ever-increasing tendency of concentration of trade within a few great centres of commerce and industry.

2. Shipping.

The number and tonnage of registered sailing vessels of the United Kingdom engaged in the home trade, with the men employed thereon—exclusive of masters—was as follows in each of the fourteen from 1859 till 1872:—

Home Trade	Sailing Vessels		
	Number	Tons	Men
Years			
1859	10,035	777,422	35,545
1860	10,848	821,079	39,163
1861	11,060	832,771	39,626
1862	10,481	771,326	36,514
1863	10,677	752,589	36,720
1864	11,003	789,108	37,748
1865	11,160	795,434	37,631
1866	11,212	813,909	37,410
1867	11,498	839,523	38,526
1868	11,787	804,749	39,448
1869	11,576	776,683	39,481
1870	11,598	766,742	40,265
1871	11,838	777,185	41,828
1872	12,240	794,162	42,095

The number of steam vessels—exclusive of river steamers—employed in the home trade during each of the fourteen years, from 1859 to 1872, was as follows:—

Home Trade	Steam Vessels		
	Number	Tons	Men
1859	374	90,867	6,377
1860	402	92,254	6,416
1861	448	102,795	7,024
1862	434	104,020	6,892
1863	456	107,003	7,095
1864	510	125,808	7,858
1865	552	134,776	8,189
1866	612	147,194	9,005
1867	657	154,244	9,451
1868	729	153,265	9,755
1869	751	161,984	10,049
1870	1,071	170,746	11,445
1871	1,191	195,125	12,613
1872	1,237	208,490	13,238

The number of sailing vessels engaged partly in the home and partly in the foreign trade—the expression ‘home trade’ signifying the coasts of the United Kingdom, or ‘ports between the limits of the river Elbe and Brest’—was, in each of the fourteen years, from 1859 to 1872:—

Partly Home and partly Foreign Trade	Sailing Vessels		
	Number	Tons	Men
1859	848	132,768	5,229
1860	1,366	226,556	8,700
1861	1,326	219,522	8,443
1862	1,483	246,479	9,388
1863	1,720	284,413	10,831
1864	1,624	268,125	10,039
1865	1,663	282,295	10,457
1866	1,546	278,167	10,055
1867	1,196	199,846	7,339
1868	1,432	240,921	8,688
1869	1,617	288,849	10,265
1870	1,585	283,682	9,988
1871	1,610	286,803	10,060
1872	1,378	245,563	8,580

The number of steam vessels—exclusive of river steamers—employed alternately in home and foreign trade, during the years 1859 to 1872, amounted to:—

Partly Home and partly Foreign Trade	Steam Vessels			
	Years	Number	Tons	Men
	1859	59	21,123	1,202
	1860	80	29,803	1,731
	1861	72	24,924	1,255
	1862	89	29,463	1,664
	1863	90	33,547	1,693
	1864	92	36,944	1,787
	1865	111	43,225	2,005
	1866	110	47,194	2,050
	1867	125	50,201	2,249
	1868	134	52,150	2,339
	1869	164	73,964	3,048
	1870	234	108,813	4,221
	1871	300	157,964	5,767
	1872	244	121,337	4,605

The number and tonnage of registered sailing vessels engaged in the foreign trade alone, with the men employed—exclusive of masters—was as follows during the fourteen years 1859 to 1872:—

Employed in the Foreign Trade	Sailing Vessels		
Years	Number	Tons	Men
1859	7,792	2,969,402	105,434
1860	6,876	2,804,610	97,624
1861	6,902	2,866,218	96,880
1862	7,095	2,993,696	100,145
1863	7,360	3,246,526	106,100
1864	7,557	3,532,242	110,489
1865	7,384	3,629,023	110,501
1866	7,454	3,612,973	109,073
1867	7,467	3,641,662	107,364
1868	7,306	3,646,150	105,704
1869	6,963	3,611,743	102,440
1870	6,757	3,468,717	96,954
1871	6,202	3,279,570	89,147
1872	6,091	3,206,179	86,426

The number of steamers employed in the foreign trade during the same period amounted to:—

Employed in the Foreign Trade	Steam Vessels		
Years	Number	Tons	Men
1859	462	277,527	18,719
1860	447	277,437	17,958
1861	477	313,465	18,729
1862	510	328,310	19,260
1863	574	371,201	22,288
1864	727	456,241	27,835
1865	756	523,698	28,860
1866	784	553,425	28,748
1867	834	608,232	31,411
1868	862	619,199	31,568
1869	810	644,080	30,207
1870	935	760,410	33,089
1871	1,066	936,914	40,323
1872	1,364	1,185,877	48,776

It will be seen from the preceding six tables that the merchant navy is being gradually converted from sailing to steam.

A summary of the total shipping of the United Kingdom, sailing and steam, during the fourteen years 1859 to 1872 is given in the following table :—

Years	Number of Vessels	Tons	Men
1859	19,570	4,269,109	172,506
1860	20,019	4,251,739	171,592
1861	20,285	4,359,695	171,957
1862	20,092	4,473,294	173,863
1863	20,877	4,795,279	184,727
1864	21,513	5,208,468	195,756
1865	21,626	5,408,451	197,643
1866	21,718	5,452,862	196,371
1867	21,777	5,493,708	196,340
1868	22,250	5,516,434	197,502
1869	21,881	5,557,303	195,490
1870	22,180	5,559,110	195,962
1871	22,207	5,633,561	199,732
1872	22,554	5,761,608	203,720

The above numbers include vessels of the Channel Islands, but not those of the British possessions.

The total tonnage of British and foreign vessels, both sailing and steam, which entered and cleared at ports of the United Kingdom, either with cargoes or in ballast, during the fourteen years 1859 to 1872, is shown in the following table :—

Years	British	Foreign	Total
	tons	tons	tons
1859	13,311,843	9,592,416	22,904,259
1860	13,914,923	10,774,369	24,689,292
1861	15,420,532	11,175,109	26,595,641
1862	15,946,860	0,588,579	26,535,439
1863	17,019,392	9,719,341	26,738,733
1864	18,201,675	9,002,834	27,204,509
1865	19,358,955	19,538,137	28,897,092
1866	21,255,726	10,006,724	31,262,450
1867	22,370,070	10,386,042	32,756,112
1868	22,660,424	11,020,555	33,680,979
1869	23,789,167	11,121,114	34,910,281
1870	25,072,180	11,568,002	36,640,182
1871	28,034,748	13,513,130	41,547,878
1872	28,719,090	13,781,935	42,501,025

The number and tonnage of vessels built and first registered in the United Kingdom, in each of the years 1859 to 1872, was as follows:—

Years	Sailing Vessels		Steamers	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
1859	789	147,967	150	38,003
1860	818	158,172	198	53,796
1861	774	129,970	201	70,869
1862	827	164,061	221	77,338
1863	881	253,036	279	107,951
1864	867	272,499	374	159,374
1865	922	235,555	382	179,649
1866	969	207,678	354	133,511
1867	915	185,771	295	97,219
1868	879	300,477	232	79,096
1869	731	245,373	281	123,203
1870	609	136,286	434	226,591
1871	485	60,260	537	330,798
1872	427	58,757	635	415,961

It appears from a parliamentary return, issued in 1870, that in the year preceding the total number of seamen employed on board British ships, registered in the United Kingdom, was 202,477. Included in this number were 4,975 apprentices, and 20,263 foreigners, the rest, 177,239, being British seamen. Two years before, the number of foreign seamen on board British ships was 21,950, so that there was a decrease in the employment of foreigners within the quinquennial period.

3. *Textile Industry.*

The quantity of raw cotton imported into the United Kingdom in 1815 amounted to only 99,000,000 pounds; it rose to 152,000,000 in 1820; to 229,000,000 in 1825; to 264,000,000 in 1830; to 364,000,000 in 1835; to 592,000,000 in 1840; to 722,000,000 in 1845; to 663,576,861 pounds in 1850, and to 891,751,952 pounds in 1855. The subsequent trade fluctuations are exhibited in the subjoined table, giving the total cotton imports, exports, and the home consumption in the fourteen years 1859 to 1872 :—

Years	Total imports of cotton	Total exports of cotton	Retained for home consumption
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1859	1,225,986,072	175,143,136	1,050,845,936
1860	1,390,938,752	250,339,040	1,140,599,712
1861	1,256,984,736	298,287,920	958,696,816
1862	523,973,296	214,714,528	309,258,768
1863	669,583,264	241,352,496	428,230,768
1864	893,304,720	244,702,304	648,602,416
1865	977,978,288	302,908,928	675,069,360
1866	1,377,129,936	388,952,368	988,177,568
1867	1,262,536,912	350,626,416	911,910,496
1868	1,328,084,016	322,620,480	1,005,463,536
1869	1,220,809,856	272,928,544	947,881,312
1870	1,338,305,584	236,630,576	1,101,675,008
1871	1,778,139,776	362,234,160	1,409,905,616
1872	1,408,837,472	273,005,040	1,135,832,382

The subjoined table exhibits the total quantities of wool—sheep, lamb, and alpaca—imported, exported, and retained for home consumption during each of the years 1859 to 1872 :—

Years	Total imports of wool	Total exports of wool	Retained for home consumption
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1859	133,284,634	29,106,750	104,177,884
1860	148,396,577	30,761,867	117,634,710
1861	147,172,841	54,377,104	92,795,737
1862	171,943,472	48,076,499	123,866,973
1863	177,377,664	63,927,961	113,449,703
1864	206,473,045	55,933,739	150,539,306
1865	212,206,747	82,444,930	129,761,817
1866	239,358,689	66,573,488	172,785,201
1867	233,703,184	90,832,584	142,870,600
1868	252,744,155	105,070,311	147,673,844
1869	258,461,689	116,608,305	141,853,384
1870	263,250,499	92,542,384	170,708,115
1871	323,036,299	135,089,794	187,946,505
1872	306,379,664	137,511,247	168,868,417

The number of persons employed in the three chief branches of textile industry, cotton, woollen, and worsted, was 684,774 in 1870, against 495,707 in 1850; showing an increase of 189,067 hands in the 20 years. The following table exhibits the comparative motive power and employment for hands in the cotton manufacture at five periods, from 1850 to 1870:—

Years	Motive horse power in cotton factories		Number of persons employed
	Steam	Water	
1850	71,005	11,550	330,924
1856	88,001	9,131	379,213
1861	281,663	12,467	451,569
1868	191,033	10,029	401,064
1870	300,480	8,390	450,087

The subjoined table gives the number of factories and the comparative spindle and loom power employed in them at the same periods:—

Years	Number of cotton factories	Spindles	Power looms
1850	1,932	20,977,017	249,627
1856	2,210	28,010,217	298,847
1861	2,887	30,387,467	399,992
1868	2,549	32,000,014	379,329
1870	2,483	38,218,758	441,276

The comparative motive power and employment for hands in the next most important branch of textile industry, the woollen manufacture, is shown in the following table:—

Years	Motive horse power in woollen factories		Number of persons employed
	Steam	Water	
1850	13,455	8,689	74,443
1856	17,490	8,411	79,091
1861	26,879	9,598	86,983
1868	42,633	11,344	127,181
1870	52,164	10,138	125,130

The number of factories, and the comparative spindle and loom power employed in the woollen manufacture, at the same five periods, was:—

Years	Number of woollen factories	Spindles	Power looms
1850	1,497	1,595,278	9,439
1856	1,505	1,786,972	14,453
1861	1,679	2,182,609	21,770
1868	1,652	2,589,560	46,204
1870	1,829	2,692,761	48,140

The following table shows the comparative motive power and employment for hands in the third most important branch of textile industry, the worsted manufacture:—

Years	Motive horse power in woollen factories		Number of persons employed
	Steam	Water	
1850	9,890	1,625	79,737
1856	13,475	1,431	87,794
1861	26,234	1,970	86,063
1868	44,571	2,006	131,896
1870	48,977	2,058	109,557

The number of factories, and comparative spindle and loom power employed in the worsted manufacture, was, at the same five periods:—

Years	Number of worsted factories	Spindles	Power looms
1850	501	875,830	32,617
1856	525	1,324,549	38,946
1861	532	1,289,172	43,048
1868	703	2,193,210	71,666
1870	630	2,131,442	64,659

Besides the three great divisions of textile industry, cotton, woollen, and worsted, the minor branches employed in 1870 upwards of 60,000 persons, of whom 40,000 were workers in silk and 22,000 in flax; the rest being employed chiefly in the manufacture of hosiery of various kinds, and of lace.

4. Minerals and Metals.

The total quantities and value of the two most important mineral products of the United Kingdom, namely, coal and pig iron, were as follows in each of the twelve years 1861 to 1872:—

Years	Coal		Pig iron	
	Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value
	tons	£	tons	£
1861	83,635,214	20,908,803	3,712,390	9,280,975
1862	81,638,338	20,409,584	3,943,469	9,858,672
1863	86,292,215	21,573,053	4,510,040	11,275,100
1864	92,787,873	23,197,968	4,767,951	11,919,877
1865	98,150,587	24,537,646	4,819,254	12,048,133
1866	101,630,544	25,407,635	4,523,987	11,309,742
1867	104,500,480	26,125,120	4,761,023	11,902,557
1868	103,141,157	25,785,289	4,970,206	12,381,280
1869	107,427,557	26,856,882	5,445,757	13,614,397
1870	110,431,192	27,607,798	5,963,515	14,908,787
1871	117,439,251	30,121,347	6,627,179	16,667,947
1872	123,386,758	32,517,216	7,100,000	17,985,600

The United Kingdom is divided by the Mining Record Office into 14 coal fields, of which the most important are Yorkshire, which had 423 pits in the year 1871, Staffordshire and Worcestershire, with the same number of pits, Scotland, with 420, Lancashire, with 376, Durham and Northumberland, with 304, South Wales, with 299, a group comprising Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, with 187 pits, and Gloucestershire and Somerset, with 101 pits. Ireland bring up the rear with a comparatively large number of pits, but a small output, which, however, from 1867 to 1871, increased from 125,000 to 165,000 tons. The production of coal places these coalfield districts in a different order. Durham and Northumberland head the list, with an output which, in 1867, amounted to nearly 25,000,000 tons, and in 1871, had reached the total of 29,000,000 tons. Scotland produced, in 1867, 14,000,000 tons, and 15,500,000 in 1871. The figures for Staffordshire and Lancashire were 13,000,000 and 14,000,000 tons each, in 1867 and 1871; for Yorkshire 10,000,000 and 13,000,000; and for South Wales 10,000,000 and 9,000,000 tons. The only instance of a decrease of produce was in the latter district and in Shropshire.

The total number of persons employed in the coal mines at the end of 1872 was 393,344, and the average produce of coal of each was nearly 314 tons.

The exports of coal from the United Kingdom to foreign countries quadrupled within the last twenty years. They amounted to 2,483,161 tons in 1847; to 3,468,545 tons in 1851; to 5,789,779 tons in 1856; to 7,855,115 tons in 1861; to 8,800,420 tons in 1864; to 9,170,477 tons in 1865; to 9,616,244 tons in 1866; to 10,967,062 tons in 1868; to 11,702,649 tons in 1870; and to 12,712,231 tons in 1872. The declared value of these exports was 1,087,122*l.* in 1847; 1,302,473*l.* in 1851; 2,826,582*l.* in 1856;

3,604,790*l.* in 1861; 4,165,773*l.* in 1864; 4,427,177*l.* in 1865; 5,102,805*l.* in 1866; 5,352,525*l.* in 1868; 5,067,790*l.* in 1869; 5,506,890*l.* in 1870; and 9,858,418*l.* in 1872.

The returns made to the Mining Record Office show that in the year 1871 there were 21,948 tons of iron ore produced in Cornwall; 14,125 tons in Devonshire; 32,884 tons in Somersetshire; 207,599 tons in Gloucestershire; 159,894 tons in Wiltshire; 28,330 tons in Oxfordshire; 779,314 tons in Northamptonshire; 290,673 tons in Lincolnshire; 415,972 tons in Shropshire; 34,075 tons in Warwickshire; 1,513,080 tons in North Staffordshire; 705,665 tons in South Staffordshire; 492,973 tons in Derbyshire; 931,048 tons in Lancashire; 1,302,704 tons in Cumberland; 4,581,901 tons in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and 407,997 tons in the West Riding; 285,297 tons in Northumberland and Durham; 51,887 tons in North Wales; 969,714 tons in South Wales and Monmouthshire; 75 tons in the Isle of Man; 3,000,000 tons in Scotland; and 107,734 tons in Ireland. The total iron ore production of the United Kingdom, of which returns were received, amounted to 16,334,884 tons, of the value of 7,670,572*l.*

5. Railways.

From the opening of the first railway, in 1825, till the end of 1850, a period of a quarter of a century, 6,621 miles of lines were constructed in the United Kingdom, being at the rate of 265 miles per annum. At the end of 1860, the length of lines opened for traffic was 10,433, showing an increase of construction at the rate of 381 miles per annum. At the end of 1871 there were 15,756 miles open for traffic, the increase presenting an average of 510 miles per annum. The following table gives the length of lines open, the capital paid, the number of passengers conveyed, and the traffic receipts of all the railways of the United Kingdom in each of the ten years from 1863 to 1872:—

Years	Length of lines open at the end of each year	Total capital paid-up (shares and loans) at the end of each year	Number of passengers conveyed (exclusive of season-ticket holders)		Traffic receipts	
			Total	Per mile	Total	Per mile
	miles	£	No.	No.	£	£
1863	12,322	404,215,802	204,699,466	16,612	31,156,397	2,528
1864	12,789	425,719,613	229,348,664	17,933	33,911,547	2,651
1865	13,289	455,478,143	251,959,862	18,960	35,751,655	2,691
1866	13,854	481,872,184	274,403,895	19,734	38,164,354	2,754
1867	14,247	502,262,887	287,807,904	20,201	39,479,999	2,771
1868	14,803	511,680,855	304,136,334	21,961	40,912,534	2,875
1869	15,145	518,779,761	305,664,285	20,189	42,695,321	2,712
1870	15,537	529,908,673	330,004,398	21,518	45,078,143	2,794
1871	15,756	552,680,107	375,220,754	24,025	48,892,780	3,063
1872	15,814	569,047,346	422,874,822	26,740	51,304,114	3,244

Of the total length of lines open at the end of 1872, there belonged to England and Wales 11,136 miles, to Scotland 2,587 miles, and to Ireland 2,091 miles. To the total paid-up capital England and Wales contributed 532,365,223*l.*, Scotland 76,461,819*l.*, and Ireland 35,762,311*l.* In the division of the total traffic receipts, England and Wales took 45,039,155*l.*, Scotland 5,775,090*l.*, and Ireland 2,421,265*l.* The trains on the railways of the United Kingdom travelled altogether in the year 1872 over 190,720,719 miles, being more than seven thousand times the circumference of the earth, and more than twice the distance of the earth from the sun.

6. *Post and Telegraphs.*

The following tabular statement gives, after the eighteenth Report of the Postmaster-General, the number of letters delivered in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, and the average number per head of population, in the year 1871.—

	Number of Letters delivered	Average Number per Head of Population
England and Wales	759,329,000	33
Scotland	85,696,000	25
Ireland	72,166,000	13
United Kingdom	917,191,000	29

The number of letters delivered in the year 1872 is not stated in the last—the nineteenth—Report of the Postmaster-General, who in it announces that since the former ‘report was written grave doubts have arisen regarding the accuracy of some of the returns on which the statement (of the previous year) was made; and a strict examination has shown that the real number (of letters) was probably about 870,000,000, (instead of 917,191,000). Beginning with the last quarter of 1872, such a system of check-counting has now been established as will, in future, bring to light any considerable error which a postmaster may make in his return.’ ‘In my next Report, therefore,’ the Postmaster-General adds, ‘I shall be able to give the number of letters with confidence.’

The following tabular statement gives the gross revenue, cost of management, and net revenue of the Post Office of the United Kingdom, from the year 1838 to 1872, partly in annual, and partly in quinquennial periods:—

Year.	Gross Revenue.	Cost of Management.	Net Revenue.
	£	£	£
1838 . .	2,346,278	686,768	1,659,510
1839 . .	2,390,763	756,999	1,633,764
1840 . .	1,359,466	858,677	500,789
Average of Five Years, 1841-45	1,658,214	1,001,405	656,809
„ 1846-50	2,143,717	1,304,772	838,944
„ 1851-55	2,569,836	1,441,334	1,128,502
„ 1856-60	3,135,587	1,785,911	1,349,676
„ 1861-65	3,891,568	2,074,188	1,817,380
„ 1866-70	4,618,146	2,419,926	2,198,220
1871 . .	4,900,454	2,559,797	2,340,657
1872 . .	5,208,922	2,754,764	2,454,158

The number of Post Offices in the United Kingdom at the end of 1872 was 12,200; there were, besides upwards of 8,000 road and pillar letter boxes, 1,500 of them in the London district alone. The staff of officers forming part of the Post Office department, exclusive of those engaged solely in telegraph duties, was 28,429 at the end of 1870, 29,344 at the end of 1871, and 30,617 at the end of 1872.

The following table exhibits, in round numbers, to the nearest thousand, the number of telegraph messages, exclusive of press and news messages, forwarded from postal telegraph stations during each month of the years 1871 and 1872:—

Months	Number of Messages, 1871	Number of Messages, 1872	Months	Number of Messages, 1871	Number of Messages, 1872
January .	772,000	1,055,000	August .	1,153,000	1,466,000
February .	751,000	1,014,000	September .	1,055,000	1,393,000
March .	929,000	1,096,000	October .	1,176,000	1,371,000
April .	831,000	1,221,000	November .	1,027,000	1,324,000
May .	970,000	1,233,000	December .	978,000	1,105,000
June .	1,003,000	1,195,000			
July .	1,115,000	1,385,000	Total .	11,760,000	14,858,000

Of the messages sent in 1872 nearly one half were forwarded from twelve towns; namely, London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dublin, Newcastle, Birmingham, Bristol, Hull, Belfast, and Leeds. The press and news messages, not included in the preceding statement, contained upwards of 28 millions of words.

The total number of telegraph offices open on the 5th of February 1870, when the business was taken over by the State, was 2,932, and at the end of the year 1872, it was 5,400. These 5,400 consisted of 3,593 postal offices and 1,807 railway telegraph offices.

The total length of the postal telegraph wires at the end of 1872 was 105,200 miles, of which about 5,000 miles were rented by private persons. At the end of 1871 the total mileage was less than 88,000 miles.

Colonial Possessions.

The Colonies and Dependencies of Great Britain embrace about one-third of the surface of the globe, and nearly a fourth of its population. The total area of these possessions is upwards of four and a-half millions English square miles, or more than thirty times the extent of the United Kingdom. Of this vast dominion, half a million square miles are on the continent of America, a million in Asia, and more than two millions and a-half in Australasia.

The whole of the Colonial Possessions are, under the latest arrangements existing at the end of 1873, grouped in thirty-nine administrative divisions, some of them embracing a number of formerly separate colonies. Of these thirty-nine colonies, and groups of colonies, three are in Europe, eleven in or near America, ten in or near Africa, seven in Asia, and seven in Australasia. In Europe, the Possessions are, in alphabetical order, first, Gibraltar; second, Heligoland; and, third, Malta. In America, and adjoining the American continent, the colonial possessions are, first, the Bahamas, a group of more than 800 islands and islets, of which twenty are inhabited; second, the Bermudas, a group of about 300 islands, of which fifteen are inhabited; third, the Dominion of Canada, comprising the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, British Columbia, and (since June 26, 1873,) Prince Edward Island; fourth, the Falkland Islands, a group of large area, with very few inhabitants; fifth, Guinea, on the continent of South America; sixth, the Honduras, on the continent of Central America; seventh, Jamaica, to which are annexed, by an Act of Parliament, passed in 1873, the Turks and Caicos Islands; eighth, the Leeward Islands, comprising the formerly separate colonies of Antigua, with Barbados, Montserrat, St. Christopher,

Nevis, Anguilla, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica, the whole united under an Act of Parliament, passed in 1871; ninth, Newfoundland, not yet included in the Dominion of Canada; tenth, the Island of Trinidad; and, eleventh, the Windward Islands, comprising the formerly separate colonies of Barbadoes, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, and Tobago. In Africa, and nearest to the African continent, the colonial possessions are, first, the Island of Ascension, in the South Atlantic Ocean; second, the Cape of Good Hope, including, since 1865, British Kaffraria, and, since 1868, Basutoland; third, the Gambia settlement, on the west coast; fourth, the vaguely limited Gold Coast territory, greatly enlarged in 1872, by a cession of old Dutch settlements; fifth, the South African settlement of Grigualand West, proclaimed British territory October 27, 1871; sixth, the Island of Lagos, and territories on the mainland, ceded under treaty of August 6, 1861; seventh, the Island of Mauritius, and its dependencies, in the Indian Ocean; eight, Natal, separated from the Cape of Good Hope in 1856; ninth, the Island of St. Helena, in the South Atlantic; and, tenth, the territory of Sierra Leone, on the West Coast of Africa. In Asia, the colonial possessions are, first, the town and port of Aden, in Arabia, at the entrance of the Red Sea; second, the Island of Ceylon; third, the Island of Hong Kong; fourth, the Empire of India; fifth, the Island of Labuan, on the coast of Borneo; sixth, the Island of Parim, in the Red Sea; and, seventh, the Strait Settlements, comprising the Islands of Singapore and Penang, with the territory of Malacca, in the Indian Archipelago. Finally, in Australasia, the colonial possessions embrace the seven, at present separated but in all probability to be united, colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia.

The following table exhibits the date of acquisition, the area, and the form of government, of the whole of the Colonial Possessions of Great Britain at the end of 1873. The form of government is stated after the definition given in the 'Colonial Office List,' under which the colonies are divided into three classes, namely, first, *Crown Colonies*, in which the Crown has the entire control of legislation, while the administration is carried on by public officers under the control of the Home Government; secondly, colonies possessing *Representative Institutions*, in which the Crown has no more than a veto on legislation, but the Home Government retains the control of public officers; and, thirdly, colonies possessing *Responsible Government* in which the Crown has only a veto on legislation, and the Home Government has no control over any public officer, except its own representative. The title of this representative, Governor, President, or Administrator, is added to the description of the form of government in the last column of the table:—

Colonial Possessions:	Date of Acquisition	Area English square miles	Form of Government, and title of chief executive officer
In Europe:—			
Gibraltar	1704	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crown; Governor.
Heligoland	1814	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crown; Governor.
Malta	1800	115	Crown; Governor.
In America:—			
Bahamas	1629	3,021	Representative Inst.; Gov.
Bermudas	1609	24	Representative Inst.; Gov.
Canada, Dominion of	1623–1760	352,361	Responsible Gov.; Governor-General.
Falkland Islands . .	1765	6,500	Crown; Governor.
Guiana	1803	76,000	Crown; Governor.
Honduras	1670	13,500	Crown; Lieut.-Governor.
Jamaica and Turks Islands	1629–55	6,900	Crown; Captain-General.
Leeward Islands . .	1626–1763	738	Representative Inst.; Gov.
Newfoundland . . .	1583	40,200	Responsible Gov.; Governor.
Trinidad	1797	1,755	Crown; Governor.
Windward Islands . .	1605–1803	775	Representative Inst.; Gov.
In Africa:—			
Ascension	1815	34	Crown; Governor.
Cape of Good Hope .	1806	201,000	Responsible Gov.; Governor.
Gambia	1631	21	Crown; Administrator.
Gold Coast	1660	6,000	Crown; Administrator.
Grigualand West . .	1871	17,800	Crown; Governor.
Lagos	1861	5,000	Crown; Administrator.
Mauritius	1810	708	Crown; Governor.
Natal	1806	11,172	Representative Inst.; Gov.
St. Helena	1650	47	Crown; Governor.
Sierra Leone	1788	468	Crown; Governor.
In Asia:—			
Aden	1838	5	Crown; Governor.
Ceylon	1796	24,454	Representative Inst.; Gov.
Hong Kong	1843	29	Crown; Governor.
India	1625–1849	950,919	Crown; Governor-General.
Labuan	1846	45	Crown; Governor.
Perim	1855	7	Crown; Gov. of Aden.
Straits Settlements .	1785–1819	1,350	Crown; Governor.
In Australasia:—			
New South Wales . .	1787	323,437	Responsible Gov.; Governor.
New Zealand	1814	102,000	Responsible Gov.; Governor.
Queensland	1859	678,600	Responsible Gov.; Governor.
South Australia . . .	1836	760,000	Responsible Gov.; Governor.
Tasmania	1803	26,215	Responsible Gov.; Governor.
Victoria	1787	88,198	Responsible Gov.; Governor.
Western Australia . .	1829	978,000	Representative Inst.; Gov.

The following table gives the numbers of the population, distinguishing the sexes, of the whole of the colonial possessions, according to the latest census returns:—

Colonial possessions	Year of census	Population		
		Males	Females	Total
In Europe:—				
Gibraltar	1871	7,111	7,653	14,764
Heligoland	1871	874	1,039	1,913
Malta	1871	76,016	73,068	149,084
In America:—				
Bahamas	1871	19,349	19,813	39,162
Bermudas	1871	5,402	6,719	12,121
Canada, Dominion of . .	1871	1,817,432	1,768,350	3,579,782
Falkland Islands . . .	1871	519	284	803
Guiana	1871	108,791	84,700	193,491
Honduras	1870	12,603	12,107	24,710
Jamaica and Turks Islands	1871	248,655	261,699	510,354
Leeward Islands . . .	1871	56,297	64,194	120,491
Newfoundland	1869	75,547	70,989	146,536
Trinidad	1871	60,405	49,233	109,638
Windward Islands . . .	1871	132,391	151,687	284,078
In Africa:—				
Ascension	1871	16	11	27
Cape of Good Hope . . .	1871	290,966	275,192	566,158
Gambia	1871	7,306	6,884	14,190
Gold Coast	1871	—	—	408,070
Grigualand West	1871	—	—	25,477
Lagos	1871	28,963	33,058	62,021
Mauritius	1871	193,575	122,467	316,042
Natal	1871	148,815	145,017	293,832
St. Helena	1871	2,999	3,242	6,241
Sierra Leone	1871	19,445	19,491	38,936
In Asia:—				
Aden	1871	—	—	25,430
Ceylon	1871	—	—	2,405,287
Hong Kong	1871	79,164	23,573	124,198
India	1872	—	—	191,307,070
Labuan	1871	3,027	1,871	4,898
Perim	1871	—	—	211
Straits Settlements . . .	1871	200,433	107,664	308,097
In Australasia:—				
New South Wales	1871	275,551	228,430	503,981
New Zealand	1871	150,267	105,993	256,260
Queensland	1871	71,767	48,337	120,104
South Australia	1871	95,408	90,218	185,626
Tasmania	1871	53,911	47,874	101,785
Victoria	1871	401,050	330,478	731,528
Western Australia	1870	15,375	9,410	24,785

The cost of the Colonial Possessions to Great Britain has been gradually declining for a number of years, and does not amount at present to more than $1\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling per annum, nearly two-thirds of which amount is paid on account of nine of the Posses-

sions, classed as general military and naval stations, namely, Gibraltar, Malta, the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, Bermuda, St. Helena, Heligoland, the Falkland Islands, and Hong-Kong.

The following table gives the abstract of a parliamentary return issued in the session of 1870, showing the cost of the Colonial Possessions of the Empire falling to the charge of the British Exchequer, in the financial years 1866-67 and 1867-68, together with the estimates of *military* colonial expenditure for the financial year 1872-73 :—

Colonial Possessions	Total Annual Cost		Estimates of Military Expenditure
	1866-67	1867-68	1872-73
GENERAL MILITARY OR NAVAL STATIONS:	£	£	£
Gibraltar	338,172	420,465	219,417
Malta	399,940	414,764	366,661
Cape of Good Hope	347,867	377,324	137,438
Mauritius	119,279	122,149	55,300
Bermuda	162,683	163,935	196,273
St. Helena	44,291	54,624	22,875
Heligoland	1,099	1,166	—
Falkland Islands	7,732	6,990	—
Hong Kong	236,928	216,890	164,832
AMERICA:	£	£	£
Jamaica	170,606	144,950	67,871
Bahamas	42,797	58,517	12,622
Honduras	17,870	27,892	13,364
Windward and Leeward Islands	172,129	155,930	98,072
Ontario and Quebec	864,980	937,905	—
Nova Scotia	289,818	303,421	132,060
New Brunswick	6,325	2,097	—
Prince Edward's Island . . .	1,649	1,500	—
Newfoundland	24,182	24,764	—
Vancouver's Island	6,635	1,295	—
AFRICA AND ASIA:			
West Coast of Africa	167,461	109,382	36,076
Ceylon	22,808	35,845	} 142,902
Labuan	13,946	5,956	
Straits Settlements	1,120	12,386	62,713
AUSTRALASIA:			
Western Australia	82,259	78,984	19,881
South Australia	1,422	1,975	—
Queensland	866	300	—
Victoria	49,322	65,707	—
New South Wales	6,964	3,763	—
Tasmania	35,558	35,118	—
New Zealand	456,920	173,255	—
VARIOUS COLONIES	9,376	10,177	—
TOTAL	4,103,004	3,969,426	1,761,257

According to official returns, made up to the 1st of November 1872, the total effective strength of the British army in the colonies at that date was 23,214 men, rank and file. The number of troops in the various colonies having British garrisons was as follows:—Malta, 5,549 men; Gibraltar, 4,308; Cape of Good Hope, 2,405; Ceylon and Labuan, 2,024; Bermuda, 1,824; Nova Scotia, 1,662; Hong Kong, 1,022; Jamaica, 889; Windward and Leeward Islands, 842; Straits Settlements, 759; Mauritius, 526; West Coast of Africa, 387; Guiana, 362; Honduras, 235; St. Helena, 191; and the Bahamas, 142 men.

For further details concerning the Constitution and Government, Revenue and Expenditure, Population, and Trade and Commerce of the principal Colonies and Dependencies of the United Kingdom, see Part II. of the *Statesman's Year-book*.

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GREECE.

(KINGDOM OF THE HELLENES.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Georgios I., King of the Hellenes, born Dec. 24, 1845, the second son (Wilhelm) of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, present King of Denmark; elected King of the Hellenes by the National Assembly at Athens, March 18 (30), 1863; accepted the crown, through his father and the King of Denmark, acting as his guardians, June 4, 1863; declared of age by decree of the National Assembly, June 27, 1863; landed in Greece, Nov. 2, 1863. Married, October 27, 1867, to

Olga, Queen of the Hellenes, born Aug. 22 (Sept. 3), 1851, the eldest daughter of Grand-duke Constantine of Russia, brother of the Emperor Alexander II. Issue of the union are three sons and one daughter, *Konstantinos*, born Aug. 2, 1868, *Georgios*, born June 25, 1869; *Alexandra*, born Aug. 30, 1870; and *Nicolass*, born Feb. 2, 1872.

By decision of the Greek National Assembly of May 15, 1863, a civil list of 1,125,000 drachmas, or 40,178*l.*, was settled on King Georgios I., to which the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia added 4,000*l.* each, making the total income of the sovereign of Greece 52,178*l.* per annum.

Greece, a province of the Turkish empire since the commencement of the 16th century, gained its independence in the insurrection of 1821-9, and by the Protocol of London, of Feb. 3, 1830, was declared a kingdom, under the protection of Great Britain, France, and Russia. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg having declined the crown of Greece, it was offered to, and accepted by, Prince Otto of Bavaria, who ascended the throne Jan. 25, 1833, being under the age of eighteen. He was expelled the kingdom after a reign of 29 years, in October 1862, which event was followed by the election, under the directing guidance of the three protecting Powers, of the present sovereign.

The King, according to Art. 49 of the Constitution of 1864, attains his majority upon completing his eighteenth year. Before he ascends the throne, he must take the oath to the constitution in the presence of the ministers, the sacred synod, the deputies then in the metropolis, and the higher officials of the realm. Within two months at the most, the King must convoke the Legislature. If the successor to the throne is either a minor or absent at the time of the

King's decease, and no Regent has been appointed, the Legislative Chamber has to assemble of its own accord within ten days after the occurrence of that event. The constitutional royal authority in this case has to be exercised by the ministerial council until the choice of a Regent, or the arrival of the successor to the throne. The present sovereign is allowed, by special exception, to adhere to the religion in which he was educated, the Protestant Lutheran faith, but his heirs and successors must be members of the Greek Orthodox Church.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Greece was elaborated by a Constituent Assembly, elected in December 1863, and adopted Oct. 29, 1864. It vests the whole legislative power in a single chamber of representatives, called the Boulé, elected by manhood suffrage for the term of four years. The elections take place by ballot, and each candidate must be put in nomination by the requisition of at least one-thirtieth of the voters of an electoral district. The voting takes place by means of ballot-boxes, into which balls are dropped, there being one box for each candidate, and every voter being at liberty to give his vote either for or against each, so that the voter has as many votes as there are candidates in his district. The Boulé must meet annually for not less than three, nor more than six months. No sitting is valid unless at least one-half of the members of the Assembly are present, and no bill can pass into law without an absolute majority of members. Every measure, before being adopted, must be discussed and voted, article by article, thrice, and on three separate days. But the Legislative Assembly has no power to alter the Constitution itself; particular provisions may be reviewed after the lapse of ten years, with the exception of 'fundamental principles.' The Chamber of Deputies, unless specially convoked at an earlier date, for extraordinary occasions, must meet on the 1st of November (old style) of every year. The number of members, dependent upon the number of population, was 188 in the session of 1872-3.

The executive is vested in the King and his responsible Ministers, the heads of seven departments. They are the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, the Ministry of War, the Ministry of Marine, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Since the accession of the present sovereign, in 1863, ministerial changes have been very frequent, occurring, on the average, two or three times a year.

At the side of the executive Council of Ministers stands, by the terms of the constitution, a deliberative Council of State. To the Council of State all Bills must be referred from the Chamber of

Deputies, and returned with observations or amendments within 10 days; but this term may be prolonged by resolution of the Chamber to 15 days more. In case the Council of State make no report at the expiry of the time fixed, the Chamber of Deputies may vote the law and send it up to the king. The Council of State must consist of not less than 15 nor more than 25 members. They are named by the Crown at the recommendation of the ministers, and hold office for ten years.

Church and Education.

The majority of the inhabitants of the kingdom are adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church, the only dissenters from it consisting of about 24,000 Roman Catholics, dispersed over the seaport towns. By the terms of the constitution of 1864, the Greek Orthodox Church is declared the religion of the state, but complete toleration and liberty of worship is guaranteed to all other sects, of whatever form of belief. Nominally, the Greek clergy owe allegiance to the Patriarch of Constantinople, who is elected by the votes of the bishops and optimates subject to the Sultan, and whose jurisdiction extends over Thrace and other countries, including Wallachia and Moldavia, as well as the greater part of Asia Minor. But the jurisdiction of the Patriarch, existing in theory, has frequently been challenged, while the real ecclesiastical authority, formerly exercised by him, was annulled by the resolutions of a National Synod, held at Nauplia, in 1833, which vested the government of the Orthodox Church, within the limits of the kingdom, in a permanent council, called the Holy Synod, consisting of the Metropolitan of Athens, and four archbishops and bishops, who must reside at the seat of the executive. The Orthodox Church has four archbishops and six bishops, on the continent of Greece; six archbishops and six bishops in the Peloponnesus; and five archbishops, and as many bishops, besides the Metropolitan of Corfu, in the Ionian Islands.

The Orthodox Greek Church differs from the Church of Rome as to the honour given to the later General Councils, the number of sacraments, the use of both kinds by the laity in the eucharist, the time of observing Easter, the doctrine of Purgatory, the mode of making the sign of the Cross, the celibacy of the clergy, and the use of the Scriptures by the laity. While differing from the Church of Rome on all these points, the Greek Church agrees with it in the doctrine of Transubstantiation, in praying to the Virgin and saints, in the worship of pictures, in priestly absolution, and the efficacy of the sacraments.

Public schools in Greece are divided into four classes. The communal schools form the first class, the ancient Greek schools the second class, the gymnasium the third class, and the university the

fourth class. The educational returns for 1864 give the number of professors and teachers in the public and private schools at about 500, with 64,061 pupils, 6,250 of whom were females. There were 42 superintendents, male and female, of schools on the mutual instruction system, 2,880 pupils, and 300 infant schools, with 10,000 pupils. There were also eight gymnasia, with 50 masters and 1,124 scholars, four medical schools, one theological, one military, one agricultural, and one school of arts. The pupils and masters of these last are not included in the numbers given above. The State expenditure for education and religion amounted to 1,653,446 drachmas, or 59,052*l.*, in 1868, and was set down in the budget estimates of 1870 at 1,534,643 drachmas, or 54,808*l.*

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue of Greece for the five years 1866 to 1870 averaged 30,000,000 drachmas, or 1,171,428*l.*, while the expenditure amounted to 45,000,000 drachmas, or 1,757,142*l.* The actual revenue shows a tendency to decrease, and the expenditure to increase. This, however, is not shown in the budget estimates, which invariably exhibit either a surplus, or an even balance between receipts and disbursements.

In the budget estimates for each of the years 1870, 1871, and 1872, the public revenue of Greece was calculated at 34,103,000 drachmas, or 1,217,964*l.*, and the expenditure at 34,088,197 drachmas, or 1,217,435*l.*, leaving a surplus of 14,803 drachmas, or 529*l.* The budget estimates for 1869, in which the revenue was calculated at 37,620,200 drachmas, or 1,343,578*l.*, exhibited a surplus very much greater than that for 1870, but which was admitted subsequently to have turned into a deficit of great but undeclared amount. The different sources of revenue and branches of expenditure of the kingdom, according to the official budget estimates, were as follows in each of the years 1871 and 1872:—

Sources of revenue	1871	1872
	drachmas	drachmas
Direct taxes	11,635,000	12,555,000
Indirect taxes	14,500,000	14,000,000
Posts, telegraphs, and mint	3,431,000	879,000
Produce of national property	3,017,000	3,238,000
Sale of national property	1,320,000	1,440,000
Miscellaneous receipts	680,000	664,000
Ecclesiastical receipts	267,000	277,000
Arrears	1,050,000	1,050,000
Total revenue	37,620,000 £1,343,578	34,103,000 1,217,964

Branches of expenditure	1871	1872
	drachmas	drachmas
Interest on foreign debt . . .	1,300,000	1,300,000
Interest on internal debt . . .	3,613,070	5,309,870
Pensions	2,712,460	2,698,680
Department of finance	1,070,870	1,069,690
Dep. of foreign affairs	779,781	824,037
Dep. of justice	2,379,880	2,480,680
Dep. of interior	3,097,093	3,510,237
Dep. of worship and education .	1,496,290	1,534,643
Dep. of war	8,077,145	8,082,938
Dep. of marine	1,806,541	2,075,600
Civil list and salaries of deputies	1,507,000	1,524,198
Costs of general administration .	2,162,124	2,034,624
Miscellaneous expenditure . . .	4,603,000	1,643,000
Total expenditure	34,605,254	34,088,197
	£1,235,901	£1,217,435

The actual expenditure of the kingdom for many years is reported to have been much larger than that shown in the budget estimates; but no official returns giving the real income and expenses of the government have been published since the year 1859. To the budget of Greece there was added, for the first time, that of the Ionian Islands, in 1865. According to the Government estimates, the islands were to contribute 3,648,911 drachmas, or 130,318*l.*, to the revenue of the kingdom, with an expenditure, however, of nearly twice the amount. But these estimates were avowedly conjectural; and in the absence of any returns regarding the actual revenue and expenditure, there is no basis for judging whether the Ionian Islands will offer in the future a source of additional revenue or of increased expenditure to Greece.

Since the establishment of Greece as an independent kingdom, there have been few financial terms without a deficit. An official report by the British Secretary of Legation, dated March 1869, remarks thereupon:—‘At first sight it seems difficult to understand how the Greek Government, with an ordinary revenue of some 30,000,000 drachmas, or 1,171,428*l.*, can carry on its administration at all in the face of comparatively enormous deficits and so infinitesimal a credit; but for the last six years, besides frequent loans, there have been issued Treasury bonds to the amount of 6,000,000 drachmas, and by their circulation and by keeping for months in arrear the salaries of the civil employes, from the King downwards, and by a similar postponement of payments of nearly every kind, excepting the pay of the soldiers and sailors, successive

Governments have contrived to tide over difficulties from year to year.' Another report, by Mr. R. G. Watson, British Secretary of Legation, dated July 31, 1870, summarises the financial condition of Greece:—'It is difficult to avoid coming to the conclusion that, unless the expenditure of the country be speedily and materially reduced, it must, ere long, culminate in bankruptcy.'

The funded debt of Greece amounted, in July 1870, to 337,000,000 drachmas, or rather more than twelve millions sterling, including a loan of one million sterling, raised in England in 1867. The latter loan, issued at 80, and bearing 8 per cent. interest, was raised on the security of the customs of Athens, the Piræus, and Patras. Exclusive of this loan, the principal portion of the foreign debt of Greece consists of a five per cent. loan taken in 1824 by Messrs. Andrew Loughnan and Co. at 59, and of another of 2,000,000*l.* taken in the following year by Messrs. J. and S. Ricardo and Co. at 56½. On the former the dividends have been wholly unpaid since July 1826, and on the latter since January 1827, a period of about thirty-three years. The loan guaranteed by England, France, and Russia upon the elevation of Prince Otto of Bavaria to the throne was for 2,343,750*l.*, and was conducted by Messrs. Rothschild. Upon this the dividends have been regularly paid, but only from reserved funds of the loan itself in the first instance, and since then chiefly from the treasuries of the guaranteeing Powers, who are now, therefore, in each case heavy claimants upon the Greek Government. The guarantee is not by the Powers jointly, but is distinct in each case for a third of the loan. A parliamentary return issued in February 1867 shows that between 1843 and 1866 inclusive the British Government has advanced to Greece in annual payments a sum of 1,060,385*l.*, of which the Greek Government repaid only 58,750*l.* By the terms of a convention signed in 1866, it is arranged that the Government of Greece, instead of fulfilling its original engagement to provide half-yearly for the interest and sinking fund of the above loan, should pay to the three guaranteeing Powers not less than 36,000*l.* a year—British portion 12,000*l.*; and by the Act 27 and 28 Vict. c. 40, passed in 1864, a sum of 4,000*l.* sterling a year, out of the amount thus repayable in respect of the British portion, was relinquished in favour of the present King of the Hellenes, during his reign.

Besides its funded debt, Greece has a floating debt, which, according to semi-official returns, amounted to 40,000,000 drachmas on the 1st of January 1870. But according to other statements, from Greek sources, the floating debt, at the same period, was above 166 millions of drachmas, or near six millions sterling. A royal ordinance, dated January 17, 1869, authorised the Minister of Finance to issue 15,000,000 drachmas of notes with compulsory circulation.

Army and Navy.

The army of the kingdom is formed by conscription, with the general privilege to procure substitutes, which is made use of to a very large extent. A considerable number of the men actually under arms are veteran soldiers, including many Albanians, and a few Germans and other foreigners.

The strength of the army is supposed to be 11,000 men, including 799 commissioned officers, with 862 horses. The actual number of soldiers under arms, in the year 1868, the last period reported on, was officially stated as follows:—

10 battalions of infantry	with 280 officers and 6,980 men
4 squadrons of cavalry	„ 23 „ 381 „
5 companies of artillery	„ 26 „ 466 „
1 company of sappers and miners	4 „ 92 „
1 „ „ artillery workmen	4 „ 127 „
Staff	43 „ 31 „
<hr/>	
Total	380 officers and 8,077 men

The cost of the army in the year 1870 was given in the budget estimates at 8,082,938 drachmas, or 288,676*l.*, showing an increase of 5,793 drachmas, or 207*l.* over the previous year.

The navy consisted, at the commencement of 1870, of a frigate of 50 guns, two corvettes of 26 and 22 guns; one paddle-steamer of 110 horse-power, with 6 guns; five screw-steamers of 36 horse-power each, with altogether 10 guns; and twenty-three smaller vessels and gunboats. The cost of the navy in the year 1870 was given in the budget estimates at 2,075,600 drachmas, or 74,128*l.*, showing an increase of 269,059 drachmas, or 9,609*l.* over the previous year. The navy is manned by conscription from the inhabitants of the sea-coast; but volunteering is greatly encouraged by the Government.

Population.

Greece, at the last census, taken May 2-16, 1870, had a total population of 1,457,894—of whom 754,176 were males and 703,718 females—living on an area of 19,941 English square miles. The kingdom is divided into 13 Nomos or Nomarchies, and subdivided into 59 Eparchies. By the return of the census of May 2, 1870, the population of each of the 13 Nomarchies was as follows:—

Nomarchies	Chief Towns	Population, 1871
NORTHERN GREECE:—		
Attica and Bœotia . . .	Athens	136,804
Phocis and Phthiotis . . .	Lamia (Zeitoun)	108,421
Acarnia and Ætolia . . .	Missolonghi	121,693
PELOPONNESUS:—		
Argolis and Corinth . . .	Nauplia	127,820
Achaia and Elis . . .	Patras	149,561
Arcadia . . .	Tripolitza	131,740
Messenia . . .	Calamata	130,417
Laconia . . .	Sparta	105,851
ISLANDS:—		
Eubœa and Sporades . . .	Chalcis	82,541
Cyclades . . .	Hermopolis (Syra)	123,299
Corfu . . .	Corfu	96,940
Zante . . .	Zante	44,557
Cephalonia . . .	Argostoli	77,382
Total . . .		1,437,026
Soldiers and Seamen . . .		20,868
Grand Total . . .		1,457,894

The census of 1870 gives an average density of population of 73 per square mile, being less than that of European Turkey. Previous to the year 1864, there were only 58 inhabitants to the square mile, but the annexation of the Ionian Islands, with a dense population—226 per square mile—served to raise the figure, contributing far more to the population than to the area of the kingdom.

The census of 1870, as well as the previous one of 1861, exhibited the existence of a considerably larger male than female population, the former outnumbering the latter by 54,035 individuals in 1861, and by 50,468 in 1870.

About one-half of the total population of Greece is agricultural, living dispersed in villages. The principal towns are Athens, with a population of 46,000, or 52,000 including the Piræus; Syra, with 25,000; and Patras with 25,000.

At the liberation of the country, there were only nine towns which had partly escaped the total devastation of the rest; the principal of them being Lamia, Vonitza, Nauplia, and Chalcis. All the other towns and villages were in ruins, so that the first necessity of the inhabitants of the new State was to get housed. Since that time ten new cities have been founded, and twenty-three old towns, including Athens, Thebes, and Argos, have been rebuilt, besides many villages.

The nationality of the inhabitants of the kingdom is very mixed. The Albanian race occupies a considerable portion of the soil of ancient Greece, both within, as well as without, the frontiers of the new kingdom. With the exception of the two towns of Athens and Megara, it monopolises the whole of Attica and Messenia, and is in possession of the greater part of Bœotia, and a small part of Laconia. The south of Eubœa, the north of Achaia, part of Elis, and the whole of Salamis, are also peopled by Albanians. In the Peloponnesus the Albanian element occupies the whole of Corinth and Argolis, the north of Arcadia, the east of Achaia; and stretching into Laconia, down the slopes of Taygetus towards the plain of Helos, it crosses the Eurotas, and holds possession of a large district round Monemvasia. However, in the kingdom its numerical strength, amounting to about 250,000 souls, is less notable than its social and industrial activity. The Albanian race furnishes to the Greek soil the greatest number of cultivators, and to the maritime population of Greece its most enterprising element.

Only one-seventh of the area of Greece is under cultivation; the rest, though in greater part good for agricultural purposes, lies waste. The whole superficies of Greece has been estimated at 45,699,248 stremmas, or about 15 millions of acres. Of these 45,699,248 stremmas, which comprise in extent the whole soil of the kingdom, with the exception of the Ionian Islands, 11,748,000 stremmas are said to be unfit for cultivation; 18,599,240 stremmas consist of rock and mountain; 5,419,660 stremmas consist of forest; 833,448 of marsh; and 1,653,000 of rivers, roads, cities, and villages. In all, therefore, there are 38,253,000 stremmas of uncultivated land, leaving 7,435,900 stremmas of land in cultivation. The ground is chiefly in the hands of a few proprietors; but many of the peasants hold small patches of land of their own. Others cultivate farms on the metayer system, the owner of the land providing the farm-house, agricultural implements, and seed; the produce, after deducting the seed, is divided in certain proportions between the cultivator and the owner of the land. A great part of the ground is national property, and the cultivator of it pays to the Government as rent 15 per cent. of the produce. By Article 101 of the Constitution of 1864, provision is made for the disposal and distribution of the national lands.

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of Greece averages four and a half millions sterling per annum, the imports amounting to about two millions, and the exports to two millions and a half. Nearly one-half of the imports come

from, and three-fifths, in value, of the exports go to the United Kingdom. The principal other countries with which commercial intercourse is carried on are, in order of importance, France, Turkey, Austria, Italy, and Russia. But the value of the imports and exports interchanged with these States is comparatively unimportant.

The commercial intercourse of Greece with the United Kingdom is exhibited in the subjoined tabular statement, showing the value of the total exports from Greece to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Greece, in the five years 1868 to 1872:—

Years	Exports from Greece to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Greece
	£	£
1868	1,147,581	976,867
1869	1,526,069	974,679
1870	1,279,325	942,618
1871	2,030,970	776,093
1872	1,998,153	923,649

The staple article of export from Greece to Great Britain is currants, the value of which, in the year 1872, amounted to 1,557,389*l.* At the head of the other articles of export stand lead, shipped to the value of 189,065*l.* in 1872, and olive oil, of the value of 24,505*l.*, the latter exported solely from the Ionian Islands. Of the imports from the United Kingdom into Greece, about one-half are manufactured cotton goods. The declared value of the staple of British produce, cotton goods, imported in the year 1872 amounted to 582,179*l.*, against 515,536*l.* in 1871. It will be seen from the preceding table that the imports of British home produce into Greece have been since the year 1868 on the decline.

Greece is mainly an agricultural country, and the existing manufactures are few and unimportant. Corn is not produced, however, in sufficient quantities to serve for the subsistence of the inhabitants, and a certain amount has to be imported every year, chiefly from Southern Russia. The most favoured and best-cultivated of crops is that of the currant, or the 'papolina.' Immense districts are planted with currants in various parts of the kingdom, particularly along the shores of the Gulf of Corinth, between the towns of Corinth and Patras, and on the islands of Zante and Cephalonia. Almost all trade is carried on by sea, and there is very little inland traffic, owing to want of roads. In 1868 the first, and as yet only, railway, a line of six miles, connecting Athens with the port of Piræus, was opened in the kingdom.

The merchant navy of Greece numbered 4,721 vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 290,000 tons, at the end of 1868, and was manned by 25,000 sailors. A large portion of the carrying trade of the Black Sea and the eastern parts of the Mediterranean is carried on under the Greek flag.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Greece, and their English equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The *Drachma*, of 100 *lepta* . = { Average rate of exchange, $8\frac{1}{2}d.$, or
28 drachmas = £1 sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Oke</i>	=	2·80 lbs. avoirdupois. ‡
„ <i>Cantar</i>	=	123·20 „ „
„ <i>Livre</i>	=	1·05 „ „
„ <i>Baril</i> (wine)	=	16·33 Imperial gallons.
„ <i>Kilo</i>	=	0·114 Imperial quarter.
„ <i>Pike</i>	=	$\frac{3}{4}$ of an English yard.
„ <i>Stremma</i>	=	$\frac{1}{3}$ „ „ acre.

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ITALY.

(REGNO D' ITALIA.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Vittorio Emanuele II., King of Italy, born March 14, 1820, the eldest son of King Carlo Alberto of Sardinia and Archduchess Theresia of Austria. Succeeded to the throne of Sardinia on the abdication of his father, March 23, 1849; proclaimed King of Italy, by vote of the Italian Parliament, March 17, 1861. Married, April 12, 1842, to Archduchess Adelaide of Austria; widower, Jan. 20, 1855.

Children of the King:—1. Princess *Clotilde*, born March 2, 1843; married, January 30, 1859, to Prince Napoleon Jérôme Bonaparte, born September 3, 1822; offspring of the union are Napoleon Jérôme, born July 18, 1862, Louis Jérôme, born July 16, 1864, and Marie, born December 20, 1866. 2. Prince *Umberto*, heir-apparent and Prince of Piedmont, born March 14, 1844; major-general in the Italian army; married, April 22, 1868, to his cousin, Princess Margarita of Genoa; offspring of the union is a son, Vittorio Emanuele, born Nov. 11, 1869. 3. King *Amadeo*, formerly Duke of Aosta, born May 30, 1845; elected King of Spain by the Cortes Constituyentes Nov. 16, 1870 (see *Spain*, 'Reigning Sovereign and Family'). 4. Princess *Pia*, born Oct. 16, 1847; married, Oct. 6, 1862, to King Luis I. of Portugal.

Sister-in-law of the King.—Princess *Elisabetta*, born Feb. 4, 1830, the daughter of King Johann of Saxony; married, April 22, 1850, to Prince Ferdinando of Piedmont, Duke of Genoa, second son of King Carlo Alberto of Sardinia; widow, Feb. 10, 1855; re-married, in 1856, to the Marquis of Rapallo. Issue of the first union are:—1. Princess *Margarita*, born Nov. 20, 1851; married, April 22, 1868, to Prince Umberto, heir-apparent of the crown. 2. Prince *Tommaso*, Duke of Genoa, born Feb. 6, 1854.

Other Relatives of the King.—1. Princess *Teresa*, born Sept. 19, 1803, the daughter of King Vittorio Emanuele I. of Sardinia; married, Aug. 15, 1820, to Carlo II., Duke of Parma, who abdicated April 19, 1848. 2. Princess *Anna*, twin-sister of the preceding, born Sept. 19, 1803; married, Feb. 27, 1831, to Emperor Ferdinand I. of Austria, who abdicated Dec. 2, 1848. 3. Princess *Maria*, born Sept. 29, 1814, the daughter of Prince Giuseppe of Savoy-Carignano; married, June 16, 1837, to Prince Leopold of Naples, Count of Syracuse; widow, Dec. 4, 1860. 4. Prince *Eugenio*, brother of the preceding, born April 14, 1816; admiral in the Italian navy.

The origin of the House of Savoy is not historically established ;

but most genealogists trace it to a German Count Berthold, who, in the eleventh century, established himself on the western slope of the Alps, between Mont Blanc and Lake Lemán. In 1111 his descendants were enrolled among the Counts of the Holy Roman Empire. Count Amadeus, in 1383, founded a law of primogeniture which greatly strengthened the family, leading to the immediate acquisition of the territory of Nice. In 1416, the Counts of Savoy adopted the title of Duke; and, in 1418, they acquired the principality of Piedmont. Taking part in the great wars between France and the Holy Roman Empire, now on the one side, and then on the other, as policy dictated, the Princes of Savoy increased their possessions in all directions, but chiefly towards the south; and at the Peace of Utrecht, in 1713, they obtained the island of Sicily, with the title of King. Sicily had to be exchanged, in 1720, for the isle of Sardinia, to which henceforth the royal dignity remained attached. Genoa and the surrounding territory were added to the Sardinian Crown at the peace of 1815. The direct male line of the House of Savoy died out with King Carlo Felix, in 1831, and the existing Salic law prohibiting the accession of females, the crown fell to Prince Carlo Alberto, of the House of Savoy-Carignano, a branch founded by Tommaso Francesco, born in 1596, younger son of Duke Carlo Emanuele I. of Savoy. King Carlo Alberto, the first of the house of Savoy-Carignano, abdicated the throne, March 23, 1849, in favour of his son, the present king. By the Treaty of Villafranca, July 11, 1859, and the Peace of Zurich, Nov. 10, 1859, King Vittorio Emanuele II. obtained western Lombardy, part of the Papal States, and the Duchies of Parma and Modena, while the remaining districts of Lombardy with Venetia were added to his dominions by the Peace of Prague, of Aug. 23, 1866. Finally, the Papal States, having been taken possession of by an Italian army, after the retreat of the French garrison, were annexed to the kingdom by royal decree of Oct. 9, 1870.

The 'Dotazione della Corona,' or civil list of the King, has been settled at 16,250,000 lire, or 650,000*l.* The heir-apparent has an annual allowance of 1,200,000 lire, or 48,000*l.*, granted to him at the time of his marriage, in April 1868. The cousin of the King, Prince Alberto Vittorio, Duke of Genoa, has an 'Appannaggio,' or State allowance, of 300,000 lire, or 12,000*l.*; and Prince Eugenio of Savoy-Carignano, an allowance of 200,000 lire, or 8,000*l.* To the latter sum are added 100,000 lire, or 4,000*l.*, as 'Spese di rappresentanza.' Extraordinary expenses of the Court, such as the journeys of the King into the different provinces of Italy, are paid out of the public exchequer, the same as the cost of building and repairing the royal residences. The large private domains of the reigning family were given up to the State in 1848.

Constitution and Government.

The present constitution of Italy is an expansion of the 'Statuto fondamentale del Regno,' granted on March 4, 1848, by King Charles Albert to his Sardinian subjects. According to this charter, the executive power of the State belongs exclusively to the sovereign, and is exercised by him through responsible ministers; while the legislative authority rests conjointly in the King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two Chambers, an upper one, the Senato, and a lower one, called the 'Camera de' Deputati.' The Senate is composed of the princes of the royal house who are of age, and of an unlimited number of members, above forty years old, who are nominated by the King for life; a condition of the nomination being that the person should either fill a high office, or have acquired fame in science, literature, or any other pursuit tending to the benefit of the nation, or, finally, should pay taxes to the annual amount of 3,000 lire, or 120*l*. The number of senators, in the session of 1872, was 270. The deputies of the lower house are elected by a majority of all citizens who are twenty-five years of age, and pay taxes to the amount of 40 lire; or 1*l*. 12*s*. For this purpose the whole of the population is divided into electoral colleges, or districts. No deputy can be returned to Parliament unless at least one-third of the inscribed electors appear at the poll. A deputy must be thirty years old, and have the requisites demanded by the electoral law, among them a slight property qualification. Incapable of being elected are all salaried government officials below a certain rank, as well as all persons ordained for the priesthood and filling clerical charges, or receiving pay from the state. Officers in the army and navy, ministers, under-secretaries of state, and various other classes of functionaries high in office, may be elected, but their number must never be above one-fifth that of the total number of members of the chamber of deputies. Neither senators nor deputies receive any salary or other indemnity.

The duration of Parliaments is five years; but the King has the power to dissolve the lower house at any time, being bound only to order new elections, and convoke a new meeting within four months. It is incumbent upon the executive to call the Parliament together annually. Each of the Chambers has the right of introducing new bills, the same as the Government; but all money bills must originate in the House of Deputies. The ministers have the right to attend the debates of both the upper and the lower house; but they have no vote unless they are members. The sittings of both Chambers are public; and no sitting is valid unless an absolute majority of the members are present. The Camera de' Deputati, in the session of 1872, numbered 508 members, being the prescribed rate of one deputy to 40,000 souls. By royal decree

of October 19, 1870, the Italian constitution was introduced into the newly annexed states of the sovereign Pontiff, and the proportion of deputies to be returned by the same fixed at 14, thereby increasing from 494 to 508 the total number of members of the Chamber of Deputies of the Kingdom.

The executive power is exercised, under the king, by a ministry divided into the following nine departments:—

1. The Ministry of Finance.—*Marco Minghetti*, born at Bologna, Sept. 8, 1818; studied political economy and founded the journal 'Felsinco' at Bologna; captain in the army of Sardinia, 1848-54; deputy of Bologna to the Italian Parliament, 1860; minister of the Interior, 1861-62; Minister of Finance, 1862-64; appointed Minister of Finance and President of the Council of Ministers, July 10, 1873.

2. The Ministry of Public Instruction.—*Antonio Scialoja*, born at Goduccio, Naples, Oct. 1, 1817; professor of political economy at Turin, 1845-48; Minister of Finance, 1866-68; appointed Minister of Public Instruction, July 10, 1873.

3. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—*Commendatore Visconti-Venosta*, born 1828; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1866-67; appointed again December 14, 1869.

4. The Ministry of Public Works.—*Giuseppe Spaventa*, appointed July 10, 1873.

5. The Ministry of War.—Lieutenant-General *Ricotti-Magnani*, appointed September 8, 1870.

6. The Ministry of Marine.—Rear-Admiral *Pacoret di San Bon*, appointed September 26, 1873.

7. The Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture.—*Giuseppe Finali*, appointed September 28, 1873.

8. Ministry of the Interior.—Count *Geronimo Cantelli*, appointed July 10, 1873.

9. The Ministry of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—*Pietro Vigliani*, appointed July 10, 1873.

In each of the 73 provinces into which the kingdom of Italy is divided—59 previous to the annexation of the Lombardo-Venetian territories, ceded by Austria under the terms of the Treaty of Vienna, of Oct. 12, 1866, and 68 previous to the occupation of the Pontifical territory, annexed by royal decree of Oct. 9, 1870—the executive power of the Government is intrusted to a prefect appointed by the ministry.

Church of Rome.

The 'Statuto fondamentale del Regno' enacts, in its first article, that 'the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion is the sole religion of the State.' By the terms of the royal decree of Oct. 9, 1870, which declared that 'Rome and the Roman Provinces shall con-

stitute an integral part of the Kingdom of Italy,' the Pope, or Pontiff, was constituted supreme head of the Church, preserving his former dignities as a reigning prince, and all other prerogatives of absolute and independent sovereignty. Officially the Pope bears the title : 'Bishop of Rome and Vicar of Jesus Christ, Successor of St. Peter Prince of the Apostles, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church.'

Supreme-Pontiff.—**Pio IX.**, born at Sinigaglia, May 13, 1792, the son of Count Mastai Ferretti. Appointed bishop, *in petto*, December 23, 1837; Archbishop of Imola, December 14, 1838; created cardinal, December 24, 1839; elected Supreme-Pontiff, as successor of Gregorio XVI., June 16, 1846; crowned June 21, 1846.

The Pontiff was originally elected by the priests and people of the diocese of Rome; but subsequently by the cardinals. In the eleventh century Nicola II. conferred on the cardinals the right of directing the election, and, in accordance with his statutes, the cardinals, who had figured as a body since the eighth century, were bound to demand of the Roman people and the Roman clergy the ratification of their choice. To legalise the election it was indispensable that the same name should obtain two-thirds at least of the votes of the Conclave, together with the suffrages of the people and the clergy of Rome. This mode of proceeding, however, was found to give rise to dissensions, and the consequence was that both the clergy and the people were excluded from all participation in the election. This reform took place in 1227, on the accession of Gregorio IX.

The election of a Pontiff is by *scrutiny* or ballot. Each cardinal writes his own name with that of the candidate he proposes on a ticket. These tickets are deposited in the consecrated chalice which stands on the altar of the chapel where they sit; and each one approaching and leaving the altar kneels and repeats a prayer. After a pause the tickets are taken from the sacred cup by officers named *ad hoc* from their own body; the tickets are compared with the number of cardinals present, and when it is found that any one of them has two-thirds of the votes in his favour he is declared elected. If no one can show the requisite number of votes another proceeding is gone through. This proceeding is the election by access—so called because any cardinal has the right to accede to the vote of another by altering his ticket according to a prescribed form. The moment the election is declared the tickets are burnt. The present Pontiff Pio IX. was elected by unanimity. He is the 257th Pope.

The rise of the Pontificate of Rome, as a temporal power, dates from the year 755, when Pepin, king of the Franks, granted to Pope Stefano III. the exarchate of Ravenna, to which Charlemagne added the provinces of Perugia and Spoleto. Kaiser Heinrich III., in 1053, increased these possessions of the head of the Church by the city of Benevento, with the surrounding territory; and not long after, in 1102, the Marchioness Matilda of Tuscany bequeathed to the Holy See the pro-

vinces known as the 'Patrimony of St. Peter.' In 1297, Forlì and the rest of the Romagna, and, in 1364, Bologna, became portions of the Papal dominions; and, towards the end of the fourteenth century, the Pontiff acquired full jurisdiction over Rome and Sabina. From the accession of Stefano III., first temporal sovereign, and 95th in the official list of Pontiffs, to Pio IX., last temporal sovereign, and 257th in the list, there were 163 Popes, as follows:—

No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election	No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election
95	Stefano III.	Italian	752	137	Donato II.	Italian	974
96	Paolo I.	"	757	138	Benedetto VII.	"	975
97	Stefano IV.	"	768	139	Giovanni XIV.	"	983
98	Adriano I.	"	772	140	Giovanni XV.	"	995
99	Leo III.	"	795	141	Gregorio V.	German	996
100	Stefano V.	"	816	142	Silvestro II.	French	999
101	Pasquale	"	817	143	Giovanni XVI.	Italian	1003
102	Eugenio II.	"	824	144	Giovanni XVII.	"	1003
103	Valentino	"	827	145	Sergius IV.	"	1009
104	Gregorio IV.	"	827	146	Benedetto VIII.	"	1012
105	Sergius II.	"	844	147	Giovanni XVIII.	"	1024
106	Leo IV.	"	847	148	Benedetto IX.	"	1033
107	Benedetto III.	"	856	149	Gregorio VI.	"	1044
108	Nicola I.	"	858	150	Clemente II.	German	1046
109	Adriano II.	"	867	151	Damaso II.	"	1048
110	Giovanni VIII.	"	872	152	Leo VIII.	"	1049
111	Martino I.	"	882	153	Vittore II.	"	1055
112	Adriano III.	"	884	154	Stefano X.	"	1056
113	Stefano VI.	"	885	155	Nicola II.	French	1058
114	Formosus	"	891	156	Alessandro II.	Italian	1061
115	Stefano VII.	"	896	157	Gregorio VII.	"	1073
116	Romano	"	897	158	Vittore III.	"	1086
117	Teodoro II.	"	897	159	Urbano II.	French	1088
118	Giovanni IX.	"	898	160	Pasquale II.	Italian	1099
119	Benedetto IV.	"	900	161	Gelasius II.	"	1118
120	Leo V.	"	903	162	Callisto II.	French	1119
121	Cristofo	"	903	163	Onorato II.	Italian	1124
122	Sergius III.	"	904	164	Innocente II.	"	1130
123	Anastasio III.	"	911	165	Celestino II.	"	1143
124	Lando	"	913	166	Lucio II.	"	1144
125	Giovanni X.	"	913	167	Eugenio III.	"	1145
126	Leo VI.	"	928	168	Anastasio IV.	"	1153
127	Stefano VIII.	"	928	169	Adriano IV.	English	1154
128	Giovanni XI.	"	931	170	Alessandro III.	Italian	1159
129	Leo VII.	"	936	171	Lucio III.	"	1181
130	Stefano IX.	German	939	172	Urbano III.	"	1185
131	Martino II.	Italian	943	173	Gregorio VIII.	"	1187
132	Agapito II.	"	946	174	Clemente III.	"	1187
133	Giovanni XII.	"	956	175	Celestino III.	"	1191
134	Benedetto V.	"	964	176	Innocente III.	"	1198
135	Giovanni XIII.	"	965	177	Onorato III.	"	1216
136	Benedetto VI.	"	972	178	Gregorio IX.	"	1227

No in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election	No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election
179	Celestino IV.	Italian	1241	219	Leo X.	Italian	1513
180	Innocente IV.	"	1243	220	Adriano VI.	Dutch	1522
181	Alessandro IV.	"	1254	221	Clemente VII.	Italian	1523
182	Urbano IV.	French	1261	222	Paolo III.	"	1534
183	Clemente IV.	"	1265	223	Giulio III.	"	1550
184	Gregorio X.	Italian	1271	224	Marcello II.	"	1555
185	Innocente V.	French	1276	225	Paolo IV.	"	1555
186	Adriano V.	Italian	1276	226	Pio IV.	"	1559
187	Giovanni XIX.	Portuguese	1276	227	Pio V.	"	1566
188	Nicola III.	Italian	1277	228	Gregorio XIII.	"	1572
189	Martino IV.	"	1281	229	Sisto V.	"	1585
190	Onorato IV.	"	1285	230	Urbano VII.	"	1590
191	Nicola IV.	"	1292	231	Gregorio XIV.	"	1590
192	Celestino V.	"	1294	232	Innocente IX.	"	1591
193	Bonifacio VIII.	"	1294	233	Clemente VIII.	"	1592
194	Benedetto X.	"	1303	234	Leo XI.	"	1605
195	Clemente V.	French	1305	235	Paolo V.	"	1605
196	Giovanni XX.	"	1316	236	Gregorio XV.	"	1621
197	Benedetto XI.	"	1334	237	Urbano VIII.	"	1623
198	Clemente VI.	"	1342	238	Innocente X.	"	1644
199	Innocente VI.	"	1352	239	Alessandro VII.	"	1655
200	Urbano V.	"	1362	240	Clemente IX.	"	1667
201	Gregorio XI.	"	1370	241	Clemente X.	"	1670
202	Urbano VI.	Italian	1378	242	Innocente XI.	"	1676
203	Bonifacio IX.	"	1389	243	Alessandro VIII.	"	1689
204	Innocente VII.	"	1404	244	Innocente XII.	"	1691
205	Gregorio XII.	"	1406	245	Clemente XI.	"	1700
206	Alessandro V.	Greek	1409	246	Innocente XIII.	"	1721
207	Giovanni XXI.	Italian	1410	247	Benedetto XIII.	"	1724
208	Martino V.	"	1417	248	Clemente XII.	"	1730
209	Eugenio IV.	"	1431	249	Benedetto XIV.	"	1740
210	Nicola V.	"	1447	250	Clemente XIII.	"	1758
211	Callisto III.	Spaniard	1455	251	Clemente XIV.	"	1769
212	Pio II.	Italian	1458	252	Pio VI.	"	1775
213	Paolo II.	"	1464	253	Pio VII.	"	1800
214	Sisto IV.	"	1471	254	Leo XII.	"	1823
215	Innocente VIII.	"	1484	255	Pio VIII.	"	1829
216	Alessandro VI.	Spaniard	1492	256	Gregorio XVI.	"	1831
217	Pio III.	Italian	1503	257	Pio IX.	"	1846
218	Giulio II.	"	1503				

The average reign of the 163 occupants of the Pontifical throne, from the establishment to the extinction of the temporal power of the Popes, amounted to not quite seven years.

The Supreme-Pontiff is the absolute and irresponsible ruler of the Roman Catholic Church. His judgments are held to be infallible, and there is no appeal against his decrees. The Pontiff may seek advice from the Sacred College of Cardinals, consisting, when complete, of seventy members, namely, six cardinal-bishops, fifty cardinal-priests, and fourteen cardinal-deacons, but of late not com-

prising the full number. On November 1, 1873, the Sacred College consisted of six cardinal-bishops, thirty cardinal-priests, and seven cardinal-deacons.* The following list gives the names of these forty-five cardinals, together with their office, or dignity, if any, their nationality, year of birth, and year of nomination :—

Names	Office or dignity	Nationality	Year of birth	Year of Nomination
Cardinal-Bishops :—				
Constantin Patrizi .	Dean of Sacred Col.	Italian	1798	1836
Luigi di S. Filippo .	Bp. of Porto	"	1796	1837
Camilla di Pietro .	" Albano	"	1806	1853
Carlo Sacconi .	" Palestrina	"	1808	1861
Filippo Guidi .	" Frascati	"	1815	1863
Cardinal-Priests :—				
Filippo de Angelis .	Archbp. of Fermo	"	1792	1838
Luigi Vannicelli Casoni .	" Ferrara	"	1801	1839
F. von Schwarzenberg .	" Prague	German	1809	1842
Fabio Asquini .	Prft. of Congregation	Italian	1802	1844
Dom. Carafa di Traetto	Archbp. of Benevento	"	1805	1844
Sixto Riario Sforza .	" Naples	"	1810	1846
Jacques Mathieu .	" Besançon	French	1796	1850
François Donnet .	" Bordeaux	"	1795	1852
Carlo Morichini .	" Bologna	Italian	1805	1852
Gioachino Pecci .	" Perugia	"	1810	1853
Joseph von Rauscher .	" Vienna	German	1797	1855
Alessandro Barnabó .	Prft. of Congregation	Italian	1801	1856
Antonio Antonucci .	Archbp. of Ancona	"	1798	1858
Pietro di Silvestri .	—	"	1803	1858
Garcia Cuesta .	Archbp. Compostella	Spanish	1803	1861
Antonio Panebianco .	Grand Penitentiary	"	1808	1861
Giuseppe Trevisanato .	Patriarch of Venice	"	1801	1863
Antonio de Luca .	Preft. of Congregation	"	1805	1863
Giuseppe Bizzarri .	"	"	1802	1863
L. de la Lastra y Cuesta	Archbp. of Sevilla	"	1803	1863
Jean Pitra .	—	French	1812	1863
Gaston de Bonnechose	Archbp. of Rouen	"	1800	1863
Paul Cullen .	" Dublin	English	1803	1866
Gustav von Hohenlohe	—	German	1823	1866
Luigi Bilio .	—	Italian	1826	1866
Lucien Bonaparte .	—	"	1828	1868
Innocente Ferrieri .	—	"	1810	1868
Lorenzo Barile .	—	"	1801	1868
Giuseppe Berardi .	—	"	1810	1868
Giovanni Moreno .	Archbp. of Valladolid	Spanish	1817	1868
Rafaele La Valletta .	—	Italian	1837	1868

* Eleven new Cardinals were nominated December 22, 1873, for names of whom see *Chronicle* under this date, in the introduction to the *Statesman's Year Book*.

Name	Office or dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Nomination
Cardinal Deacons:—				
Giacomo Antonelli .	Pref. of Congregation	Italian	1806	1847
Prospero Caterini .	—	—	1795	1853
Gasparo Grassellini .	—	—	1769	1856
Teodulo Mertel .	Pres. Council of Pontiff	—	1806	1858
Domenico Consolini .	Pref. of Propaganda	—	1806	1866
Edoardo Borromeo .	—	—	1822	1868
Annibale Capalti .	—	—	1811	1868

The cardinals are Princes of the Church. In the early ages the cardinals were the principal priests of the churches in Rome, or deacons of districts. In the eleventh century they numbered but twenty-eight; and it was in modern times that the number was raised to seventy. When assembled the cardinals form the Sacred College, compose the Council of the Pope, preside at special and general congregations, and govern the Church so long as the Pontifical throne is vacant. They received the distinction of the red hat under Innocente III., during the Council of Lyons, in 1245; and the purple from Bonifacio VIII., in 1294. The great Catholic Powers propose a certain number of prelates to be named by the Pope, and these are known as Cardinals of the Crown.

The upper Catholic Hierarchy throughout the world includes 7 Patriarchates of the Latin Rite, and 5 of the Oriental Rite, with Patriarchal Jurisdiction; 138 Archbishoprics of the Latin Rite, and 7 of the Oriental Rite; and 657 Bishoprics of the Latin and 50 of the Oriental Rite. There are besides 164 titular Archbishoprics, and Bishoprics or Sees 'in partibus infidelium.' The list comprises—

I. PATRIARCHATES.

Of the Latin Rite:—

1. Constantinople, 2. Alexandria, 3. Antioch, 4. Jerusalem, 5. Venice, 6. West Indies, 7. Lisbon.

Of the Oriental Rite, with Patriarchal Jurisdiction:—

1. Antioch, of the Melchite Greeks (*Antiochen, Melchitarum*); 2. Antioch, of the Maronites (*Antiochen, Maronitarum*); 3. Antioch, of the Syrians (*Antiochen, Syrorum*); 4. Babylon, of the Chaldeans (*Babylonen, Chaldeorum*); 5. Cilicia, of the Armenians (*Cilicia, Armenorum*).

II. ARCHBISHOPRICS.

Latin Rite:—

Immediately subject to the Holy See	12
With Ecclesiastical Provinces	126

Oriental Rite:—

With Ecclesiastical Provinces:

Armenian	1
Greco-Roumaic	1
Greco-Ruthenian	1

Under Oriental Patriarchs:

Armenian	5
Greco-Melchite	4
Syriac, Syro-Maronite, and Syro-Chaldaic	14

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III. BISHOPRICS.

Latin Rite:—

Suburban Sees	6
Immediately subject to the Holy See	84
Suffragan, in Ecclesiastical Provinces	567

Oriental Rite:—

Armenian	12
Greco-Melchite	9
Greco-Roumaic	3
Greco-Ruthenian	7
Greco-Bulgarian	1
Syriac	8
Syro-Chaldaic	7
Syro-Maronite	3

707

SEES 'IN PARTIBUS INFIDELIUM.'

Archbishoprics	36
Bishoprics	128

164

The summary stands as follows:—

Patriarchates	12
Archbishoprics	164
Bishoprics and Sees 'in Partibus Infidelium.'	883
Total	1,047

The central administration of the Roman Catholic Church is carried on by a number of permanent ecclesiastical committees called Sacred Congregations, presided over by cardinals. There were fourteen regular or fixed Congregations at the commencement of 1873, and besides four special Congregations. At the head of all the Congregations, embracing large and varied functions, is a department bearing the title of 'Holy Roman and Universal Inquisition,' also called 'The Holy Office,' under the immediate presidency of the Supreme Pontiff.

The apostolical vicariates, the delegations, and prefectures in all parts of the world stand under the *Congregatio de Propagandâ fide* at Rome. The number of vicariates is one hundred and seven, of delegations five, and of prefectures twenty-three, ten of which were first founded by the present Pope Pío IX., who also raised 15 sees to metropolitan churches, and created five new archbishoprics and one hundred and eleven new bishoprics, chiefly in Great Britain and the United States of America.

Church and Education.

The Roman Catholic Church is, nominally, the ruling State religion of Italy; but many Acts of the Legislature, passed since the establishment of the Kingdom, and, more especially, since the suppression of the temporal government of the Supreme Pontiff, have subordinated the power of the Church and clergy entirely to the authority of the civil government, and secured perfect religious freedom to the adherents of all creeds without exception. However, scarcely any other creeds as yet exist but Roman Catholicism. At the census of 1871, the total population of the kingdom of Italy amounted to 26,796,253. Of this number, 99 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. were returned as Catholics, while the small remainder was made up, chiefly, of Protestants and Jews, the former representing but 0·15, and the latter 0·11 per cent. of the total population.

The Roman Catholic hierarchy in Italy consists of 45 archbishops and 198 bishops. All these dignitaries of the Church are appointed by the Pope, on the advice of a council of Cardinals, the congregation '*De Propagandâ fide*.' But the royal consent is necessary to the installation of a bishop or archbishop, and this having been frequently withheld of late years, there were constantly a large number of vacant sees. On the death or removal of a bishop, the clergy of the diocese elect a vicar-capitular, who exercises spiritual jurisdiction during the vacancy. In case of old age or infirmity, the bishop nominates a coadjutor to discharge the episcopal duties in his stead. His recommendation is almost invariably attended to by the Pope, and the bishop-coadjutor is appointed and consecrated, and takes his title from some oriental diocese not actually existing, which he relinquishes on succeeding to a bishopric. As long as he retains the oriental title, he is styled a bishop '*in partibus infidelium*,' or, as usually abridged, a bishop '*in partibus*.' Each diocese has its own independent administration, consisting of the bishop, as president, and two canons, who are elected by the chapter of the diocese.

The immense wealth of the Italian clergy has been greatly reduced since the year 1850, when the bill of Siccardi, annihilating ecclesiastical jurisdiction and the privileges of the clergy, passed the Sardinian chambers. This law was extended, in 1861, over the

whole of the kingdom, and had the effect of rapidly diminishing the numbers as well as the incomes of the clergy. But it was stated in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, in May, 1869, that at that period the proportion of priests to the general population was still as high as seven per thousand, 'the average proportion in all the rest of the Catholic world being four and a half per thousand.

It appears from an official return laid before the Chamber of Deputies in the session of 1865, that there were in that year 2,382 religious houses in Italy, of which 1,506 were for men, and 876 for women. The number of religious persons was 28,991, of whom 14,807 were men, and 14,184 women. The Mendicant order numbered 8,229 persons, comprised in the above mentioned total. A project of law, brought in by the Government for the entire suppression of all religious houses throughout the kingdom, was adopted by the Chamber of Representatives in the session of 1866. Art. 1 of this law provides that all religious corporations shall cease to exist from the moment of the promulgation of the law, and their property devolve to the State. Art. 2 grants civil and political rights to all the members of the corporations thus dissolved. By Art. 3, all monks and nuns having taken regular vows before the 18th of January 1864, are entitled to a pension of 500 lire, or 20*l.* each; lay brethren and sisters to 250 lire, or 10*l.* each; and servants 60 years old and upwards, having served at least 10 years in a monastery, may receive a pension of 120 lire, or a little less than 5*l.* By Art. 5, several monasteries are set aside for the reception of such monks or nuns as may wish to continue their monastic life: but there must not be fewer than six in one monastery. Mendicant friars may continue to ask alms under certain restrictions. By Art. 6, all chapters of collegiate churches, abbeys, ecclesiastical benefices not attached to parishes, lay benefices, and all brotherhoods and foundations to which an ecclesiastical service is annexed, are suppressed. Arts. 7 and 8 regulate the interests of present holders of such benefices. Art. 9 regulates the transfer of ecclesiastical property to the State. Art. 10 excepts from this transfer all property liable to reversion to third parties; also that of lay or ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of lay patrons, the property of which reverts to the patron on condition of his paying the holder of the benefice the annual revenue of the property, leaving one-third of the same for the execution of the ecclesiastical duties attached to the benefice.

Under the new Italian Government, a great part of the property confiscated from the monastic establishments has been devoted to the cause of public education, for which, besides, an annual credit of 15,000,000 lire, or 600,000*l.*, is voted by the Parliament. Since the commencement of the year 1860, there were opened, throughout the kingdom, thirty-three great model schools, of which ten in the

Sardinian states, six in Lombardy, four in the Emilia, six in the Marches and Umbria, two in Tuscany, and five in the Southern Provinces. But notwithstanding these great aids to instruction, education stands still very low in the kingdom. According to the census of 1864, out of a total population of 21,703,710 souls, there were 3,884,245 who could read and write (2,623,605 men and 1,260,640 women); 893,588 who could only read (of these the women were as more than 5 to 4 of the men), and 16,999,701 who could neither read nor write—7,889,238 men and 9,110,463 women. Piedmont and the Basilicata occupy the first and last place on the register of knowledge. In the former province, out of every 1,000 inhabitants 573 cannot read or write; in the latter out of the same number 912 are in the same ignorant state. Next to Piedmont is Lombardy, which has 599 untaught out of 1,000, and then Liguria, 708 in 1,000. Tuscany and Emilia are about the average of the whole country—778 and 803 in the 1,000; Umbria, the Marches, Puglie, and the Abruzzi are rather better. In the Basilicata, Calabria, Sicily, and Sardinia, more than nine-tenths of the inhabitants can neither read nor write.

An official return issued by the Italian Government March, 1870, furnishes detailed tabular information regarding the amount of education received by the conscripts born in 1847, and called up for military service in 1868. According to this return, the per-centage of 'analfabeti,' or totally illiterate men of the age of twenty-one was as follows, in progressive ratio, in the various provinces of the kingdom:—Vicenza, 20.37; Sondrio, 25.17; Turin, 26.18; Novara, 29.39; Bergamo, 33.13; Leghorn, 35.40; Cuneo, 35.99; Como, 37.23; Alessandria, 39.61; Pavia, 41.04; Brescia, 41.18; Porto Maurizio, 43.27; Cremona, 44.25; Milan, 49.93; Belluno, 50.92; Verona, 53.54; Genoa, 54.61; Lucca, 55.34; Treviso, 55.34; Pisa, 56.72; Mantua, 58.06; Udine, 59.96; Reggio (Emilia), 61.34; Padua, 62.66; Venice, 63.84; Florence, 64.13; Rovigo, 64.90; Grosseto, 66.16; Modena, 66.61; Massa Carrara, 66.67; Bologna, 67.03; Piacenza, 68.24; Ferrara, 68.80; Abruzzo Ulteriore II., 70.43; Parma, 70.66; Siena, 70.91; Macerata, 71.19; Molise, 71.36; Capitanata, 71.86; Principato Citeriore, 72.25; Naples, 73.58; Arizzo, 76.45; Terra d'Otranto, 76.67; Ravenna, 77.49; Forli, 77.69; Ancona, 77.71; Sassari, 77.91; Umbria, 78.19; Terra di Bari, 78.56; Abruzzo Citeriore, 78.80; Syracuse, 78.91; Messina, 79.12; Abruzzo Ult. I., 79.60; Cagliari, 79.74; Terra di Lavoro, 80.00; Calabria Ult. II., 80.04; Caltanissetta, 80.34; Principato Ult., 80.55; Pesaro, 81.41; Catania, 81.59; Palermo, 81.91; Calabria Cit., 82.16; Basilicata, 82.23; Benevento, 82.36; Ascoli Piceno, 82.49; Calabria Cit. 82.99; Trapani, 83.58; Girgenti, 85.82. These statistics show a

general average of 64.27 persons without the slightest rudiments of education in every hundred members of the adult male population of Italy.

There are twenty-two universities in Italy, many of them of ancient foundation. The oldest are Bologna, founded in the year 1119; Naples, founded in 1244; Padua, in 1228; Rome, in 1244; Perugia, in 1320; Pisa, in 1329; Siena, in 1349; Pavia, in 1390; Turin, in 1412; Parma, in 1422; and Florence, in 1443. The other universities are, in alphabetical order, Cagliari, Camerino, Catanea, Ferrara, Genoa, Macerata, Messina, Modena, Palermo, Sassari, and Urbino. The number of students at all the universities was returned at 10,524 in 1871; nine years previous, in 1862, the number given was 15,688, of whom 9,459 were reported to be at the university of Naples; 1,173 at Pavia; and 889 at Turin. By a decree of the Minister of Public Instruction, issued in 1871, six high schools—Naples, Pavia, Turin, Bologna, Florence, and Parma—were declared first-class universities of the kingdom.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial accounts laid before the Italian Parliament divide both the revenue and expenditure into an ordinary and extraordinary part, or 'Parte ordinaria,' and 'Parte straordinaria.' The total revenue of the kingdom amounted, on the average of the three years 1869–71, to 1,000 millions lire, or 40,000,000*l.*, while the ordinary expenditure was upwards of 1,200 millions lire, or 48,000,000*l.*, leaving, without the extraordinary disbursements, often very large, an annual deficit of 200 millions lire, or 8,000,000*l.*

In the financial estimates of recent years the total revenue calculated upon invariably showed a deficiency in the actual receipts, while the estimated expenditure was exceeded by the actual disbursements. The following tabular statement gives the budget estimates, together with the actual revenue and expenditure, of the year 1871:—

Revenue of 1871	Lire	£
Budget Estimates	1,264,908,165	50,596,326
Actual Receipts	1,257,448,416	50,297,932
Deficiency of actual revenue .	7,459,749	298,394
Expenditure of 1871	Lire	£
Budget estimates	1,423,125,333	56,925,013
Actual disbursements	1,460,813,172	58,432,527
Excess of actual expenditure .	37,688,839	1,507,514

The summary of the finance accounts of the kingdom, as regards the actual total revenue and expenditure during the year 1871, then stood as follows:—

	Lire.	£
Actual revenue in 1871 . . .	1,257,448,416	50,297,932
„ expenditure in 1871 . . .	1,460,813,172	58,432,527
Deficit	203,364,756	8,134,595

In the budget estimates for the year 1872 the total revenue, including the 'Parte straordinaria' and loans, was calculated at 1,548,335,022 lire, or 61,933,401*l.*, and the expenditure at the same amount. The following table gives an abstract of the official budget for the year ending December 31, 1872:—

ESTIMATES OF REVENUE FOR 1872.

Sources of revenue	Lire
Land and house taxes	224,930,604
Income tax	186,781,978
Assessed taxes	43,500,000
Succession and registration duties	104,610,637
Customs	84,200,000
Consumption duties (octroi)	79,074,908
Monopolies, tobacco and salt	148,378,192
Lottery	97,613,096
State property	31,494,674
Post Office and other public services	36,707,597
Miscellaneous receipts	51,911,982
Total ordinary receipts	1,099,203,667
Extraordinary receipts	449,131,355
Total revenue	1,548,335,022
	£61,933,401

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1872.

Branches of expenditure.	
Interest of debt, pensions, and civil list	1,031,330,225
Ministry of Justice	31,458,787
„ Foreign Affairs	5,490,835
„ Public Instruction	19,394,178
„ the Interior	55,092,909
„ War	183,216,550
„ Marine	44,499,963
„ Public Works	166,216,550
„ Commerce and Agriculture	11,070,171
Total expenditure	1,548,335,022
	£61,933,401

The budget estimates of 1873 and 1874 differed but slightly from those of 1872. In all, there was a nominal balance between revenue and expenditure, while actually there existed large deficits, entered under the head of 'extraordinary receipts,' indicating the intended cover of the expenditure by special means. Notwithstanding the 'extraordinary receipts' calculated upon, there existed, according to a statement made by the Minister of Finance in the Chamber of Deputies, an uncovered deficit of 175,000,000 lire, or 6,800,000*l.*, at the end of June 1873.

The ever-recurring deficits of recent years, produced by the vast increase of expenditure, but slightly covered by augmented revenue, were met partly by loans, and partly by the sale of state property, and monopolies. In 1867, when the financial pressure attained dimensions not known before, the Government, by consent of the Chamber of Deputies, levied the sum of 600 millions of lire, or 24,000,000*l.*, on ecclesiastical property, and two years later, in 1868, the State monopoly on tobacco was made over to a French company in consideration of a loan of 180,000,000 lire, or 7,200,000*l.*, payable in gold, in six months' instalments. The State railways were also sold, in 1864, for a sum of 200,000,000 lire, or 8,000,000*l.* The remaining part of the deficits was made up by home and foreign loans.

The total public debt of the kingdom amounted, at the end of 1872, to a nominal capital of 9,020,185,174 lire, or 360,807,407*l.*, divided as follows:—

	Lire	£
'Rentes,' 3 and 5 per cent. . . .	5,578,185,000	223,127,407
Debt of the 'Libro grande'	2,330,000,000	93,200,000
Floating debt	1,112,000,174	44,480,000
Total	9,020,185,174	360,807,407

The total charges on account of the public debt, comprising interest, management, and sinking fund, were estimated in the budget of 1872 at 758,500,000 lire, or 30,340,000*l.*, an amount representing more than one-half of the total ordinary revenue of the kingdom.

Army and Navy.

The Sardinian law of conscription forms the basis of the military organisation of the Kingdom of Italy. According to it, a certain

portion of all the young men of the age of twenty-one, the number varying from 40,000 to 50,000, is levied annually for the standing army, while the rest are entered in the army of reserve, in which they have to practise annually for forty days, and are then sent on illimited furlough, but can be called permanently under arms at the outbreak of a war.

By a royal decree of January 24, 1862, the standing army of Italy is divided into six corps d'armée, each corps consisting of three divisions, and each division of two brigades; four or six battalions of 'bersaglieri,' or riflemen, two regiments of cavalry, and from six to nine companies of artillery. The actual strength of the rank and file of the army, at the commencement of 1871, was as follows, according to official returns:—

Description of Troops	Number of Men under arms (Peace-footing)	Number of Men on illimited furlough	Total (War-footing)
Infantry of the Line	118,850	184,272	303,122
Bersaglieri	14,727	21,448	36,175
Cavalry	16,165	9,604	25,769
Artillery	17,202	18,162	35,364
Corp of Engineers	3,104	563	3,667
Military Train	2,454	7,151	10,605
Carabinieri	19,628	—	19,628
Administrative troops	4,463	3,752	8,215
Military Instruction	2,964	—	2,964
Total	199,557	244,952	445,509

The army was commanded, in 1871, by 15,110 officers, not included in the above returns. Of these, 870 formed the staff, while 8,000 were attached to the Infantry of the Line, 995 to the Bersaglieri, 1,080 to the Cavalry, and 1,150 to the Artillery.

The organisation of the Italian army was prescribed by a law passed in the parliamentary session of 1864, and which came into operation on January 1, 1865. Under this statute, which fixed the strength of the rank and file of the military forces at 189,541 on the peace-footing, and 335,870 on the war-footing—a total increased, in proportion to population, by the subsequent annexation of the Venetian provinces—the standing army of the kingdom is to be composed as follows:—

	Peace Footing		War Footing	
	Men	Horses	Men	Horses
Infantry of the line (80 regiments, 8 of which are grenadiers)	128,020		245,680	
Bersaglieri (40 battalions)	16,165	—	26,495	—
Cavalry (4 regiments of the line, 7 of lancers, 7 light horse, and 1 of guides = 115 squadrons)	18,167	13,569	19,000	14,102
Artillery (1 regiment of pontonniers, 3 foot, 5 mounted, with 80 batteries)	9,646	4,260	16,086	11,234
Six artisan companies, also attached to the artillery	1,174	—	1,589	—
Two regiments of sappers of the engineers (36 companies)	4,132	48	6,793	396
Three regiments of train corps (24 companies)	2,460	960	9,240	11,340
One administrative corps (7 companies)	3,173		—	
Total	189,541	19,027	335,870	37,562

The time of service in the standing army is 10 years, on the implied condition of the men being sent on furlough, in time of peace, for one-half the period. A certain number, distinguished as 'soldati d'ordinanza,' to which class belong the Carabinieri and some of the Administrative troops, have to serve eight years complete, and are then liberated. In the army of reserve, the time of service is 5 years. Every native of the kingdom is liable to the conscription, and to be enrolled either in the standing army or the reserve. An exemption in favour of young men studying for the priesthood was repealed by a law which passed both houses of parliament in May, 1869.

The distribution of the standing army over the kingdom was as follows in the middle of 1871. There were 8 battalions of infantry at and near the capital, 5 at Genoa, 5 at Turin, 9 at Alessandria, 12 in Tuscany, and 120 in the valley of the Po, from Milan to Ancona. The troops in the valley of the Po were supported by 24 squadrons of heavy and 36 squadrons of light cavalry, and 248 pieces of artillery. At Naples there were 18 battalions of the line, 2 of marines, and 3 of bersaglieri; in the Neapolitan provinces, 39 battalions of the line, 20 of bersaglieri, and 32 squadrons of cavalry. There were, finally, 32 battalions of the line in Sicily.

The navy of the kingdom of Italy consisted, at the commencement of 1871, of 91 ships of war, armed with 798 guns. They were classed as follows:—

	Ironclads		Screw steamers		Paddle steamers	
	Number	Guns	Number	Guns	Number	Guns
<i>Steamers :—</i>						
Frigates of the 1st class .	5	73	8	248	—	—
Frigates of the 2nd class .	7	61	1	32	—	—
Iron-clad Ram .	1	2	—	—	—	—
Corvettes of the 1st class	2	32	3	42	3	30
Corvettes of the 2nd class	—	—	3	18	5	30
Corvettes of the 3rd class	—	—	—	—	4	15
Gunboats of the 1st class	2	6	—	—	—	—
Gunboats of the 2nd class	5	27	5	20	—	—
Transports	—	—	9	20	20	38
Total : Steamers .	22	201	29	380	32	113
Total Horse-power .	11,380		9,256		6,810	

	Number	Guns
<i>Sailing Vessels :—</i>		
Frigate of the 2nd class . . .	1	26
Corvettes	4	52
Brigantin	2	20
Transport	1	6
Total : Sailing vessels . . .	8	104

In summary, the navy comprises :—

	Number	Guns	Horse-power
Ironclads	22	201	11,380
Screw steamers . . .	29	380	9,256
Paddle steamers . . .	32	113	6,810
Sailing vessels . . .	8	104	—
Total	91	798	27,446

The following table gives the names, the horse-power, number of guns, of crew, and the tonnage, of the principal ships of the Italian fleet of war :—

Names of Ships	Horse-power	Guns	Crews	Tonnage
<i>Ironclads :—</i>				
Re di Portogallo	800	30	550	5,700
Ancona	700	26	484	4,250
Regina Maria Pia	700	26	484	4,250
Castelfidardo	700	26	484	4,250
St. Martino	700	26	484	4,250
Messaggiere	350	2	103	1,000

Names of Ships—*continued*.

Names of Ships	Horse-power	Guns	Crews	Tonnage
<i>Frigates:—</i>				
Maria Adelaide	600	32	550	3,459
Duca di Genova	600	50	550	3,515
Carlo Alberto	400	50	580	3,200
Vittorio Emanuele	500	49	580	3,680
Garibaldi	450	51	580	3,501
Principe Umberto	600	50	580	3,415
Gaeta	450	51	580	3,980
<i>Corvettes:—</i>				
St. Giovanni	220	20	345	1,780
Governolo	450	12	260	1,700
Guiscardo	300	6	190	1,400
Ettore Fieramosca	300	6	190	1,400
Principe Carignano	700	22	440	4,086
Terribile	400	20	356	2,000
Formidabile	400	20	356	2,700
Varese	300	4	250	2,000
Esploratore	350	2	108	1,000
Sirena	120	3	63	354

The navy was manned, in 1871, by 11,200 sailors, and 660 engineers and working men, with 1,271 officers, of whom 1 admiral, 5 vice-admirals, 12 rear-admirals, and 102 captains. The marines consisted of two regiments, comprising 235 officers and 5,700 soldiers.—(Official Communication.)

Area and Population.

The first general census of the kingdom of Italy, inclusive of the Pontifical States, annexed by Royal decree of October 9, 1870, was taken by the government on the 31st December, 1871. On this date, the population numbered 26,796,253 souls, living on an area of 296,013 square chilos, or 112,677 English square miles. The density of population was 237 per English square mile, being inferior to that of Great Britain and Ireland, but 20 per cent higher than that of Germany, and 36 per cent. higher than that of France.

The Kingdom of Italy is administratively divided into sixty-nine provinces, the names of which, in alphabetical order, areas in square chilos, number of population on the 31st December 1871, and density of population per square chilo, are given in the subjoined table, drawn up after documents supplied by the Ministero d'Agricoltura, Industria e Commercio to the *Statesman's Year-book*.

Provinces	Area in square chilos	Population Dec. 31, 1871	Population per square chilo
Abruzzio Citeriore . . .	2,861.46	340,299	119
Abruzzio Ulteriore 1° (Re- ramo)	3,324.74	245,684	73
Abruzzio Ulteriore 2° (Aquila)	6,499.60	332,782	51
Alessandria	5,055.00	683,361	135
Ancona	1,916.36	262,369	137
Arezzo	3,305.91	234,645	71
Ascoli Piceno	2,099.77	203,008	97
Basilicata	10,679.97	509,202	48
Belluno	3,270.68	175,370	53
Benevento	1,791.91	232,012	130
Bergamo	2,660.38	368,152	138
Bologna	3,603.80	439,232	121
Brescia	4,620.74	456,023	98
Cagliari	13,529.92	392,981	29
Calabria Citeriore	7,398.04	440,272	58
Calabria Ulter. 1° (Reggio)	3,924.29	353,606	90
Calabria Ulter. 11° (Catan- zaro)	5,979.00	412,226	69
Caltanissetta	3,768.27	230,066	61
Capitanata	7,692.18	322,754	42
Catania	9,102.19	495,420	54
Como	2,717.26	477,642	177
Cremona	1,736.21	300,595	173
Cuneo	7,136.08	617,232	86
Ferrara	2,616.23	216,545	83
Firenze	5,861.32	766,611	113
Forlì	1,855.29	234,090	126
Genova	4,113.53	716,284	174
Girgenti	3,861.39	289,018	75
Grosseto	4,434.59	107,457	24
Livorno	329.67	118,851	360
Lucca	1,493.64	280,399	187
Macerata	2,736.81	236,994	86
Mantova	2,216.28	288,942	130
Massa Carrara	1,760.46	161,944	92
Messina	4,978.89	420,649	84
Milano	2,992.94	1,009,794	337
Modena	2,902.29	273,231	94
Molise	4,603.94	363,843	78
Napoli	1,110.92	908,029	817
Novara	6,943.90	624,969	90
Padova	2,086.32	364,355	174
Palermo	9,086.91	617,660	68
Parma	3,239.67	264,509	81
Pavia	3,329.91	448,357	134
Pesaro Urbino	2,969.31	213,072	72
Piacenza	2,499.78	225,775	90
Pisa	3,056.08	265,959	87

Provinces	Area in square chilos	Population Dec. 31, 1871	Population per square chilo
Porto Maurizio	1,210·34	127,042	104
Principato Citerio	9,480·97	541,739	56
Principato Ulterio	3,649·20	375,237	102
Ravenna	1,922·32	220,801	114
Reggio Emilia	2,288·00	240,635	105
Roma	11,790·16	836,291	71
Rovigo	1,688·92	200,835	119
Sassari	10,720·26	243,274	22
Siena	3,793·42	206,446	54
Siracusa	3,697·12	294,915	79
Sondrio	3,299·81	111,240	34
Terra di Bari	9,937·92	604,540	61
Terra di Lavoro	9,974·78	695,754	69
Terra d'Otranto	18,929·88	493,574	55
Torino	0,269·93	972,988	94
Trapani	3,149·91	236,388	75
Treviso	2,431·36	352,538	145
Udine	6,430·70	481,787	74
Umbria	9,632·86	549,833	57
Venezia	2,199·47	337,539	153
Verona	2,854·02	367,426	128
Vicenza	2,696·02	363,161	134
Total	284,223·36	26,796,253	94

The extent and population of the old political divisions of Italy are shown in the following table:—

Ancient Divisions	Area in Eng. sq. miles	Population in 1859
Continental Sardinian States	15,373	3,780,967
Island of Sardinia	9,547	573,115
Lombardy	7,765	2,764,912
Venetia	9,177	2,496,442
Emilia	8,821	2,044,108
Umbria and the Marches	5,997	1,393,824
Tuscany	9,150	1,812,253
Neapolitan States	31,621	7,029,273
Island of Sicily	10,510	2,302,168
Pontifical States	4,716	692,106
Total	112,677	24,892,258

It will be seen that the increase of population in the twelve years from 1859 till 1871 amounted to 1,903,995, being at the rate of about one per cent. per annum. The density of population is greatest in Lombardy and the Island of Sicily; and it is least in the Island of Sardinia. In Lombardy and Sicily the population has increased most rapidly of late years, and, next to them, in the Island of Sardinia and the Neapolitan provinces.

It is calculated that only two-thirds of the area of the kingdom capable of production are cultivated, and that the rest lies waste.

The superficial extent of the productive soil of Italy is 23,017,096 Ellaras, or hectares, divided thus:—

	Hectares
Arable land	11,003,061
Meadow land	1,173,436
Rice grounds	144,903
Olive plantations	554,767
Chestnut plantations	585,132
Woods and forests	4,158,349
Pastures	5,397,448
Total	23,017,096

There are besides 3,997,057 hectares of rock and marsh. Of the land capable of cultivation, more than half is devoted to the growth of cereals, mainly wheat. The average crop is insufficient for the supply of the country.

The great mass of the people of Italy are devoted to agricultural pursuits, and the town population is comparatively small. The number of inhabitants of the principal towns was as follows, at the census of December, 1871:—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Naples	448,743	Genoa	130,269
Milan	261,976	Venice	128,901
Rome	244,484	Bologna	115,957
Palermo	219,938	Messina	111,854
Turin	207,770	Leghorn	97,096
Florence	167,093	Catania	84,297

The city of Rome at Easter, 1872, numbered 256,022 souls. In 1869 the population was returned at 204,678. The latter total comprised 105,569 men and 99,109 women; 7,480 clergy and 'religious,' and 197,198 belonging to the Civil State. The births in the year 1869 were 5,276, or 23·9 per 1,000 of the population; the deaths 5,874, or 26·6 per 1,000; the marriages 1,564, or 7·1 per 1,000. The returns of 1869 stated that there were in the city of Rome 22 seminaries and ecclesiastical colleges, containing 841 persons; 61 religious institutions for men, containing 2,959, and 72 for women, containing 2,256 persons; nine lay colleges, containing 298 persons; 68 conservatoires, nunneries, &c., containing 1,738 persons; seven charity institutions for men, containing 878, and 12 for women, containing 1,216 persons.

The population of the States comprising the present kingdom of Italy, with the exception of Venetia and the Roman territory, amounted to, in the year 1788:—

Sardinian States	3,200,000
Lombardy	1,100,000
Tuscany	1,000,000
Parma and Modena	570,000
Romagna	140,000
Umbria and the Marches	620,000
Naples and Sicily	6,000,000
Total	12,630,000

It will be seen that the population of Italy made very little progress during a period of nearly a century, exhibiting a lesser increase than any other State in Southern Europe.

Trade and Industry.

The commercial intercourse of Italy is chiefly with four countries, France, the United Kingdom, Austria, and Switzerland. The imports from France average eight millions sterling per annum, and the exports very nearly the same. Next in order of importance are the commercial transactions with the United Kingdom, and after that, but far below, those of Austria and Switzerland.

The following table shows the total imports and exports of the kingdom in each of the six years from 1867 to 1872 :—

Years	Imports	Exports
	Lire	Lire
1867	830,834,296	520,465,043
1868	818,344,366	529,748,782
1869	820,980,724	578,566,142
1870	842,773,754	572,921,044
1871	880,126,810	756,614,822
1872	1,139,233,528	1,108,834,842

It will be seen that while there has been a marked increase of both imports and exports in the course of the six years, the exports, which in 1867 bore the proportion to the imports of 5 to 8, had risen in 1871 to the proportion of 7 to 8, and in 1872 to that of 11 8-100 to 11 39-100.

Corn and cotton manufactures form the chief imports into Italy. The principal exports are silk, raw and manufactured, and spirits and oils, the first of which averages 7,000,000*l.* and the second 4,000,000*l.* sterling per annum. The greater portion of these exports, representing the chief productions of the kingdom, is sent to France.

The value of the commercial intercourse of Italy with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the value of the exports from Italy to Great Britain and Ireland,

and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Italy, in each of the ten years from 1863 to 1872 :—

Years	Exports from Italy to Great Britain	Imports of British home produce into Italy
	£	£
1863	2,358,208	5,927,980
1864	2,181,107	5,673,534
1865	2,994,233	5,461,552
1866	3,820,744	5,821,530
1867	3,105,709	4,881,244
1868	4,018,034	4,980,216
1869	3,997,965	6,164,350
1870	3,843,605	5,272,074
1871	4,624,278	6,294,737
1872	4,159,161	6,557,538

The principal article of export from Italy to Great Britain in the year 1872 was olive oil, of the value of 609,866*l.* Next came hemp, of the value of 384,029*l.*; chemical products, of the value of 399,158*l.*; and brimstone, of the value of 319,656*l.* No other articles exported to Great Britain in 1872 reached the value of 200,000*l.* The staple articles of British produce imported into Italy are cotton and woollen manufactures. The value of the cotton manufactures, including yarn, imported in the year 1872, amounted to 2,203,674*l.*, and that of the woollen manufactures to 979,957*l.* Next in importance to cotton and woollen manufactures stood iron, wrought and unwrought, imported to the value of 772,830*l.*, and coals, imported to the value of 706,772*l.* in the year 1872 from the United Kingdom.

The number and tonnage of merchant vessels belonging to the kingdom, inclusive of Venice, on January 1, 1870, was as follows :—

Tonnage of Vessels	Sailing Vessels		Steamers	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
From 801 to 1,000 tons . . .	7	6,120	—	—
" 501 " 800 " . . .	170	98,789	9	4,893
" 301 " 500 " . . .	583	360,869	33	11,526
" 101 " 300 " . . .	1,332	249,775	29	5,845
" 21 " 100 " . . .	2,955	147,316	32	2,212
" 6 " 20 " . . .	3,441	39,749		
Under 6 tons . . .	9,074	22,719		
Total . . .	17,562	925,337	103	24,476

On the 1st of January, 1868, the total number of sailing vessels was 17,690, of 792,430 tons, and the number of steamers 98, of 23,091 tons. Thus there was an increase in the tonnage of sailing vessels, as well as in the number and tonnage of steamers in the two years.

According to an official return, the kingdom of Italy had a sea-faring population of 180,850 grown-up male individuals at the commencement of 1870. At the commencement of 1866, the number was 155,747, without Venetia.

The following table gives the length, open for traffic on the 31st December, the number of passengers conveyed, and the traffic receipts of the railways of Italy, in the years 1868 and 1870 :—

	1868	1870
Length of railways opened Dec. 31 :—	Chilometros	Chilometros
Single lines	5,069	6,208
Double lines	637	639
Total	5,706	6,847
Number of passengers carried	Number	Number
	17,514,054	18,439,741
Total traffic receipts :—	Lire	Lire
From passengers	43,896,970	45,629,739
From goods	41,615,924	42,150,132
Total	85,512,884	87,779,871

According to a report presented, in April 1871, to the Chamber of Deputies by the Minister of Public Works, there were at that time completed and at work, 906 chilometros, or 563 English miles of state railway. In the course of 1871 and 1872, a further length of 215 chilometros was to be finished and opened for public traffic. The Minister informed the Chamber that he confidently anticipated that in the course of the year 1874 the whole of the railways of which the Government had undertaken the construction would be completed. The aggregate length of these lines will reach nearly 2,000 chilometros, or 1,250 English miles, and will have cost in construction 500,000,000 lire or 20,000,000*l.* sterling.

The number of post-offices in the kingdom at the commencement of 1870, was 2,751. In the year 1869 the Post conveyed 87,150,000 letters, and 75,000,000 printed parcels. The total revenue of the

Post Office in 1869 amounted to 15,976,520 lire, or 639,061*l.*, and the expenditure to 16,892,301 lire, or 675,692*l.*

The length of telegraph lines, at the commencement of 1870, was 16,952 chilometros, or 10,595 English miles, nearly two-thirds of the whole belonging to the government. There were, at the same date, 1,237 telegraph offices. The number of private telegrams forwarded in the year 1869 throughout the kingdom was 1,932,596, and of official telegrams 31,852. The total revenue from telegraphs, in 1869, was 10,431,912 lire, or 417,276*l.*, which sum included 798,544 lire, placed to the account of official despatches. The revenue did not cover the cost of management of the telegraphs.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Italy are the same as those of France, the names only being altered, the Franc changing into the Lira, divided into 100 centisimi, the Kilogramme into the Chilogramma, the Mètre into the Metro, the Hectare into the Ellara, and so on. In the former Papal States alone, the old monetary denominations, represented by the Roman Scudo, worth 4*s.* 3*d.*, and its subdivision into 10 Paoli, or 100 Bajocchi, are partly retained in common use, although abolished in 1867 in favour of the French metric system. Of the latter, the British equivalents are:—

MONEY.

The *Lira*, of 100 *Centisimi* = Average rate of exchange, 25 to 1*l.* sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Gramma</i>	.	.	.	.	=	15·434 grains troy.
„ <i>Chilogramma</i>	.	.	.	.	=	2·20 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal Metrici</i>	.	.	.	.	=	220 „ „
„ <i>Tonnelata</i>	.	.	.	.	=	2200 „ „
„ <i>Litro</i> , Liquid Measure	.	.	.	.	=	0·22 Imperial gallon.
„ <i>Ettolitro</i> { Liquid Measure	.	.	.	.	=	22 „ „
„ { Dry Measure	.	.	.	.	=	2·75 Imperial bushels.
„ <i>Metro</i>	.	.	.	.	=	3·28 feet or 39·37 inches.
The <i>Chilometro</i>	.	.	.	.	=	1093 yards.
„ <i>Metro Cube</i> }	.	.	.	.	=	35·31 cubic feet.
„ <i>Stero</i> }	.	.	.	.	=
„ <i>Ellara</i> , or <i>Hectare</i>	.	.	.	.	=	2·47 acres.
„ <i>Square Chilo</i> , or <i>Kilomètre Carré</i>	=	0·386 square mile.
						(2·59 kil. carrés—1 sq. mile).

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NETHERLANDS.

(KONINGRYK DER NEDERLANDEN.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Willem III., King of the Netherlands, born February 19, 1817, the eldest son of King Willem II., and of Princess Anna Paulowna, daughter of Czar Paul I. of Russia; educated by private tutors, and at the University of Leyden; succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, March 17, 1849. Married, June 18, 1839, to

Sophie, Queen of the Netherlands, born June 17, 1818, the second daughter of King Wilhelm I. of Württemberg. Offspring of the union are two sons:—1. *Willem*, Prince of Orange, heir-apparent, born September 4, 1840; admiral-lieutenant in the navy. 2. Prince *Alexander*, born August 25, 1851; lieutenant in the navy.

Brother and Sister of the King.—1. Prince *Henrik*, born June 13, 1820; Commander-in-chief of the navy and Governor of the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg; married, May 19, 1853, to Princess Amalia of Saxe-Weimar; widower, May 1, 1872. 2. Princess *Sophie*, born April 8, 1824; married, October 8, 1842, to Grand-Duke Karl Alexander of Saxe-Weimar.

Uncle and Aunt of the King.—1. Prince *Frederik*, born February 28, 1797, second son of King Willem I. of the Netherlands; field-marshal in the Dutch army; married, May 21, 1825, to Princess Louise, daughter of King Friedrich Wilhelm III. of Prussia; widower, Dec. 6, 1870. Surviving issue of the union is a daughter, Marie, born July 5, 1841, married July 18, 1871, to Prince Wilhelm Von Wied, born August 22, 1845, Major in the army of Prussia. 2. Princess *Marianne*, born May 9, 1810, sister of the preceding; married, September 14, 1830, to Prince Albert of Prussia; divorced March 28, 1849.

The royal family of the Netherlands, known as the House of Orange, descend from a German Count Walram, who lived in the eleventh century. Through the marriage of Count Engelbrecht, of the branch of Otto of Walram, with Joan of Polanen, in 1404, the family acquired the barony of Breda, and thereby became settled in the Netherlands. The alliance with another heiress, only sister of the childless Prince of Orange and Count of Chalon, brought to the house a rich province in the south of France; and a third matrimonial union, that of Prince Willem III. of Orange with a daughter of King James II., transferred the crown of Great Britain for a time to the family. Previous to this period, the members had

acquired great influence in the Republic of the Netherlands, and, under the name of 'stadtholders,' or governors, become the sovereign rulers of the State. The dignity was formally declared to be hereditary in 1747, in Willem IV.; but his successor, Willem V., had to fly to England, in 1795, at the invasion of the French republican army. The family did not return till November 1813, when the fate of the republic, released from French supremacy, was under discussion at the Congress of Vienna. After various diplomatic negotiations, the Belgian provinces, subject before the French revolution to the House of Austria, were ordered by the Congress to be annexed to the territory of the republic, and the whole to be erected into a kingdom with the son of the last Stadtholder, Willem V., as hereditary sovereign. In consequence, the latter was proclaimed King of the Netherlands at the Hague on the 16th of March, 1815, and recognised as sovereign by all the powers of Europe. The established union between the northern and southern provinces of the Netherlands was dissolved by the Belgian revolution of 1830, and their political relations were not readjusted until the signing of the Treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which constituted Belgium an independent kingdom. King Willem I. abdicated in 1840, making over the crown to his son Willem II., who, after a reign of nine years, left it to his heir, the present sovereign of the Netherlands.

King Willem II. had a civil list of 1,000,000 guilders, or 83,333*l.*; but the amount was reduced to 600,000 guilders, or 50,000*l.*, at the commencement of the reign of the present king. There is in addition an allowance of 150,000 guilders, or 12,500*l.*, for the members of the royal family and the maintenance of the Court. The latter sum is divided at present in the manner that the heir-apparent has 100,000 guilders, or 8,333*l.*; and the remaining 50,000 guilders, or 4,166*l.*, are given as a subsidy for the maintenance of the royal palaces. The family of Orange are, besides, in the possession of a very large private fortune, acquired, in greater part by King Willem I., in the prosecution of vast enterprises, tending to raise the commerce of the Netherlands.

The House of Orange has given the following Sovereigns to the Netherlands, since its reconstruction as a kingdom by the Congress of Vienna:—

Willem I.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1815
Willem II.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1840
Willem III.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1849

The average reign of the three Sovereigns, inclusive of that of the present king, amounted to 19 years."

Constitution and Government.

The present constitution—*grondwet*—of the Netherlands received the royal sanction October 14, 1848, and was solemnly proclaimed Nov. 3, 1848. It vests the whole legislative authority in a Parliament composed of two Chambers, called the States-General. The Upper House, or first Chamber, consists of 39 members, elected by the provincial States from among the most highly assessed inhabitants of the various counties. The second Chamber of the States-General, elected by ballot, at the rate of one deputy to every 45,000 souls, numbered 80 members in 1872. All citizens, natives of the Netherlands, not deprived of civil rights, and paying assessed taxes to the amount of not less than 20 guilders, or 1*l.* 13*s.*, are voters. Clergymen, judges of the Hooft Raad, or High Court of Justice, and Governors of Provinces are debarred from being elected. The members of the second Chamber receive an annual allowance of 2,000 guilders, or 166*l.*, besides travelling expenses. Every two years one-half of the members of the second Chamber, and every three years one-third of the members of the Upper House retire by rotation. The Sovereign has the right to dissolve either of the Chambers separately, or both together, at any time, but new elections must take place within forty days. The second Chamber alone has the initiative of new laws, together with the government, and the functions of the Upper House are restricted to either approving or rejecting them, without the right of inserting amendments. The constitutional advisers of the King, having a seat in the Cabinet, must attend at the meetings of both Houses, and have a deliberative voice, but they cannot take an active part in the debate. The King has full veto power, but it is seldom, if ever, brought into practice. Alterations in the Constitution can only be made by the vote of two-thirds of the members of both Houses, followed by a general election, and a second confirmation, by two-third vote, of the new States-General.

The executive authority is, under the Sovereign, exercised by a responsible Council of Ministers. There are seven heads of departments in the Ministerial Council, namely:—

1. The Minister of the Interior.—Dr. J. H. *Geertsema*, Minister of the Interior, 1866; appointed for the second time Minister of the Interior July 6, 1872.

2. The Minister of Finance.—Dr. A. *van Delden*, appointed July 6, 1872.

3. The Minister of Justice.—Dr. G. *de Vries Azn*, appointed July 6, 1872.

4. The Minister of the Colonies.—J. D. *Fransen van de Putte*, Minister of the Colonies 1863-66; appointed for the second time Minister of the Colonies July 6, 1872.

5. The Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Baron Dr. G. L. H. A. *Gericke d'Herwijnen*; appointed Jan. 4, 1871.

6. The Minister of Marine.—Commander L. G. *Brocx*; appointed June 4, 1868.

7. The Minister of War.—Major-General A. W. P. *Weitzel*; appointed October 3, 1873.

Each of the above ministers has a salary of 12,000 guilders, or 1,000*l.* per annum. Whenever the sovereign presides over the deliberations of the ministry, the meeting is called a Cabinet Council, and the privilege to be present at it is given to princes of the royal family nominated for the purpose. There is also a State Council—*Raad van State*—of 14 members, nominated by the Government, which the sovereign may consult on extraordinary occasions.

Church and Education.

According to the terms of the Constitution, entire liberty of conscience and complete social equality is granted to the members of all religious confessions. The royal family, and a majority of the inhabitants, belong to the Reformed Church; but the Roman Catholics are not far inferior in numbers. In the census returns of 1870 the number of Calvinists, or members of the Reformed Church, is given as 2,074,734; of Lutherans, 68,067; of Roman Catholics, 1,313,052; of Greek Catholics, 32; of divers other Christian denominations, 55,725; and of Jews, 68,003. The government of the Reformed Church is Presbyterian; while the Roman Catholics are under an archbishop, of Utrecht, and four bishops, of Harlem, Breda, Roermond, and Herzogenbosh. The salaries of several British Presbyterian ministers, settled in the Netherlands, and whose churches are incorporated with the Dutch Reformed Church, are paid out of the public funds.

Education is spreading throughout the kingdom, though as yet it has not reached the lower classes of the population. Official returns state that in 25,137 marriages that took place in North Holland—province containing the capital—between the years 1868-72, there were 609 in which the man, 2,021 in which the woman, and 503 in which neither the man nor the woman could write. It is calculated that among the strictly rural population of the kingdom, one-fourth of the grown-up men, and one-third of the women, can neither read nor write. However, the education of the rising generation is provided for by a non-denominational Primary Instruction Law, passed in 1857. Under its working, there were, in January, 1871, according to government returns, 2,608 public schools, with 6,538 schoolmasters, and 477 schoolmistresses, and 1,119 private schools, with 2,332 schoolmasters, and 1,565 schoolmistresses. At the same

date, the pupils in the public schools numbered 390,129, among them 217,827 boys, and the pupils in the private schools 111,762, among them 50,388 boys. The teachers, appointed under the law of 1857, are superintended by 94 district school-inspectors, who act under 11 provincial superintendents. It is the duty of the inspectors to grant licenses for the establishment of schools, and to present to the Government three times a year an account of the state of public instruction. A fuller education than the schools for primary instruction impart 81 schools of middle instruction, with 7,047 pupils, and 55 additional 'Latin schools,' with 1,128 pupils in 1871. There are three universities at Leyden, Groningen, and Utrecht, with 1,339 students in January 1871, and a polytechnical institution at Delft, with 171 pupils. The ecclesiastical training schools comprise five Roman Catholic and three Protestant seminaries. The proportion of attendance in the schools for primary instruction is one in eight of the entire population of the kingdom. —(Official Communication.)

Revenue and Expenditure.

The national revenue, derived mainly from indirect taxation, averaged 102,000,000 guilders, or 8,500,000*l.* sterling, in recent years, while the expenditure was nearly always within the income, leaving a more or less considerable annual surplus. The following tables exhibit the actual revenue and expenditure of the kingdom, in guilders and pounds sterling, in each of the six years 1866–71.

Years	Revenue	
	Guilders	£
1866	115,837,284	9,653,107
1867	116,482,868	9,706,905
1868	100,082,217	8,340,184
1869	97,181,006	8,098,417
1870	88,526,832	7,377,236
1871	94,001,513	7,833,459

Years	Expenditure	
	Guilders	£
1866	105,833,728	8,823,641
1867	112,115,614	9,342,968
1868	99,175,990	8,264,665
1869	96,836,633	8,069,719
1870	96,228,917	8,019,076
1871	94,460,038	7,871,669

The budget estimates for each of the years 1872 and 1873, voted by the States-General, were as follows:—

Revenue	1872	1873
	Guilders	Guilders
Direct taxes	21,677,550	21,849,785
Excise duties	27,740,000	28,380,000
Indirect taxes	14,038,740	14,968,860
Import and export duties	4,711,590	5,061,868
Gold and silver plate dues	261,300	281,200
Public domains	1,400,000	1,450,000
Post Office	2,500,000	2,550,000
Telegraph	668,000	700,000
Government lotteries	410,000	410,000
Shooting and fishing licenses	115,000	115,000
Pilotage	820,000	880,000
Mining dues	2,151	2,611
Profit of state railways	713,000	1,027,000
Miscellaneous receipts	2,224,243	11,269,701
Belgian share of national debt	400,000	400,000
Colonial surplus of preceding year	20,395,586	10,427,695
Contribution out of the domain-capital for the continuation of the state railways }	300,000	500,000
Total }	98,377,160 £8,198,096	100,273,720 £8,356,143

Expenditure	1872	1873
	Guilders	Guilders
Royal household	750,000	750,000
Superior departments of state	590,022	585,112
Foreign department	519,065	532,340
Department of justice	3,310,710	3,165,102
Department of the interior	23,588,097	21,378,313
Department of marine	9,088,825	9,345,230
National debt, interest	38,120,090	36,393,133
Department of finance	18,349,060	18,700,219
Department of war	15,695,000	17,100,520
Department of colonies	1,653,459	1,771,305
Miscellaneous expenses	50,000	50,000
Total }	111,714,328 £9,309,527	109,771,274 £9,147,606

The financial accounts for each year are not finally adjusted till after the lapse of two or three years. Usually the estimates are framed with great moderation, on which account there is often the item 'surplus' among the sources of revenue entered in the budget estimates.

The 'Colonial surplus' of the estimates is explained in a more detailed manner in the Netherlands India accounts which are kept distinct from the budgets of the kingdom. In the following statement the summary is given of the Netherlands India estimates for the year 1873:—

Expenditure in Netherlands	Guilders	33,064,269
„ India		98,941,508
Total expenditure		123,005,777
Receipts in Netherlands { 99 per cent. produce sales } .		59,220,098
„ India { 1 per cent. repayments } .		
„ { 80 per cent. taxation } .		74,213,374
„ { 20 per cent. produce sales } .		
Total receipts		133,433,472
Deduct total expenditure		123,005,777
Colonial surplus for 1873		10,427,695
		£868,975

The financial estimates for the years 1872 and 1873, given above in tabular form, show that the largest source of revenue is that derived from excise duties, producing about one-fourth of the total receipts of the state, while the largest branch of expenditure is that for the national debt.

At the commencement of the year 1873, the national debt was represented by a capital of 940,993,826 guilders, or 78,416,152*l.*, divided as follows:—

Division of Debt	Capital	Interest
	Guilders	Guilders
Debt bearing interest at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. .	643,602,902	16,165,072
„ „ „ „ „ 3 „ .	93,612,724	2,808,381
„ „ „ „ „ $3\frac{1}{2}$ „ .	12,651,000	437,535
„ „ „ „ „ 4 „ .	188,127,200	7,525,088
Debt bearing no interest	10,000,000	—
Terminable Annuities and Sinking Fund		9,457,055
Total	{ 940,993,826	36,393,131
	{ 78,416,152	£3,032,761

In the session of 1873, the States-General passed an Act to increase the annual sum set aside as a sinking fund for the redemption of the national debt, namely, 1,900,000 florins, by 7,000,000 florins, and thus redeem a total amount of 8,900,000 florins, or 741,666*l.* within the year. The entire reduction of the national debt, in the twenty-two years from 1850 to 1872, amounted to 275,016,112 guilders, or 22,918,009*l.*—(Official Communication.)

Army and Navy.

The army of the Netherlands is formed partly by conscription and partly by enlistment, in such a manner that the volunteers form the stock, but not the majority of the troops. The men drawn by conscription, at the age of twenty have to serve, nominally, five years; but practically, all that is required of them is to drill for twelve months, and, returning home on furlough, meet for six weeks annually for practice, during a period of four years. Besides the regular army, there exists a militia—'schutterij'—divided into two classes. To the first, the 'active militia,' belong all men from the twenty-fifth to the thirty-fourth year of age; and to the second, the 'resting (rustende) militia,' all persons from thirty-five to fifty-five. The first class, numbering about 40,000 men, is again subdivided into two distinct parts, the one comprising the unmarried men and widowers without children, and the other the remaining married soldiers. The 'resting militia,' to the number of 71,000 men, is organised in fifty-four full and nine half battalions. About one-third of the militia is made up of men who have previously served in the regular army.

The regular army stationed in the Netherlands was composed as follows on the 1st July 1873:—

	Officers	Rank and File
General Staff and Military Administration .	175	—
Infantry:—		
Staff	36	—
1 regiment of guards	108	4,228
8 regiments of the line	840	38,408
1 battalion of instruction	31	609
Depôt of discipline	12	44
Hospital corps	2	240
Cavalry:—		
Staff	7	—
4 regiments of hussars	94	4,318
Engineers:—		
Staff	77	39
1 battalion of sappers and miners	26	995
Artillery:—		
Staff	60	54
1 regiment of field artillery, with train	91	2,852
3 regiments of heavy (fortress) artillery	232	6,752
1 regiment of light-horse artillery	32	636
2 companies of pontonniers	12	316
Total	1,935	59,491

The colonial army of the Netherlands on the 1st January 1873, numbered 27,475 men, composed of the following rank and file:—

	Europeans	Natives	Total
Infantry	9,704	13,730	23,434
Cavalry	588	8	596
Artillery	259	318	577
Sappers and miners . .	1,759	1,109	2,868
Total	12,310	15,165	27,475

The number of officers, all Europeans, commanding the rank and file enumerated in the above statement, was 1,273. Of these, 731 were in the infantry, 33 in the cavalry, 114 in the artillery, 46 in the corps of sappers and miners, 191 in the sanitary service, 84 in the military administration, and 74 on the staff.

The navy of the Netherlands was composed, at the beginning of August 1873, of 67 steamers, the names of which, horse-power, number of guns, and strength of crews, are given in the following tabular statement:—

Names of Men-of-War	Horse-power	Number of Guns	Crews
IRONCLADS:—			
Koning der Nederlanden	600	6	456
De Ruyter	400	14	250
Prins Hendrik der Nederlanden	400	4	230
Stier	400	2	130
Buffel	400	6	152
Schorpioen	400	2	130
Guinea	400	6	152
Krokodil	140	2	113
Heiligerlee	140	2	113
Tyger	140	2	113
Cerberus	140	2	113
Bloedhond	140	2	113
Panther	140	2	113
Hyena	140	2	113
Adder	140	2	113
Wesp	140	2	113
Haak	140	2	113
FRIGATES:—			
Admiraal van Wassaer	300	45	450
Evertsen	400	51	500
Zeeland	400	51	500
Adolph van Nassau	450	51	500

Names of Men-of-War	Horse-power	Number of Guns	Crews
CORVETTES :			
Anna Paulowna	600	20	325
Zilveren Kruis	250	12	225
Willem	250	16	225
Djambi	250	16	225
Leeuwarden	250	16	225
Metalen Kruis	250	16	225
Curaçao	250	16	225
Van Galen	250	16	225
Citadel van Antwerpen	250	13	180
Vice-Admiraal Koopman	250	13	175
Watergeus	280	6	130
Marnix	280	6	130
Java	250	6	150
AVISOS AND GUNBOATS :—			
Prinses Maria	119	6	100
Het Loo	100	6	100
Cornelis Dirks	119	6	100
Etna	140	4	100
Bali	100	10	85
Amstel	80	6	75
Soestdyk	80	6	75
Kykduin	80	6	75
Schouwen	80	6	75
Bommelerwaard	80	6	75
Coehoorn	80	6	75
Den Briel	80	6	75
Aart van Nes	80	6	75
Maas en Waal	80	6	75
Amboina	80	3	75
Aruba	80	3	75
Banda	80	3	75
Deli	80	3	75
Riouw	80	3	75
Hector	60	4	50
PADDLE STEAMERS :—			
De Valk	300	6	100
Sumatra	200	4	90
Borneo	200	4	90
Timor	200	4	90
Banca	200	4	90
Suriname	110	6	70
Celebes	150	4	52
Madura	100	3	50
Admiraal van Kinsbergen	70	1	43
Onrust	80	3	43
Soerabaya (transport)	220	—	—

Besides the ships enumerated in the above list, the navy of the Netherlands comprised in August 1873 three floating batteries for coast defence, as well as several sailing vessels. The latter are gradually withdrawn from service.

The navy was officered, at the commencement of August 1873, by 1 admiral, 1 'admiral-lieutenant,' 2 vice-admirals, 3 rear-admirals ('schouten-bij-nacht'), 20 captains, 40 commanders, 320 first and second lieutenants, 65 midshipmen ('adelborsten'), 123 administrative and 99 medical officers. The marine infantry, at the same date, consisted of 52 officers and 2,119 non-commissioned officers and privates. Both sailors and marines are recruited by enlistment, conscription being allowed, but not actually in force.—(Official Communication.)

Area and Population.

The Netherlands, since the separation of Belgium, consists of eleven provinces, namely, North Brabant, Guelderland, North and South Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Friesland, Overijssel, Groningen, Drenthe, and Limburg. Connected with the kingdom in the person of the sovereign, though possessed of a separate administration, is the Grand-duchy of Luxemburg, included from 1815 to 1866 in the dissolved Germanic Confederation.

A census of the Netherlands is taken every ten years: the last was effected on the 1st of December, 1869. The following table shows the area and population of the kingdom at the census of 1869, and the annual estimate of the population, based on the returns of births and deaths, on the 31st of December, 1872:—

Provinces	Area English square miles	Population Dec. 1, 1869.	Population Dec. 31, 1872
North Brabant . . .	3,205	428,872	438,769
Guelderland . . .	3,154	432,693	437,778
South Holland . . .	1,869	688,204	710,753
North Holland . . .	1,706	577,436	602,539
Zeeland . . .	1,101	177,569	181,650
Utrecht . . .	865	173,556	176,524
Friesland . . .	2,047	292,354	304,106
Overijssel . . .	2,076	254,051	258,590
Groningen . . .	1,432	225,336	230,357
Drenthe . . .	1,689	105,637	107,634
Limburg . . .	1,353	223,821	225,702
Total . . .	20,527	3,579,529	3,674,402

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg had a population of 197,528 at the last census, taken December 1, 1871. The area of Luxemburg embraces 1,592 English square miles, so that there are 124 inhabitants per square mile, while in the Netherlands the density of population is 179 per square mile. By the Treaty of London, of May 11, 1867, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg was declared a neutral country, under the protection of the Great European Powers, in case of war.

The Netherlands possess a comparatively larger town population than any other country in Europe. At the end of December 1872, there were eighteen towns in the kingdom with a population of above 20,000 inhabitants. They were—Helder, with 20,044; Schiedam, with 20,213; Zwolle, with 21,115; Delft, with 22,748; Nymegen, with 22,785; Tilburg, with 24,153; 's Hertogenbosh, with 24,164; Dordrecht, with 25,498; Leeuwarden, with 26,264; Maastricht, with 28,279; Haarlem, with 32,156; Arnhem, with 34,064; Groningen, with 39,015; Leiden, with 39,574; Utrecht, with 61,601; The Hague ('s Gravenhage), with 92,785; Rotterdam, with 122,471; and Amsterdam, with 277,765 inhabitants. The population of Amsterdam was 235,000 in 1785, but had fallen to 180,000 in 1814, since which time there was a gradual increase. In the provinces of North and South Holland the population of the eleven principal towns is considerably larger than that of the country districts.

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of the Netherlands is chiefly carried on with two countries, Germany and Great Britain, the former standing first in the list as export, and the latter first as import market. The value of the trade of the kingdom in each of the five years 1867 to 1871, was as follows:—

Years	General imports	Imports for home consumption	General exports
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1867	534,768,434	421,709,322	436,177,469
1868	554,473,868	446,135,774	468,415,969
1869	570,720,218	455,960,258	490,809,113
1870	613,018,778	465,900,944	521,970,483
1871	745,491,052	546,780,659	642,526,328

To the general imports of 1871, Great Britain contributed 31, and Germany 22 per cent. From Java came 13, from Belgium 12, from Russia 6, from America 4, and from France 2 per cent. of the imports of the same year. Of the total exports of 1871, there went 42 per cent. to Germany, and 25 per cent. to Great Britain, while Belgium had 13, Java 6, France 2, and Russia 1 per cent. The trade with both Germany and Great Britain has largely increased in recent years.

The total value of the exports from the Netherlands to Great Britain, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into the Netherlands, in each of the ten years 1863 to 1872, is shown in the subjoined table:—

Years	Exports from the Netherlands to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the Netherlands
	£	£
1863	8,661,119	6,324,696
1864	11,660,539	6,885,463
1865	12,451,466	8,111,022
1866	11,768,913	8,999,713
1867	10,822,238	9,422,742
1868	11,390,924	10,395,098
1869	12,739,207	10,759,819
1870	14,315,717	11,220,784
1871	13,970,036	14,104,157
1872	13,108,473	16,211,776

The principal articles of export from the Netherlands to the United Kingdom in the year 1872 were butter, of the value of 1,358,579*l.*; live animals, principally cows and sheep, of the value of 1,094,082*l.*; refined sugar, of the value of 951,770*l.*; and cheese, of the value of 942,537*l.* The principal articles of British home produce imported into the Netherlands in the year 1872 were cotton yarn, of the value of 4,495,051*l.*; woollen and worsted yarn, of the value of 2,059,675*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 2,650,439*l.*; and woollens, of the value of 1,390,425*l.*

The following table shows the number and tonnage of the vessels belonging to the mercantile navy on December 31, 1872 :—

Description of Vessels	Number	Tons
Clippers (Clipperschepen) . . .	16	6,000
Ships (Fregatten)	130	65,736
Barques (Barken en Pinken). . .	227	71,387
Brigs (Brikken)	220	26,125
Schooners (Schoeners)	344	29,601
Galliot (Gajlooten)	239	14,393
Koff boats (Koffen)	315	19,381
Smacks (Smakken)	330	8,375
Luggers (Gaffel-en Kaagschepen) . . }		
Hookers (Hoekerschepen)	22	1,229
Steamboats	59	18,332
Total	1,902	260,549

The mercantile navy has been decreasing of late years. On the 31st of December 1865, it numbered 2,203 vessels, of 269,338 tons burthen; at the end of 1870 the number had fallen to 1,985 vessels of 264,289 tons; and, as will be seen from the above statement, at the end of 1872 to 1,902 vessels, of 260,549 tons.

The following table gives total length of railways opened for traffic at the commencement of 1871, the amount of capital employed in their construction, and the receipts of some of them in the year 1870:—

Railways	Length	Capital	Receipts in 1870
Private companies:—	Kilometers	Guilders	Guilders
Dutch-Rhenisch . . .	210	38,687,596	4,801,113
Rotterdam-Antwerp . . .	118	—	—
Maestricht-Aachen . . .	37	—	—
Amsterdam-Rotterdam en Haarlem-Uitgeest . . . }	102	—	1,850,321
Utrecht-Kampen . . .	101	—	478,183
Maestricht-Lüttich . . .	29	4,413,580	—
Almelo-Salzbergen . . .	55	—	242,289
Eindhoven-Hasselt . . .	57	—	—
Tilburg-Turnhout . . .	31	—	—
Nijmegen-Kleef . . .	27	—	—
Neuzen-Gent . . .	27	—	—
Neuzen-Mechelen . . .	59	—	—
Total, private companies .	853	—	—
State railways . . .	815	113,710,161	3,371,187
Tota . . .	1,668	—	—

The following table gives the number of letters, inland and foreign, conveyed by the Post Office in each of the five years, from 1868 to 1872:—

Years	Inland letters	Foreign letters	Total
1868	20,784,097	6,025,258	26,809,355
1869	23,719,305	6,590,544	30,309,849
1870	26,854,339	6,942,307	33,796,646
1871	28,834,542	7,845,439	36,679,981
1872	30,595,609	8,374,170	38,969,779

The number of Post Offices at the commencement of 1873 was 1,096. The total income of the Post Office in the year 1872 amounted to 2,499,208 guilders, or 208,267*l.*, and the expenditure to 1,806,300 guilders, or 150,525*l.*

The length of telegraph lines on the 1st January, 1873, was 3,289 kilometers, the length of wires 11,276 kilometers, and the number of offices 264. In the year 1872, there were 2,031,089 telegrams despatched, including 215,885 in transit through the kingdom.

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of the Netherlands embrace an area of 31,752 geographical square miles, or 1,748,375 square kilometres, or 666,756 English square miles. The total population, according to the last returns, was 24,386,991, or more than six times as large as that of the mother country.

The following table gives the area and population of the various colonial possessions, divided into three groups; first, the possessions in Asia or the East Indies; secondly, the West India islands; and thirdly, the colony of Surinam, in South America.

Colonial Possessions	Area, Geographical Square Miles	Population
1. East Indies: —		
Java and Madura	2,444·6	17,298,200
Sumatra, West Coast	2,200·6	1,620,979
Benkulen	455·6	140,126
Lampongs	475	112,271
Palembang	2,912	573,697
Riau	825	76,872
Banca	237	62,216
Billiton	119	26,160
Borneo, West Coast	2,806	365,881
Borneo, South and East Districts	6,568	869,763
Celebes	2,149·9	349,756
Menado	1,267·2	514,483
Molucca Islands	2,019·9	330,216
Timor and Sumba	1,042·6	900,000
Bali and Lombok	190	860,000
New Guinea	3,210	200,000
Total, East Indies	28,922·4	24,300,620
2. West India Islands: —		
Curaçao	7·71	21,319
Aruba	3·63	4,185
St. Martin	0·65	2,820
Bonaire	4·50	3,870
St. Eustache	0·52	2,884
Saba	0·30	1,883
Total, West Indies	17·31	36,160
3. Surinam	2,812·6	50,210
Total Possessions	31,752·3	24,386,991

The population of the West India Islands is after a census taken at the end of 1872, and that of the other colonial possessions—with

the exception of Timor and Sumba, Bali and Lombok, and New Guinea, which are only estimates—after enumerations of 1872–73.

Of the colonial possessions of the Netherlands, the East Indian island of Java, possessing, with the adjoining Madura, an area of 2,444·6 geographical, or 51,336 English square miles, with a population, at the end of 1872, of 17,298,200, is by far the most important. Administered as dependencies of Java, are the whole of the other possessions of the Netherlands in the East Indies.

The kingdom derives a considerable revenue from its colonial possessions, arising from the sale of colonial produce, chiefly coffee, and tin. The sales are effected on what is called the Consignation system, carried out through the medium of the 'Netherlands Trading Company,' acting as agents of the Government.

Slavery ceased in the West Indian colonies on July 1, 1863. There were at this period 44,645 slaves, for all of whom the owners received compensation, the same amounting to 300 guilders, or 25*l.*, per individual, in Surinam, and to 200 guilders, or 16*l.* 13*s.*, in the rest of the colonies.

For a detailed account of the principal colonial possession, Java with Madura, see Part II. of the *Statesman's Year-book*.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the Netherlands, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The *Guilder*, or *Florin*, of 100 *Cents* = 1*s.* 8*d.*, or 12 guilders to £1 sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Netherlands adopted the French metric system of weights and measures in 1820, retaining, however, old designations for the same. Much confusion having arisen therefrom, an Act was passed April 7, 1869, establishing from January 1, 1870, a series of new international names of weights and measures, with facultative use, during the first ten years, of the old denominations. The principal new names, aside with the old, are :—

The <i>Kilogram</i> (Pond)	. . .	=	2·205 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Meter</i> (El)	. . .	=	3·281 imperial feet.
„ <i>Kilometer</i> (Myl)	. . .	=	1093 yards, or nearly 5 furlongs.
„ <i>Are</i> (Vierkante Roede)	. . .	=	119·6 sq. yards, or 0·24·6 sq. acre.
„ <i>Hektare</i> (Bunder)	. . .	=	2·47 acres.
„ <i>Stere</i> (Wisse)	. . .	=	35·31 cubic feet.
„ <i>Liter</i> (Kan)	. . .	=	1·76 imperial pints.
„ <i>Hektoliter</i> (Vat)	. . .	=	22 imperial gallons.

All the other French metric denominations are adopted with trifling changes in the new code of names.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning the Netherlands.

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PORTUGAL.

(REINO DE PORTUGAL E ALGARVES.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Luis I., King of Portugal, born Oct. 31, 1838, the son of Queen Maria II. and of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg; succeeded his brother, King Pedro V., Nov. 11, 1861; married Oct. 6, 1862, to

Pia, Queen of Portugal, born Oct. 16, 1847, the youngest daughter of King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy. Issue of the union are two sons, *Carlos*, born Sept. 28, 1863, and *Alfonso*, born July 31, 1865.

Sisters and Brother of the King.—1. Princess *Maria*, born July 21, 1843; married, May 11, 1859, to Prince Georg, second son of the King of Saxony. 2. Princess *Antonia*, born Feb. 17, 1845; married, Sept. 12, 1861, to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, born Sept. 22, 1835; offspring of the union are three sons, *Wilhelm*, born March 7, 1864, *Ferdinand*, born Aug. 24, 1865, and *Karl*, born Sept. 1, 1868. 3. Prince *Augustus*, born Nov. 4, 1847.

Father of the King.—Prince *Ferdinand* of Saxe-Coburg, titular King of Portugal, born Oct. 29, 1816, the eldest son of the late Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg; married, April 9, 1836, to Queen Maria II. of Portugal; obtained the title 'King,' Sept. 16, 1837; widower, Nov. 15, 1853; Regent of Portugal during the minority of his son, the late King Pedro V., Nov. 15, 1853, to Sept. 16, 1855; married, in 'morganatic' union, June 10, 1869, to Madame Hensler, elevated Countess Edla.

Great-Aunts and Uncle of the King.—1. Princess *Teresa*, born April 29, 1793, the daughter of King João VI. of Portugal and of Princess Charlotte of Spain; married, April 11, 1809, to Don Pedro of Spain; widow July 4, 1812; married, a second time, Oct. 20, 1838, to Don Carlos, pretender to the crown of Spain; widow, March 10, 1855. 2. Princess *Maria*, sister of the preceding, born July 4, 1801; Regent of Portugal March 10, 1826, to Feb. 26, 1828.

The reigning dynasty of Portugal belongs to the House of Braganza, which dates from the commencement of the fifteenth

century, at which period Affonso, an illegitimate son of King João or John I., was created by his father Duke of Braganza and Lord of Guimaraens. When the old line of Portuguese kings, of the House of Avis, became extinct by the death of King Sebastian, and of his nominal successor, Henrique 'the Cardinal,' Philip II. of Spain took possession of the country, claiming it in virtue of his descent from a Portuguese princess; but in disregard of the fundamental law of the kingdom, passed by the Cortes of Lamego in 1139, which excluded all foreign princes from the succession. After bearing the Spanish rule for more than half a century, the people of Portugal revolted, and proclaimed Don João, the then Duke of Braganza, as their king, he being the nearest heir to the throne, though of an illegitimate issue. The Duke thereupon assumed the name of João IV., to which Portuguese historians appended the title 'the Fortunate.' From this João, through many vicissitudes of family, the present rulers of Portugal are descended. For two centuries the members of the line of Braganza kept up the ancient blood alliances with the reigning house of Spain; but the custom was broken through by the late Queen Maria II., who, by a union with a Prince of Coburg, entered the great family of Teutonic Sovereigns. Luis I. is the second Sovereign of Portugal of the line of Braganza-Coburg.

Luis I. has a civil list of 365,000 milreis, or about 82,000*l.*; but His Majesty returns annually 55,000 milreis to the public exchequer, to be employed for general purposes. The expenses of the whole Court, including the allowance to King Ferdinand and the other princes, amount to 612,000 milreis, or nearly 136,000*l.* King Luis has settled upon his consort, Queen Pia, sixty contos of reis, or 14,000*l.*, from his own civil list, declining a proffered grant from the funds of the nation.

The following is a list of the Sovereigns of Portugal since its conquest from the Moors:—

I. <i>House of Burgundy.</i>				A.D.
Henri of Burgundy	.	.	Affonso V., 'the African'	1438
Affonso I. 'the Conqueror'	.	1095	Joan II., 'the Perfect'	1481
Sancho I. 'the Dexterous'	.	1112	Manoel	1495
Affonso II., 'the Fat'	.	1185	Joan III.	1521
Sancho II., 'Capel'	.	1211	Sebastian 'the Desired'	1557
Affonso III.	.	1223	Enrique 'the Cardinal'	1578
Diniz, 'the Farmer'	.	1248	III. <i>Interval of Submission to Spain.</i>	
Affonso IV. 'the Brave'	.	1279	Philip II.	1580
Pedro, 'the Severe'	.	1325	Philip III.	1590
Ferdinando I. 'the Handsome'	.	1357	Philip IV.	1623
		1367	IV. <i>House of Braganza.</i>	
II. <i>House of Avis.</i>			Joan IV., 'the Fortunate'	1640
Joan I., 'the Great'	.	1385	Affonso VI.	1656
Eduardo	.	1433		

	A.D.		A.D.
Pedro II.	1683	Maria II.	1826
Joan V.	1706	Miguel I.	1828
José	1750	Maria II., restored	1834
Maria I. and Pedro III.	1777		
Maria I.	1786	V. HOUSE OF BRAGANZA-COBURG.	
Joan José, Regent	1796	Pedro V.	1853
Joan VI.	1816	Luis I.	1861
Pedro IV.	1826		

The average reign of the thirty-five sovereigns of Portugal, from the ascension of the House of Burgundy, amounted to twenty-two years.

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental law of the kingdom is the 'Carta constitucional' granted by King Pedro IV., April 29, 1826, and altered by an additional act, dated July 5, 1852. The crown is hereditary in the female as well as male line; but with preference of the male in case of equal birthright. The constitution recognises four powers in the State, the legislative, the executive, the judicial, and the 'moderating' authority, the last of which is vested in the Sovereign. There are two legislative Chambers, the 'Câmara dos Pares,' or House of Peers, and the 'Câmara dos Deputados,' or House of Commons, which are conjunctively called the Cortes Geraes. The peers, unlimited in number, but actually comprising 133, are named for life by the Sovereign, by whom also the president and vice-president of the first Chamber are nominated. The peerage was formerly hereditary in certain families; but on May 27, 1864, the Cortes passed a law partly abolishing hereditary succession, it being made dependent on the possession of an annual income of 500*l.*, together with an academical degree. The members of the second Chamber are chosen in direct election, by all citizens possessing a clear annual income of 133 milreis, or 2*l.* The deputies must have an income of at least 390 milreis, or 8*l.* per annum; but lawyers, professors, physicians, or the graduates of any of the learned professions, need no property qualification. Continental Portugal is divided into ninety-four electoral districts, returning as many deputies, to which Madeira and the Azores add five. Each deputy has a remuneration of about 10*s.* a day during the session. The annual session lasts three months, and fresh elections must take place at the end of every four years. In case of dissolution, a new Parliament must be called together immediately. The General Cortes meet and separate at specified periods, without the intervention of the Sovereign, and the latter has no veto on a law

passed twice by both Houses. All laws relating to the army and general taxation must originate in the Chamber of Deputies.

The executive authority rests, under the Sovereign, in a responsible Cabinet, divided into seven departments, namely :—

1. The Ministry of War.—A. M. de Fontes *Pereira de Mello*; appointed Minister of War and President of the Council of Ministers, September 13, 1871.

2. The Ministry of the Interior.—Antonio Rodrigues *Sampaio*; appointed September 13, 1871.

3. The Ministry of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Augusto Cesar *Barjona de Freitas*; appointed September 13, 1871.

4. The Ministry of Public Works.—Cordoso *Avelino*; appointed September 13, 1871.

5. The Ministry of Marine and of the Colonies.—Constantino *Freitas Menez*; appointed September 13, 1871.

6. The Ministry of Finance.—E. de *Serpa Pimentel*; appointed October 12, 1872.

7. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—J. d'Andrade *Corvo*; appointed September 15, 1871.

The Sovereign is permitted, in important cases, to take the advice of a Council of State, or Privy Council, consisting, when full, of thirteen ordinary and three extraordinary members, nominated for life. The leading ministers, past and present, generally form part of the Privy Council, which in 1872 numbered eleven members, including four former Presidents of the Council of Ministers, namely, the Marquis de Sá da Bandeira, the Duke de Loulé, the Duke de Saldanha, and the Marquis d'Avila e de Bolama.

Church and Education.

The Roman Catholic faith is the State religion; but all other forms of worship are tolerated. The Portuguese Church is under the special jurisdiction of a 'Patriarch,' with extensive powers, two archbishops, and fourteen bishops. The Patriarch of Lisbon is always a cardinal, and, to some extent, independent of the Holy See of Rome. Under the Patriarch are five continental and five colonial bishops; under the Archbishop of Braga, who has the title of Primate, are six; and under the Archbishop of Evora three bishops. The total income of the upper hierarchy of the Church is calculated to amount to 300,000 milreis, or 67,500*l.* There are 3,769 parishes, each under the charge of a presbitero, or incumbent. All the conventual establishments of Portugal were suppressed by decree of May 28, 1834, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the State. At that period there existed in the country 632 monasteries and 118 nunneries, with above 18,000 monks and nuns, and an

annual income of nearly a million sterling. This revenue was applied to the redemption of the national debt; while a library of 30,000 volumes was set up at the former convent of San Francisco, at Lisbon, from the collections of books and manuscripts at the various monasteries. A few religious establishments are still permitted to exist; but their inmates are in a state of great poverty, and the buildings are gradually falling to ruin. The lower ranks of the priesthood are poorly educated, and their income scarcely removes them from the social sphere of the peasants and labouring classes. The number of Protestants in Portugal, mostly foreigners, does not exceed 500. They have chapels at Lisbon and Oporto.

The superintendence of public instruction is under the management of a superior council of education, at the head of which is the Minister of the Interior. Public education is entirely free from the supervision and control of the Church. By a law enacted in 1844, it is compulsory on parents to send their children to a place of public instruction; but this prescription is far from being enforced, and only a very small fraction of the children of the middle and lower classes really attend school. In 1854 there were 1,136 schools devoted to primary instruction, attended by 33,500 pupils of both sexes, of whom, however, only 1,570 were females. From the year 1854 to 1862 the Government founded 588 new schools, of which for boys 452, for girls 136. Portugal had in 1854, 1,200 public schools, with 55,192 scholars. At the close of 1861 there were 1,788 public schools, with 79,172 scholars, showing an increase of 23,980 scholars. In 1862, there was one scholar to every 36 inhabitants. There is only one university in the kingdom, that of Coimbra, founded in 1290. It has five faculties, and 46 professors and lecturers, who are attended by between 800 and 900 students. The lycæums, which impart secondary instruction, number 182, with, on the average, 3,000 scholars. The clergy are educated in six seminaries and eight training schools, where most of them receive gratuitous instruction. In the building of the extinct monastery at Belem, about 900 orphan and abandoned children of both sexes are supported, educated, and taught various useful trades.

The expenditure on public education by the government averaged 9,000 milreis, or 2,000*l.*, in the years 1869–71.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The annual revenue of Portugal amounted, on the average of the last ten years, to 3,500,000*l.* sterling, while the average expenditure during the same period was about 750,000*l.* more. The budget estimates of revenue for the year 1871–72 amounted to 18,464,394 milreis or 4,103,421*l.* and the estimates of expenditure for the same

period to 21,832,372 milreis, or 4,851,640*l.*, leaving a deficit of 3,367,978 milreis, or 748,219*l.*

The following were the gross sums of the budget of the financial year 1871-72, as approved by the General Cortes:—

REVENUE FOR 1871-72.

	Milreis
Direct taxes	6,898,848
Indirect taxes and customs	9,636,920
National domains and miscellaneous receipts	1,391,226
Deductions from civil list and salaries	537,400
Total estimated revenue	{ 18,464,394 £4,103,421

EXPENDITURE FOR 1871-72.

	Milreis
Interest on home debt	4,373,609
„ on foreign debt	4,301,369
Ministry of finance	3,494,013
„ of the interior	1,834,710
„ of justice and ecclesiastical affairs	577,304
„ of war	3,410,181
„ of marine and colonies	1,135,018
„ of foreign affairs	249,975
„ of commerce and public works	1,276,420
Extraordinary expenditure	1,179,773
Total estimated expenditure	{ 21,832,372 £4,851,640

There has been no budget for the last thirty years without a deficit. The expenditure amounted, in 1834, to 14,911,314 milreis; in 1844, to 11,158,214; and in 1854, to 11,784,472 milreis. In the financial year 1858-59 the public expenditure was 12,947,061 milreis, or 2,913,088*l.*, in 1860-61 it rose to 13,987,859 milreis, or 3,147,268*l.*; in 1862-63, to 22,329,239 milreis, or 4,962,053*l.*; and in 1867-68 to 22,693,979 milreis, or 5,044,662*l.* The deficit for the year 1867-68 amounted to 5,811,560 milreis, or 1,292,596*l.*, and it rose to 6,133,627 milreis, or 1,363,028*l.* in 1868-69. The revenue of the kingdom during the thirty-five years 1834-69 rose but slightly, and in no proportion with the increasing national expenditure.

The public debt of Portugal dates from the year 1796, when the first loan of 4,000,000 milreis, or about 900,000*l.*, was raised. Increasing very slowly at first, it was not till the year 1826 that another large sum was raised, namely, 35 millions of milreis. The total debt amounted to 55 millions of milreis in 1835; to 62 millions in 1838; to 74 millions in 1848; to 79 millions in 1853,

and to 90 millions milreis, or 20,000,000*l.*, in 1854. The following statement gives in round sums, and pounds sterling, the amount of capital and of interest of the national debt in the middle of each of the years 1856 to 1867, and at the end of November, 1871 and 1873.

Years	Capital of debt	Annual interest
	£	¢
June 30, 1856	20,974,000	629,000
" 1857	22,215,000	666,000
" 1858	24,165,000	725,000
" 1859	25,588,000	767,000
" 1860	27,834,000	835,000
" 1861	29,117,000	875,000
" 1862	33,300,000	999,000
" 1863	38,928,000	1,168,000
" 1864	41,207,000	1,236,000
" 1865	42,454,000	1,262,000
" 1866	43,255,000	1,297,000
" 1867	47,333,000	1,441,000
Nov. 30, 1871	64,333,000	1,927,000
" 1873	72,833,000	2,216,000

The last loan of Portugal, issued in September 1873, was in bonds for the nominal amount of 8,500,000*l.* at 3 per cent. The bonds of this loan were all taken in Portugal, at the issue-price of 43½ per cent. A previous foreign loan, at 3 per cent., issued in 1869, was offered by the London financial agents of the Government at 32*l.* 10*s.* for every 100*l.* stock.

About one-half of the total liabilities of Portugal rank as an external debt, contracted for mainly in Great Britain, the rest being a home debt.

The interest on the public debt has remained frequently unpaid. Portions of the national debt have also been repudiated at various periods; among others the loan contracted by Don Miguel in 1832. At times, as in the year 1837, the interest on the home debt has been paid, but not that on the foreign debt. By a royal decree of Dec. 18, 1852, the interest on the whole funded debt, internal and foreign, was reduced to 3 per cent. Many of the creditors protested against this act, but without effect. On the 19th of June, 1867, the Chamber of Deputies approved a bill presented by the government for raising 37,000,000 milreis to fund the floating debt and to negotiate 3 per Cent. External Bonds at such a price that the interest shall not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. above the rate of the actual stock, calculated upon the market price. Under the provisions of this Bill there were raised the loans of 1869 and 1873.

Army and Navy.

The army of the kingdom is formed partly by conscription, and partly by voluntary enlistment. Freedom from conscription may be purchased by a fixed sum, amounting to about 80%, payable to the Government. The time of service is eight years, of which five have to be spent in the regular army, and three in the militia. More than one-half of the standing army consists of men procured by enlistment, or who have made the military service their profession.

By a law of military organisation passed June 23, 1864, the strength of the army was fixed at 30,128 men on the peace-footing, and 68,450 on the war-footing. The state of the finances of the kingdom, however, has hitherto prevented the carrying out of the plan of organisation, and scarcely more than half the number of men fixed by law are kept under arms. The actual strength of the army in 1869 was reported as follows:—

	Officers	Men
18 regiments of infantry of the line	683	9,218
9 battalions of riflemen	314	3,468
8 regiments of lancers and dragoons	244	2,253
3 " of artillery	107	1,278
1 battalion of engineers	3	317
Staff and sanitary troops	194	106
Total	1,545	16,610

The number of troops in the Portuguese colonies amount to 8,500 infantry and artillery, besides a reserve of 9,500 men.

The navy of Portugal numbers 22 steamers and 25 sailing vessels, most of the latter laid up in harbour. The steamers comprise—

7 corvettes, with a total of 98 guns and of 1,806 horse-power.	
8 sloops, " " 35 " " 960 "	
7 gun-boats, " " 21 " " 340 "	

Total 22 steamers, . . . with 154 guns and of 3,106 horse-power.

The navy is officered by 1 vice-admiral, 5 rear-admirals, and 31 captains; and manned by 3,493 sailors and marines.

Area and Population.

Portugal is divided into six provinces, the area of which and population, according to the last census, taken at the end of 1868, is given in the subjoined table:—

Provinces	Area, Engl. sq. miles	Population
Minho	2,671	988,985
Tras-os-Montes	4,065	370,144
Beira	8,586	1,288,994
Estremadura	8,834	837,451
Alemtejo	10,255	332,237
Alagarve	2,099	177,342
Total	36,510	3,995,152

To the kingdom belong likewise the Azores, or Western Islands, containing an area of 966 Engl. square miles, with a population, in 1868, of 252,480 inhabitants ; and Madeira and Porto Santo, with 317 square miles and a population of 115,804 at the end of 1869.

Portugal has few large towns. There were in 1868 but two with a population of above 50,000, namely, Oporto, with 89,321 ; and Lisbon, with 275,286 inhabitants.

In the fifteenth century, Portugal is stated to have had about five millions of inhabitants. According to a calculation of 1732, the number was 1,850,000 at that period. Since then the population has been slowly increasing.

Trade and Industry.

The commercial relations of Portugal are chiefly with Great Britain, and there is very little trade, either by land or sea, with other countries. Next to Great Britain, but far below, stand Brazil and France. The subjoined table gives the total value of the exports from Portugal to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce into Portugal in the ten years 1863 to 1872 :—

Years	Exports from Portugal to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Portugal
	£	£
1863	2,333,809	2,225,777
1864	2,202,506	2,091,314
1865	2,471,301	2,070,381
1866	2,517,828	1,992,902
1867	2,324,541	1,823,382
1868	2,253,095	1,554,649
1869	2,664,257	1,638,313
1870	3,022,508	1,931,786
1871	3,840,869	1,750,555
1872	4,119,363	2,310,202

It will be seen from the preceding table that the commerce of Portugal with the United Kingdom is of a somewhat stationary character, the British imports showing a tendency to decline.

Wine is the chief article of export from Portugal to the United Kingdom, the average value approaching 1,000,000*l.* per annum. The imports of British and Irish produce into Portugal embrace cotton goods, of the value of 1,060,269*l.* in 1872; iron, wrought and unwrought, valued at 222,461*l.*; and woollen fabrics, of the value of 164,982*l.* in 1872.

The subjoined table shows the quantity and declared value of wine exported from Portugal to the United Kingdom in each of the five years 1868 to 1872:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Gallons	£
1868	2,965,846	797,832
1869	3,262,885	881,656
1870	3,457,645	952,184
1871	3,645,385	1,296,746
1872	4,043,195	1,429,642

The total imports of wine, from all countries, into the United Kingdom, amounted to 16,953,429 gallons in 1868, to 17,184,330 gallons in 1869, to 17,774,782 gallons in 1870, to 18,224,900 gallons in 1871 and to 19,660,127 gallons in 1872. Consequently, the average amount contributed by Portugal was about one-fifth of the total quantity. It was, however, not more than one-sixth of the average value, which latter amounted to 4,835,251*l.* in 1867, to 5,440,991*l.* in 1868, to 5,265,600*l.* in 1869, to 4,817,294*l.* in 1870, to 7,072,099*l.* in 1871, and to 7,718,848*l.* in 1872.

The single article wine constitutes more than two-thirds of the value of Portuguese exports to all countries. The other exports are cattle, cork, olive oil, oranges and lemons, pyrites of iron or copper, elephants' teeth, and sheep's wool.

The commercial navy of Portugal consisted, on the 1st of January, 1872, of 813 vessels, of a total burthen of 88,510 tons.

The total length of railways in Portugal at the commencement of 1872, was 782 kilometres, with 82 kilometres more in course of construction. In the years 1870 and 1871 the progress of several important lines was suspended for want of funds. All the railways receive subventions from the state.

The number of post-offices in the kingdom at the beginning of 1872 was 599, and the number of telegraph offices 121. There were, at the same date, 3,110 kilometres of telegraph lines and 5,723 kilometres of telegraph wires. The number of telegrams despatched in the year 1871 was 698,700, nearly one-fifth for foreign countries. An international service, by submarine cables, was opened June 11, 1870.

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of Portugal, situated in Asia and Africa, embrace a total area of 34,820 geographical square miles, or 1,916,328 square kilometres, or 713,225 English square miles. The total population, according to the latest official returns, based mainly on estimates, numbered 3,872,959. These returns state the area and population as follows :—

Colonial Possessions.	Area, Geogr. square miles	Population
1. Possessions in Asia :		
Settlements at Goa, Salcete, &c.	68.60	474,234
„ at Damao and Diu	7.45	53,284
Indian Archipelago	260	850,300
Macao	0.56	100,000
Total, Asia	336.61	1,477,817
2. Possessions in Africa :		
Cape Verde Islands	77.62	67,347
Settlements in Senegambia and Guinea	1,687	8,500
Islands of St. Thomas and Principe	21.36	19,295
Angola, Benguela, and Mossamedes	14,700	2,000,000
Mozambique and Sofala	18,000	300,000
Total, Africa	34,486	2,395,142
Total Possessions	34,820	3,872,959

The statements of the area and population of the possessions in the Indian Archipelago, of Macao, of Angola, &c., and of Mozambique and Sofala, are drawn from estimates.

Although of small extent, the Cape Verde Islands are estimated the most important colonial possession of Portugal, politically and commercially. There are nine principal or inhabited islands that form the Archipelago of the Cape de Verdes. Five of these islands, viz., St. Nicholas, Boa Vista, San Antonio, St. Vincent, and Sal, compose the windward, and the four remaining islands, St. Jago, Fogo, Brava, and Maio, the leeward group. Placed as these islands are, in the direct route of steamers bound to the coast of Brazil, the River Plate, and the west coast of South America, they are of great value as affording a convenient resting-place for coaling and renewing provisions and water. The island of St. Vincent, 70 English square miles in extent, but with not more than 1,700 inhabitants, is possessed of a deep and excellent harbour, affording a secure anchorage at all seasons for vessels of the largest size. In the year 1871, there entered St. Vincent harbour 317 vessels of all nations, among them 125 British, of an aggregate burthen of 175,585 tons.

The colonial budget for the year 1871-72, estimated, for the whole of the possessions of Portugal, a revenue of 1,135,018 milreis, and an expenditure of 1,079,195 milreis, leaving a surplus of 55,823 milreis, or 41,112*l*. The preceding five years showed deficits amounting to upwards of 36,000*l*. per annum.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Portugal, with the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Milreis*, or 1,000 *Reis* $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Average rate of exchange, } 52\frac{1}{2}d., \text{ or, roughly,} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} \text{ milreis equal to } \pounds 1 \text{ sterling.} \end{array} \right.$

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The French metric system of weights and measures was introduced in Portugal between the years 1860 and 1863, measures of length being first adopted, and weights afterwards, and it became compulsory from the 1st of October, 1868. The chief old measures still in use are:—

The <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	=	1.012 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Alcoud</i>	{	of Lisbon	=	3.7 imperial gallons.	
„ <i>Alquiere</i>		„ Oporto	=	5.6 „ „	
„ <i>Moin</i>	.	.	.	=	0.36 imperial bushel.
„ <i>Moin</i>	.	.	.	=	2.78 imperial quarters.

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RUSSIA.

(EMPIRE OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Alexander II., Emperor of Russia, born April 17 (April 29 new style), 1818, the eldest son of Emperor Nicholas I. and of Princess Charlotte of Prussia; educated, under the supervision of his father, by General Moerder, a learned German, and the Russian poet Joukowski; entered the army, 1831; nominated colonel in the regiment of grenadiers, 1835; chancellor of the university of Helsingfors, Finland, 1837; travelled in Germany, 1840-41; superintendent of the military schools of the empire, 1849; appointed to a command in the Caucasian army, 1850. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, February 18 (March 2), 1855; crowned at Moscow, August 26 (September 7), 1856. Married, April 16 (April 28), 1841, to

Maria, Empress of Russia, born August 8, 1824, the daughter of the late Grand-duke Ludwig II., of Hesse-Darmstadt. Offspring of the union are:—1. Grand-duke *Alexander*, heir-apparent, born February 26 (March 10), 1845; married, Nov. 9, 1866, to *Maria Dagmar*, born Nov. 26, 1847, daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark; offspring of the union are two sons, *Nicholas*, born May 6 (May 13), 1868, and *George*, born April 28 (May 10), 1871. 2. Grand-duke *Vladimir*, born April 10 (April 22), 1847. 3. Grand-duke *Alexis*, born January 2 (January 14), 1850. 4. Grand-duchess *Maria*, born October 5 (October 17), 1853; married January 21, 1874, to Prince Alfred of Great Britain, Duke of Edinburgh. 5. Grand-duke *Sergius*, born April 29 (May 11), 1857. 6. Grand-duke *Paul*, born September 21 (October 3), 1860.

Brothers and Sisters of the Emperor.—1. Grand-duchess *Maria*, born August 6 (August 18), 1819; married, July 2 (July 14), 1839, to Duke Maximilian of Leuchtenberg; widow, October 20 (November 1), 1852; married, in second nuptials, November 4, 1856, to Count Stroganoff, colonel in the Russian army. 2. Grand-Duchess *Olya*, born August 30 (September 11), 1822; married July 1 (July 13), 1846, to Prince Karl, then heir-apparent, now king, of Würtemberg. 3. Grand-duke *Constantine*, born September 9 (September 21), 1827; high-admiral of the Russian navy; married, August 30

(September 11), 1848, to Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Altenburg, of which union there are issue four sons and two daughters, Nicholas, born February 2 (February 14), 1850; Olga, born August 22 (September 3), 1851; Vera, born February 4 (February 16), 1854; Constantine, born August 10 (August 22), 1858; Dimitri, born June 1 (June 13), 1860; and Viatcheslav, born July 1 (July 13), 1862. 4. Grand-Duke *Nicholas*, born July 27 (August 8), 1831; general in the Russian army; married, January 25 (February 6), 1856, to Princess Alexandra of Oldenburg, of which marriage there are two sons, Nicholas, born November 6 (November 18), 1856, and Peter, born Jan. 10 (Jan. 22), 1864. 5. Grand-duke *Michael*, born October 13 (October 25), 1832; married, August 16 (August 28), 1857, to Princess Cecilia of Baden, of which union there are issue five sons and one daughter, namely, Nicholas, born April 14 (April 26), 1859; Anastasia, born July 16 (July 28), 1860; Michael, born October 4 (October 16), 1861; George, born August 11 (August 23), 1863; Alexander, born April 1 (April 13), 1866; and Sergius, born October 7, 1869.

The reigning family of Russia descend, in the female line, from Michael Romanof, elected Tsar in 1613, after the extinction of the House of Rurik; and in the male line from the duke Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp, born in 1701, scion of a younger branch of the ducal family of Oldenburg. The union of his daughter Anne with Prince Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp formed part of the great reform projects of Peter I., destined to bring Russia into closer contact with the western states of Europe. Peter I. was succeeded by his second wife, Catherine, the daughter of a Livonian peasant, and she by the grandson of Peter's elder brother, with whom the male line of the Romanofs terminated, in the year 1730. The next three sovereigns of Russia, Anne, Ivan III., and Elizabeth, of the female line of Romanof, formed a transition from the native to the German rulers of the empire, whose reign commenced with the accession of Peter III., of the house of Holstein-Gottorp. All the subsequent emperors allied themselves into German families, thus gradually becoming completely Teutonic, in blood as well as origin. The wife and successor of Peter III., daughter of the Prince of Anhalt Zerbst, general in the Prussian army, left the crown to her only son, Paul, who became the father of three emperors, Alexander I., Constantine, and Nicholas, and the grandfather of a fourth, the present Alexander II. All these sovereigns married German princesses, creating intimate family alliances, among others, with the reigning houses of Württemberg, Baden, and Prussia.

The emperor is in possession of the whole revenue of the Crown domains, consisting of more than a million of square miles of cultivated land and forests, besides gold and other mines in Siberia, and

producing an annual revenue of 4,000,000 roubles, or about 571,500*l.* In the last annual accounts of the finances of the empire, the expenditure of the Imperial Court, as far as drawn from the public treasury, is given at 7,700,000 roubles, or 1,100,000*l.*; but this sum does not include the appanages, amounting to 539,973*l.*, according to an official statement made in 1863. The sum total of the income of the imperial family is stated, in a British Consular report of 1867, at 2,450,000*l.* sterling, it being added that 'about 450,000*l.* are spent in charities, schools, theatres, &c.,' leaving a net revenue of 2,000,000*l.*, or about five times the amount of the civil list of the sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland.

The following have been the Tsars and Emperors of Russia, from the time of election of Michajlo Romanof. Tsar Peter I. was the first ruler who adopted, in the year 1721, the title of Emperor.

House of Romanof—Male Line.

Michajlo	1613
Alexei	1645
Feodor	1676
Ivan and Peter I. . . .	1682
Peter I. . . .	1689
Catherine I. . . .	1725
Peter II. . . .	1727

House of Romanof—Female Line.

Anne	1730
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Ivan III. . . .	1740
Elizabeth	1741

House of Holstein-Gottorp.

Peter III. . . .	1762
Catherine II. . . .	1762
Paul	1796
Alexander I. . . .	1801
Nicholas	1825
Alexander II. . . .	1855

The above list shows that, notwithstanding many vicissitudes in the succession of the crown, the average reign of the sovereigns of Russia, for two centuries and a half, has been fifteen years.

Constitution and Government.

The Government of Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy. The whole legislative, executive, and judicial power is united in the emperor, whose will alone is law. There are, however, certain rules of government which the sovereigns of the house of Holstein-Gottorp have acknowledged as binding. The chief of these is the law of succession to the throne, which, according to a decree of the Emperor Paul, of the year 1797, is to be that of regular descent, by the right of primogeniture, with preference of male over female heirs. This decree annulled a previous one, issued by Peter I., February 5, 1722, which ordered each sovereign to select his successor to the throne from among the members of the imperial family, irrespective of the claims of primogeniture. Another funda-

mental law of the realm proclaimed by Peter I., is that every sovereign of Russia, with his consort and children, must be a member of the orthodox Greek Church. The princes and princesses of the imperial house, according to a decree of Alexander I., must obtain the consent of the emperor to any marriage they may contract; otherwise the issue of such union cannot inherit the throne. By an ancient law of Russia, the heir-apparent is held to be of age at the end of the sixteenth year, and the other members of the reigning family with the completed eighteenth year.

The administration of the empire is entrusted to four great boards, or councils, possessing separate functions, but centring in the 'Private Cabinet of the Emperor.' The first of these boards is the *Council of the Empire*, established in its present form by Alexander I., in the year 1810. It consists of a president, and an unlimited number of members appointed by the emperor. On July 1, 1869, the council consisted of forty-two members, exclusive of the ministers, who have a seat *ex officio*, and of the princes of the Imperial House, who can claim the right to be present at the deliberations. The Council is divided into three departments, namely, of Legislation, of Civil Administration, and of Finance. Each department has its own President, and a separate sphere of duties; but there are collective meetings of the three sections. The chief function of the Council of the Empire is that of superintending the action of the general administration, of watching over the due execution of the laws of the realm, and of proposing alterations and modifications of the same whenever necessary. The Council stands in direct communication with the 'Private Cabinet of the Emperor.'

The second of the great colleges, or boards of government, is the *Directing Senate* or 'Prawitelstwujuschtschi Senat,' established by Peter I., in the year 1711. The functions of the senate are partly of a deliberative and partly of an executive character. It is the high court of justice for the empire, controlling all the inferior tribunals. The senate is divided into eight committees or sections, of which five sit at Petersburg and three at Moscow. Each committee is authorised to decide in the last resort upon certain descriptions of cases, brought either immediately before it, or by appeal from the inferior courts. In a few cases, however, parties dissatisfied with its decisions may petition the emperor. The senators are mostly persons of high rank, or who fill high stations; but a lawyer of eminence presides over each department, who represents the emperor, and without whose signature its decisions would have no force. In the *plenum*, or general meeting of the sections, the minister of justice takes the chair, as high procurator for his majesty. Besides its superintendence over the court of law, the senate examines into the state of

the public revenue and expenditure, and has power to appoint to a great variety of offices, and to make remonstrances to the emperor.

The third college, established by Peter I., in the year 1721, is the *Holy Synod*, and to it is committed the superintendence of the religious affairs of the empire. It is composed of the principal dignitaries of the Church. All its decisions run in the emperor's name, and have no force till approved by him. The President of the Holy Synod is the Metropolitan of Novgorod.

The fourth board of government is the *Council of Ministers*. It is divided into eleven departments. They are—

1. The Ministry of the Imperial House.—Count Alex. *Adlerberg*, lieut.-general and aide-de-camp of the emperor: appointed Minister of the Imperial House, in succession to his father Count W. Adlerberg, April 29, 1870.

2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Prince Alexander Michael *Gortschakoff*, born 1798; entered the diplomatic service, 1818; Secretary of Embassy at London, 1824; Minister at Florence, 1830; Plenipotentiary at Vienna, 1832; Ambassador Extraordinary at Stuttgart, 1841; Ambassador at Vienna, 1854; appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, April 17, 1856.

3. The Ministry of War.—General Count *Millutin*, Assistant-Minister of War, July 1860 to June 1862; appointed minister, June 20, 1862.

4. The Ministry of the Navy.—Admiral *Krabbe*, appointed October 15, 1860.

5. The Ministry of the Interior.—General *Timascheff*, appointed March 21, 1868.

6. The Ministry of Public Instruction.—Count *Tolstoy*, Procurator-General of the Holy Synod, appointed April 27, 1866.

7. The Ministry of Finance.—Privy Councillor M. von *Reutern*, appointed Nov. 9, 1862.

8. The Ministry of Justice.—Count *Pahlen*, appointed Jan. 10, 1868.

9. The Ministry of the Imperial Domains.—Privy Councillor D. *Valouiew*, appointed Aug. 25, 1872.

10. The Ministry of Public Works.—Lieut.-General Count *Bobrinsky*, appointed September 26, 1871.

11. The Department of General Comptrol.—Privy Councillor M. *Abaza*, appointed Comptroller-General, Oct. 15, 1871.

Most of the above heads of departments have assistant ministers, who supply their place on certain occasions. They all communicate directly with the sovereign, or with the 'Private Cabinet of the Emperor,' in which body centres the whole executive authority of the empire. The Private Cabinet is divided into four sections, the

first of which has the presidency and superintendence of the other two, and is in immediate communication with the emperor. The second is the legislative department; the third is specially devoted to the control of the army and secret police; and the fourth to public instruction and ecclesiastical affairs.

The local administration of the empire differs in different provinces; Government having always allowed conquered or annexed countries to preserve their own laws and institutions, except in so far as they were hostile to the general constitution of the empire. The Grand-duchy of Finland has a special and partially independent form of government; and the provinces wrested from Sweden by Peter the Great, Courland, and those formerly belonging to Poland, have peculiar institutions and privileges, which, however, have latterly been much modified.

The empire is divided into general governments, or vice-royalties, governments, and districts. There are, at present, 14 of the first, 51 of the second, and above 320 of the last. There are, besides, extensive districts which from the thinness of the population are not organised into regular governments, which are called provinces, or '*oblasts*.' At the head of each general government is a viceroy, or general-governor, the representative of the emperor, who as such commands the forces, and has the supreme control and direction of all affairs, whether civil or military. All the functionaries within their jurisdiction are subordinate to, and make their reports to the general-governors. They sanction or suspend the judgments of the courts, and exercise the right of pardon in a limited degree. A civil-governor, representing the general-governor, assisted by a council of regency, to which all measures must be submitted, is established in each government or province. In case of dissent, the opinion of the governor is provisionally adopted till the pleasure of the emperor with respect to the matter be ascertained. A vice-governor is appointed to fill the place of the civil-governor when the latter is absent or unwell. There is also, in each government, a council of finance under the presidency of the vice-governor.

The government of the parish, and part of the local administration, is intrusted to the people, to the extent of leaving them free in matters of social interest. For this purpose, the whole country is divided into communes denominated '*Mir*'—which means both '*the village*' and '*the world*'—and these again are united into districts or '*Voloste*,' embracing a population of about two thousand souls. Each of the latter divisions is presided over by an Elder, or '*Starshina*,' who, in case the district consists of several villages, has above him a '*Starosta*,' or head of a commune, as also a tax-collector or superintendent of public stores. All these officers

are elected by ballot at annual assemblies by the peasants, and from among themselves. The offices are more or less honorary, the emoluments connected with some of them being so small as to be scarcely more than nominal. The annual assemblies for electing these local representatives are constituted in a very peculiar manner. Every five houses have the election of one deputy for the communal assembly, and these again choose a delegate for the district assemblies, in the proportion of one man to every ten houses. These representatives elect their own parish officers and discuss and decide all parish affairs, such as the division of the fields, the arrangement of the tenancies, the proper distribution of the taxes, the audit of accounts, the supervision of the recruiting business, the admittance of new members into the commune, petitions and complaints to the Tsar and the ministry, and similar matters. As a rule, these communal assemblies take place regularly three times a year; but they may be called more frequently if business of importance requires it. In conjunction with these assemblies are village tribunals, consisting of two elected members of the commune called 'conscience people.' Injuries and offences of every kind, as well as disputes relating to property, not involving more than five roubles, come under the jurisdiction of these popular tribunals.

The grand-duchy of Finland, ceded to the Emperor of Russia by the treaty of Frederickshamm, September 17, 1809, has preserved, by special grant of Alexander I. (renewed by the decrees of the Emperor Nicholas, of December 24, 1825, and of Alexander II., of March 3, 1855), its ancient constitution, dating from the year 1772, and reformed in 1789. This charter provides for a national parliament, consisting of four estates, the nobles, the clergy, the burghers, and the peasants. The right of legislation and of general taxation is nominally in the hands of this assembly, though in reality it is exercised by a senate appointed by the 'Emperor Grand-duke.' This senate was created by an ordinance of Alexander I., of October 25, 1811, and consisted first of three members, called the 'Committee for the Affairs of Finland.' Another ukase, of February 12, 1812, created a Governor-general of Finland, in whom was vested the whole executive power, as representative of the sovereign. In 1816, a consultative body, called the 'Imperial Senate of Finland,' was placed at the side of the ministerial council, as the 'Committee for the Affairs of Finland,' and denominated, after a while, 'the Senate.' The 'Imperial Senate,' originally consisting of fourteen members, then of sixteen, and finally, up to the present time, of eighteen, is nominated by the sovereign for three years, and chosen the one-half from the nobility of Finland, and the other half from among the classes of

citizens and peasants. The organ of their communication with the emperor is a secretary of state for the grand-duchy of Finland, residing at St. Petersburg.

Poland, which had a constitution of its own from 1815 to 1830, and a separate government till 1864, was deprived at the latter date of the last remnant of its administrative independence. By imperial decree of September 1, 1864, following in the wake of the suppression of the great revolt of the two preceding years, the kingdom was placed under the rule of eight military governors depending from a 'Council of State' established at Warsaw; and this form of government again was superseded by a decree of March 22, 1867, which, abolishing the Council of State, transferred the entire administration of the country to a 'Commission for the interior affairs of Poland,' sitting at St. Petersburg. Finally, by ukase of the Emperor dated Feb. 23, 1868, the Commission was dissolved, and the government of Poland absolutely incorporated with that of Russia.

Church and Education.

The established religion of the empire is the Greco-Russian, officially called the Orthodox-Catholic Faith. The Russian Church separated from the See of Rome in 1054, and from the Byzantine patriarchate in 1589. It has its own independent synod, but maintains the relations of a sister Church with the four patriarchates of Constantinople, Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria. The sacred synod, the board of government of the Church, was established with the concurrence of the Russian clergy and the four Eastern patriarchs.

There have been three epochs in the government of the Russian Church. At first it had a foreign head, the patriarch in Constantinople, who appointed the Metropolitan of Kief, and afterwards of Moscow; during the second period, commencing in 1589, it was governed by a patriarch appointed by the Tsar, but nearly independent; lastly, the direction of the Church was transferred to the emperor. He is however not the head of the Church in the same sense as the Pope of Rome. The emperor exercises the external functions in a still greater degree than the pontiff; he appoints to every office in the Church, and is restricted only so far as to leave to the bishops and prelates the privilege of proposing candidates; and he transfers and dismisses persons from their offices in certain cases. But he has never claimed the right of deciding theological and dogmatic questions. In the case of any new heresy springing up in Russia, requiring a judgment, the emperor cannot pronounce a decision, but this duty appertains to the synod, and, if the ques-

tion is critical, the opinion of the four Eastern patriarchs must be consulted, and finally a council has to be convened. The judgment of the Church being once given, the emperor must command its execution. In official documents the emperor is not called the Head, but the Protector, or Defender, of the Church.

The points in which the Greco-Russian Church differs from the Roman Catholic faith, are, its denying the spiritual supremacy of the Pope, its prohibiting the celibacy of the clergy, and its authorising all individuals to read and study the Scriptures in the vernacular tongue. The prohibition of celibacy is carried to such an extent, that no priest can perform any spiritual function before he is married, nor after he becomes a widower; and as, by the rules of the Church, he is not allowed to remarry, the death of his wife occasions the cessation of his clerical functions. The priests may, however, on the death of their wives, enter into a convent, and enjoy the privilege of becoming eligible to be dignitaries of the Church. There are in Russia nearly 500 cathedrals and about 29,000 churches attached to the established faith, the latter employing about 70,000 secular or parochial clergymen. There are also about 550 convents, of which 480 are for men and 70 for women. The clergy are either secular or regular—the former consisting of the parochial clergy, and the latter of the higher dignitaries, monks, and priests. The hierarchy is composed of bishops, archbishops, and metropolitans. There are in all 38 dioceses.

The Russian Church formerly possessed immense wealth, but it was partly confiscated by Peter I. and partly by Catherine II. The latter sovereign appropriated the whole movable property of the Church for the use of the State, assigning, in compensation, pensions to the chief ecclesiastical dignitaries. But, with the exception of a few benefices in Petersburg, Moscow, and other principal cities, the stipends of the clergy, even when increased by the offerings of the people, and by the fees on occasion of births, marriages, and funerals, are almost inadequate to provide for their subsistence. The total number of established clergy, of all ranks and orders, is stated at 254,000.

With the exception of the restraints laid on the Jews, who are not allowed to settle in Russia Proper, all religions may be freely professed in the empire. No member of the Russo-Greek Church is, however, permitted to renounce his creed; and when a marriage takes place between one of its members and a person belonging to another faith, the children must all be brought up in the established church. Catholics are very numerous in the Polish provinces. Lutherans in those of the Baltic, and Mohammedans in Southern Russia.

The number of members of the principal religious creeds in European Russia was returned as follows at an enumeration taken in 1867 :—

Creeds.	Russia, ex-Poland.	Poland.	Total. European Russia.
Orthodox Greek Catholics	54,061,326	32,484	54,093,810
United Greeks and Armenians	37,136	229,260	266,396
Roman Catholics	2,882,991	4,326,473	7,209,464
Protestants	2,234,112	331,233	2,565,345
Jews	1,829,100	783,079	2,612,179
Mahometans	2,358,766	606	2,359,372
Pagans	255,503	472	255,975

The following table shows, after official returns, the number of Educational Establishments in Russia, maintained, either wholly or in part, by the government, and placed under the Minister of Public Instruction, at the end of the year 1870 :—

	Number	Pupils
Universities	8	7,275
Lyceums	2	262
Veterinary schools	2	154
Gymnasiums and progymnasiums—		
For males	153	} 58,478
For females	173	
Training schools for teachers	39	1,274
District schools	419	27,508
Primary schools	22,827	831,402
Total	23,623	924,353

In the budget for the year 1872, a sum of only 1,541,863*l.* was set down for public education. Of this total the allowance made to universities and lyceums was 321,739*l.*; to gymnasiums 586,650*l.*; to district, parochial, and primary schools, 349,317*l.*; and to training colleges for teachers, and for building expenses, 177,261*l.* To these comparatively small amounts there was added 80,781*l.* as cost of general administration.

The mass of the population of Russia is as yet without education. In 1860 only two out of every hundred recruits levied for the army were able to read and write, but the proportion had largely increased in 1870, when eleven out of every hundred were found to be possessed of these elements of knowledge. In the Grand-duchy of Finland, which has a system of public instruction separate from that of the rest of the empire, education is all but universal, the whole of the inhabitants being able at least to read, if not to write.

The empire, Finland excepted, is divided into educational districts, each of which has a university, with a number of lyceums, at which the young men intended to fill civil offices are mostly instructed, besides gymnasiums, high schools, and elementary schools, varying according to area and population. The chief districts are those of Petersburg, Moscow, Kharkof, Kasan, Dorpat, Kief, Odessa, Wilna, and Warsaw.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue of the empire is derived to the extent of two-thirds from direct and indirect taxes, while nearly two-thirds of the total expenditure are for the army and navy, and interest on the public debt. There are annual budget estimates published by the government, but the accounts of the actual receipts and disbursements are not issued till after the lapse of a number of years, and they always differ greatly from the estimates. The budget invariably either shows a surplus or an even balance between receipts and disbursements, while the accounts of actual revenue and expenditure always exhibit deficits, not unfrequently to a very large amount. In the following table the totals are given, in pounds sterling, of the actual revenue and expenditure for each of the five years from 1866 to 1870:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Deficits
	£	£	£
1866	54,586,935	61,809,856	7,222,921
1867	60,447,249	60,700,585	253,336
1868	60,506,301	63,040,428	2,534,127
1869	65,356,620	66,971,129	1,614,509
1870	68,651,261	69,354,583	703,322

The aggregate deficits during the five years amounted to 12,328,215*l*. All the preceding years, without exception, showed deficits more or less large, the total of which, averaging a million sterling per annum since 1832, was covered by foreign and internal loans.

The financial estimates of Russia are framed on the model of the former Imperial French budgets. The estimates of revenue are subdivided under the three heads of ordinary, '*recettes d'ordre*,' and extraordinary. The estimates of expenditure are subdivided into the four heads of ordinary, anticipated deficits on the receipts ('*non valeurs dans les recettes*'), '*dépenses d'ordre*,' and temporary expenditure incurred for the construction of railways. The ordinary revenue includes all the direct and indirect taxes raised for

the purpose of meeting the ordinary cost of the administration, while the 'recettes d'ordre' represent the anticipated receipts from the sale of volumes of laws printed by the government; of the produce of State mines; of the sale of stamps, and of other miscellaneous sources. These receipts are balanced by sums of a nearly similar amount placed on the estimates of expenditure under the heading of 'dépenses d'ordre.' The extraordinary receipts consist of sums borrowed for the purpose of subsidizing railways and for promoting other works of public utility. They are entered in the same manner as the 'recettes d'ordre' on the expenditure side of the Budget.

The budget of Russia for the year 1872, sanctioned by the Emperor, was as follows:—

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1872.

	£
Ordinary receipts	64,499,769
'Recettes d'ordre'	2,660,842
Extraordinary receipts	948,674
Total revenue	68,109,285

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1872.

	£
Ordinary disbursements	64,306,699
'Non valeurs'	136,986
'Dépenses d'ordre'	2,664,150
Extraordinary expenses	948,674
Total expenditure	68,056,509

The following table exhibits the details of the budget estimates of Russia for the year 1872, in pounds sterling, according to a report furnished by the Secretary of the British embassy at St. Petersburg:

Sources of Revenue	Gross Receipts	Cost of Collection	Net Receipts
	£	£	£
Direct taxes	14,887,697	449,899	14,437,798
Indirect ditto	34,118,422	2,359,584	31,758,838
State monopolies	2,957,611	2,318,415	639,196
State domains	5,458,083	1,081,895	4,376,188
Miscellaneous receipts	6,327,174	—	6,327,174
Revenues of the Trans-Caucasus	750,782	—	750,782
'Recettes d'ordre'	2,690,842	—	2,660,842
Extraordinary receipts	948,674	—	948,674
Total revenue	69,109,285	6,209,793	61,899,492

Branches of Expenditure	Net Expenditure	Cost of Collection	Gross Expenditure
	£	£	£
Public debt	11,833,092	—	11,833,092
Superior institutions of the State	244,842	—	244,842
Holy Synod	1,288,483	—	1,288,483
Ministry of the Imperial Household	1,226,531	—	1,226,531
„ Foreign Affairs	343,226	—	343,226
„ War	21,452,618	—	21,452,618
„ Marine	2,845,105	—	2,845,105
„ Finances	7,232,584	3,391,362	10,623,946
„ Imperial Domains	764,546	584,858	1,313,404
„ Interior	3,621,536	2,199,871	5,821,457
„ Public Instruction	1,541,863	—	1,541,863
„ Public Works	3,035,144	37,009	3,072,153
„ Justice	1,417,303	32,556	1,449,859
Audit of the Empire	274,063	—	274,063
General direction of studs	94,880	—	94,880
Expenses of Poland for administration of justice	111,222	—	111,222
Civil Government of the Trans-Caucasus	769,955	—	769,955
‘Non valeurs’	136,986	—	136,986
‘Dépenses d'ordre’	2,664,150	—	2,664,150
Extraordinary expenses	948,674	—	948,674
Total expenditure	61,846,853	6,209,656	68,056,509

The direct taxes of the empire consist chiefly of a capitation, or poll-tax, levied from the peasantry, and raised, as will be seen from the first of the two preceding tables, at very little expense. Customs and excise duties, the former of a protective nature, and the latter laid principally on spirits, beer, salt, and tobacco, form the bulk of the revenue from indirect taxation. In the budget for 1872, the customs duties were estimated to produce 2,365,000*l.*, and the excise duties on spirits and beer 21,500,000*l.* The spirit duties were largely raised in 1871, notwithstanding which the consumption is increasing, forming an ever-growing source of revenue.

Besides the disbursements for the army and the navy (see pages 370 and 372) the largest branch of expenditure is that for the public debt. In the budget estimates for the year 1872, the total disbursements under this head, comprising interest and sinking fund, but not cost of management—the latter going to the charge of the Ministry of Finance—was set down at 11,833,092*l.*, divided as follows :—

	£
Foreign loans (terminable)	1,851,257
Foreign ditto (interminable)	2,652,530
Interior loans (terminable)—	
<i>a.</i> Debt to sundry departments	195,494
<i>b.</i> Debt to state bank, metallic	410,959
<i>c.</i> Five per cent. bank bills	198,630
<i>d.</i> Treasury bills	1,294,312
<i>e.</i> Five per cent. lottery loans	1,820,788
<i>f.</i> Debt of Kingdom of Poland	376,479
<i>g.</i> Debt for 'feuilles de liquidation,' and certificates of Kingdom of Poland	448,276
Interior loans (inalienable)—	
<i>a.</i> Ordinary and inalienable	542,006
<i>b.</i> Four per cent. consolidated bills	845,138
Interest and sinking fund of five per cent. consolidated bills, issued for construction of railways	1,197,223
(These bills, to be repaid to the State by the respective railway companies).	
Total	11,833,092

To cover the deficits of the years 1862–73, a number of internal and external loans were raised, as in the preceding years. The most important of these were, first, an internal loan of 100,000,000 roubles, issued in January 1865; secondly, a foreign loan of 6,000,000*l.*, raised in January 1867; thirdly, a foreign loan of 11,110,000*l.*, negotiated in April 1869; fourthly, a foreign loan of 12,000,000*l.*, brought out in January 1870; fifthly, another foreign loan of 12,000,000*l.*, issued in 1871; and, finally, two foreign loans, each of 15,000,000*l.*, the first brought out in September 1872, and the second raised in December 1873. The 100 millions roubles internal loan of 1865 was issued in home bonds of the value of 100 roubles, bearing interest at 5 per cent. The two foreign loans of 1867 and of 1869 were contracted for by Messrs. Baring, and placed at Amsterdam and London, at 61 and 63 per 100*l.* The four foreign loans of 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873 were issued by Messrs. Rothschild, of London and Paris, at the price of 80 to 90 per 100*l.* The total nominal capital of the foreign loans of Russia raised in the years 1822 to 1873 amounted to 130,010,000*l.*

The following table gives the year of issue, nominal capital, interest per cent., and price of issue, of all the foreign loans of Russia, thirteen in number, contracted up to the end of 1873:—

FOREIGN LOANS.

Year of issue	Nominal capital	Interest per cent.	Price of issue per cent.
	£		
1822	6,400,000	5	77
1850	5,500,000	4½	93
1859	12,000,000	3	68
1860	8,000,000	4½	92
1862	15,000,000	5	94
1864	6,000,000	5	85
1866	6,000,000	5	86
1867	6,000,000	4	61
1869	11,110,000	4	63
1870	12,000,000	5	80
1871	12,000,000	5	81½
1872	15,000,000	5	89
1873	15,000,000	5	90
	130,010,000		

The earlier of these foreign loans have become largely reduced at present, through the operation of sinking funds. Of the 1822 loan, issued by Messrs. Rothschild, more than one-half had been repaid at the end of 1873; of the 1850 loan, contracted for by Baring Brothers, the outstanding sum was 3,200,000; of the 1859 loan, issued by Thomson, Bonar, and Co., the amount was 10,500,000*l.*; and of the 1860 loan, by Baring Brothers, it was 7,000,000*l.* at the end of 1873.

The following statement gives a summary, after official returns, of the public debt of the empire on the 1st of January 1870:—

	Silver roubles
1. Debt bearing interest	1,233,203,664
2. Debt bearing no interest	568,467,029
3. Debt of Poland	39,457,524

1,841,027,617

Paid off in 1868:

Debt bearing interest	20,745,560
Debt bearing no interest	494,863

21,240,423

Remaining January 1, 1869:

Debt bearing interest	1,212,457,504
Debt bearing no interest	567,972,166
Loans raised on account of Poland	39,457,524

1,819,887,194

It appears from the last report of the Commissioners for the repayment of the National Debt that the debt paid off during the year 1870 amounted, in the coin of various countries, to 1,458,000

guilders, 539,230*l.* sterling, 8,668,001 paper roubles, and 1,252,560 silver roubles. On the 1st of January 1871, the outstanding debts of the empire were as follows:—A. Foreign redeemable debts, 99,725,000 guilders, 13,996,900 sterling, and 25,399,500 silver roubles; B. Home redeemable debts: 220,425,900 paper roubles, and 53,979,300 silver roubles; C. Irredeemable foreign debts: 21,151,300 sterling, 66,197,130 paper roubles, and 86,862,490 silver roubles; and D. Irredeemable home debts: 203,161,471 paper roubles. The total was 99,725,000 guilders, 35,148,200*l.* sterling, 515,184,001 paper roubles, and 140,841,790 silver roubles, or, at the actual rates of exchange, about 133,350,000*l.*

Not included in this account, are above 750 millions of paper money, called Bills of Credit, issued by Government on the guarantee of all the banks and other credit establishments of the empire, united into a State bank by imperial decree of September 1, 1859. The capital of these establishments, which are under the direction and supervision of the Minister of Finance, is stated to amount to 96,241,618 roubles, or 13,748,802*l.* The note circulation of Russia has increased very rapidly of late years, while the specie has diminished at the same time. The guarantee fund of the note circulation not amounting to more than one-tenth, it has been found necessary to give them a forced currency. Notwithstanding this measure, gold and silver have been for many years at a premium, varying from 10 to 15 per cent.

The destruction of public credit, through an illimited issue of paper money, is of old standing. In the reign of Catherine II., the first attempt, on a large scale, was made to cover the annual deficits by a very liberal supply of paper roubles, the sum total of which at the death of the Empress, 1796, amounted to 200,000,000. During the subsequent wars with France and Turkey, new emissions of paper followed, with the consequence that, in 1815, the notes had fallen to 418, that is, one silver rouble was worth four roubles eighteen copecs in paper. Great efforts were now made by the Government to improve this state of things, by withdrawing a portion of the paper from circulation. After ten years of improved financial management, there remained, however, still 600,000,000 of notes, circulating at the rate of three paper roubles to one silver rouble. As a final remedy, the Imperial Government withdrew, in 1843, the whole of the old paper money, introducing, in its stead, a new form of bank notes, with forced currency. By these and other means, particularly the establishment of the State bank above mentioned, the nominal value of the paper money, called Bills of Credit, was considerably raised, so as to stand only at from 10 to 15 per cent. discount. However, as will be seen from the above statement, the issue of paper money continues at an increasing rate, the note circulation having more than doubled in ten years.

The finances of the Grand-duchy of Finland, represented by an average annual revenue and expenditure of 3,000,000 roubles, or about 429,000*l.*, and a public debt of 45,000,000 roubles, or 6,435,000*l.*, are administered separately from the imperial exchequer; but the special budgets of Poland ceased in 1867, on the final incorporation of the kingdom with Russia.

Army and Navy.

1. *Army.*

The armed forces of Russia were drawn, previous to the year 1871, from the classes of peasants and artisans, partly and principally by means of a conscription, partly by the adoption of the sons of soldiers, and partly by voluntary enlistment. In January 1871, a law of military re-organisation was sanctioned by the Emperor, which came into force in 1872. The new law orders an annual conscription, to which all men who have completed their twenty-first year, and are not physically incapacitated, are liable. Immunity from service by the purchase of substitutes is prohibited under the new regulations. They fix the period of service in the army at fifteen years, six of them in active service, and nine years in the reserve. The men remain with the colours only as long as will be required to keep up the force at its full complement, and during the remaining period they are sent on furlough. After acquitting themselves of their six years' service the soldiers pass over into 'the Reserve' for another period of nine years, during which they are liable to serve only in time of war. If called out during these nine years the younger men of the reserve are employed in active operations, the older ones being set apart to form a reserve and reinforce the garrisons of fortresses. In time of peace, the men of the reserve are called out only for short periods of drill, undergone near their ordinary places of residence. To enable the educated classes to free themselves from compulsory conscription, and also to provide the requisite number of officers and persons fit to serve in the supplementary branches, young men possessed of a certain degree of education are permitted to enter from their 17th year as volunteers for a short period of service. After acquitting themselves of service in the Line, the volunteers either undergo a military examination of an inferior degree, and pass over to the reserve, or they may pass an officer's examination and become either army officers or reserve officers. Volunteers passing into the reserve, as officers or as privates, remain in the reserve till their 36th year. All other officers leaving the regular army before their 36th year are likewise liable to serve in the reserve to that age. Soldiers belonging to the reserve are

exempt from service only in case of illness, or if serving in some other public capacity. All able-bodied men not entering the army, or navy, can in time of war be called out to serve in a militia, to be organised in accordance with the rules announced in an Imperial manifesto. It is enacted by the law of 1871, that 'now as formerly, military service will be performed under special laws by the Cossacks, the non-Russian inhabitants of certain portions of the Empire, and the population of the Grand Duchy of Finland.' The levies furnished by the Cossacks are regulated by particular treaties; and many half-savage tribes are excused, partly on account of their diminutive size, and partly because of their great aversion to a military life. Generally, it is found that a levy of two on every 500 males produces a supply of about 90,000 or 100,000 men.

Under the new law of army organisation the land forces of Russia consist in time of peace of field troops and garrison troops. In addition to these, reserve forces are organised during the continuance of peace, and independently of the army being placed on a war footing. A militia is also formed for extraordinary contingencies, if the safety of the country requires it. The garrison troops are organised to answer the following purposes. Firstly, in time of peace they are employed to do ordinary garrison service, and, secondly, they instruct recruits, and, in the cavalry, break in horses; they also drill the men on furlough and in the reserve called out for exercise. In time of war, the garrison troops continue the garrison duty, drill recruits, and supply the 'cadres' for the formation of the infantry and foot artillery reserves, as also for the formation of 'troupes de marche' of all arms of the service. The reserve forces are only formed in time of war. The 'cadres' are supplied by the local garrisons and filled up by the reserves. The reserve forces have a double destination, namely, first to act as a field force in separate infantry regiments and divisions with their own foot artillery and train, and, secondly, to garrison fortresses and supply fortress artillery. One company of the garrison troops is regarded as a sufficient 'cadre' for a battalion of reserve, and one garrison gun as a 'cadre' for a reserve battery. The 'troupes de marche' are formed upon 'cadres' supplied by the garrison troops of all arms. They consist of all men on furlough and in reserve, in excess of the numbers required for raising the field forces to the war standard. They are also employed to fill up the gaps occasioned by losses in the field forces. To keep the Guards always at their full complement, special reserve forces are attached to them, at the rate of one battalion per regiment of infantry and rifle brigade, and one battery per artillery brigade. The reserve and garrison battalions are stationed in the districts whence they draw their reserves at the rate of two reserve battalions per garrison

battalion. The organisation of the reserve forces is not at first to be fully carried out under the new law in any but those provinces of European Russia densely enough inhabited to admit of it. In those outlying or little inhabited portions in which the formation of reserve troops would be inexpedient, the reserve men are to be formed into 'troupes de marche' and despatched to the seat of war to reinforce the reserve corps; or they are to be sent to garrison neighbouring fortresses, or do garrison duty in the interior.

The following was the composition of the Russian army in 1872:—

<i>Peace Footing.</i>		<i>War Footing.</i>	
Battalions	852	Officers	39,380
Squadrons	281	Rank and file	1,173,879
Guns	1,422		
Officers	33,043	Total of men	1,213,259
Rank and file	732,829		
Total of men	765,872		

The nominal strength of the various divisions of the Russian army, according to the returns of the ministry of war, was as follows in 1872:—

	On the peace footing	On the war footing
1. Regular army.		
Infantry	364,422	694,511
Cavalry	38,306	49,183
Artillery	41,731	48,773
Engineers	13,413	16,203
Total	457,875	808,670
2. Army of 1st reserve.		
Troops of the line	80,455	74,561
Garrison troops in regiments	80,455	23,470
„ „ in battalions	19,830	29,892
Total	100,285	127,925
3. Army of 2nd reserve.		
Troops of all arms	207,812	276,664
General total	765,872	1,213,259

Finland has a military system of its own, being obliged, at the demand of the Grand Duke, that is the Emperor, to bring into the field a certain number of men, on the Swedish 'Indelta' principle. This principle (see page 422) is that every district is bound to supply a certain number of soldiers, and to pay them, while the State provides for their material wants.

The expenditure for the army was set down in the budget estimates for the year 1872, sanctioned by the Emperor, at a total of 21,452,618*l.*, divided as follows:—

	£
Central administration	254,704
Local	752,744
Rewards and aids	269,799
Technical service and schools	623,937
Medical department	73,799
Pension Fund	251,378
Pay and allowance of officers and men	3,754,944
Barracks	248,499
Rations	4,885,527
Forage	1,763,216
Clothing and equipment	2,212,512
Hospitals	62,188
Cavalry remounts	95,548
Ordnance stores	213,607
Engineer's department	44,508
Office expenses	40,958
Transport of troops	175,099
Manufacture of arms and powder	2,805,489
Construction and maintenance of military establish- ments and fortifications	2,044,703
Topographical surveys	26,046
Miscellaneous expenses	853,413
Total	21,452,618

Among the irregular troops of Russia, the most important are the Cossacks. The country of the Don Cossacks contains from 600,000 to 700,000 inhabitants. In case of necessity, every Cossack, from fifteen to sixty years of age, is bound to render military service. The usual regular military force, however, consists of fifty-four cavalry regiments, each numbering 1,044 men, making a total of 56,376. The number of Cossacks is computed as follows:—

	Heads	In military service
On the Black Sea	125,000	18,000
Great Russian Cossacks on the Caucasian Line	150,000	18,000
Don Cossacks	440,000	66,000
Ural Cossacks	50,000	8,000
Orenburg Cossacks	60,000	10,000
Siberian Cossacks	50,000	9,000
Total	875,000	129,000

The Cossacks are a race of free men; neither serfage nor any other dependence upon the land exists among them. The entire territory belongs to the Cossack commune, and every individual has an equal right to the use of the land, together with the pastures, hunting-grounds, and fisheries. The Cossacks pay no taxes to the Government, but in lieu of this they are bound to perform military service. They are divided into three classes:—first, the minors or ‘Maloletniye,’ up to their sixteenth year; secondly, those on actual service, the ‘Sluzhiliye,’ for a period of twenty-five years, therefore until their forty-second year; thirdly, those released from service, the ‘Ostavniye,’ who remain for five years, or until their forty-seventh year, in the reserve; after that period they are regarded as wholly released from service and invalided. Every Cossack is obliged to equip, clothe, and arm himself at his own expense, and to keep his horse. Whilst on service beyond the frontiers of his own country, he receives rations of food and provender, and a small amount of pay. The artillery and train are at the charge of the Government. Instead of imposing taxes on the Don Cossacks, the Russian Government pays them an annual tribute of 21,310 roubles, besides 20 roubles as a gift to be distributed among the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in battle. Besides the Cossacks of the Don, there are, on the Orenburg and Siberian lines, the Bashkir Cossacks, numbering some 200,000 men.

2. *Navy.*

The Russian navy consists of two great divisions, the fleet of the Baltic, and that of the Black Sea. Each of these two fleets is again subdivided into sections, of which three are in or near the Baltic, and two in or near the Black Sea. The divisions, like the English, carry the white, blue, and red flag—an arrangement originating with the Dutch—but without the rank of the admirals being connected with the colour of the flag.

At the end of March 1873, the fleet of war of Russia numbered altogether 262 vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 223,000 tons, with 33,277 horse-power, and with an armament of 1,585 guns. The by far most important part of the navy, containing all the iron-clads, numbering a total of 154 vessels, of 183,100 tons, with 27,689 horse-power, and an armament of 1,380 guns, belonged to the fleet of the Baltic. The fleet of the Black Sea numbered 32 vessels, about one-half of them schooners, of an aggregate burthen of 12,803 tons, with 3,764 horse-power, and armed with 87 guns; while the subdivisions, in the Caspian Sea, on the Lake of Aral, and in Siberia, consisted in great part of sailing vessels, accompanied by steamers of small size and gun-boats.

The iron-clad fleet of war of Russia comprised, in March 1873, the following vessels:—

Ironclads	Number	Guns	Horse-power	Tonnage
Mastless turret-ship . . .	1	4	1,300	9,662
Frigates	8	76	4,600	36,185
Corvettes	3	10	600	5,161
Gun-boats	10	20	1,600	13,500
Floating batteries	3	74	1,110	10,285
Total	25	180	9,210	74,793

The first vessel of the Russian iron-clad navy is the mastless turret-ship Peter the Great, in course of completion in the harbour of Kronstadt in 1873. The Peter the Great resembles in design and construction the three great mastless turret-ships of the British navy, more especially the Devastation (see page 235). The comparative dimensions of both are as follows:—

	Peter the Great		Devastation	
	Ft.	in.	Ft.	in.
Length between perpendiculars	321	0	285	0
Breadth extreme	64	0	62	3
Draught forward	22	9	25	9
„ aft	24	9	26	6
Displacement, in tons	9,662		9,062	

The Peter the Great carries, like the Devastation and her sister-ships, the Thunderer and the Fury, two turrets, with an armament of four 35-ton guns, the latter made of Krupp steel.

Next to the Peter the Great, the largest of these twenty-five iron-clads are two armoured frigates, the Sevastopol and Kniaz-Pojarski. The first of these, the oldest iron-clad of the Russian navy, was launched at Cronstadt, August 24, 1864. The Sevastopol nearly equals the British iron-clads Black Prince and Warrior in her dimensions, and exceeds those of the French Gloire and Normandie. At the line of flotation the Sevastopol measures 300 feet in length, and her greatest breadth is 52 feet 3 inches. The ship draws 26 feet at the poop and 24 at the chains. Her plates are $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, fastened to a double coating of teak from 6 to 9 inches thick. Her engines have a nominal force of 800 horse-power, and she is armed with steel guns of the greatest calibre. Her prow has a beak of a formidable kind attached to it. The other iron-clad frigate, the Kniaz-Pojarski, was built by

English engineers at the naval yard of St. Petersburg, and launched in September 1866. The *Kniaz-Pojarski* is 280 feet long, 49 feet beam, and about 31 feet deep. The armour-plating is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and extends the entire length of the vessel from the depth of 5 feet below and 6 feet above the line of flotation: the armour is laid on a backing of East India teak 18 inches thick. The *Kniaz-Pojarski's* armament is placed in a central battery occupying about 80 feet on the length of gun deck, both sides and ends being completely armour-clad: the armament consists of eight 300-pounder steel guns, four on each broadside. The iron hull is of great strength, being constructed on the cellular tubular principle. The entire bottom of the vessel is built with double iron skin for the purpose of giving great additional safety as well as strength. The iron-clad navy of Russia is being completed by the construction of several vessels of a new description, called 'circular-shaped monitors,' designed by Admiral Popoff, builder of the *Peter the Great*. The first of these new ships, named the *Novgorod*, of 2,000 tons burthen, and 480 horse-power, was launched in June 1873, at the docks of Nicholieu, near Sevastopol.

In the financial estimates for the year 1872, the expenditure for the navy was set down at a total of 2,845,105*l.*, divided as follows:—

	£
Cost of central administration and outports	215,205
Rewards and aids	23,963
Schools	53,953
Medical department	78,920
Pay and allowance of officers and men on shore	222,257
Rations of seamen	87,046
Clothing	84,518
Cost of keeping ships in commission on home service	364,797
Ditto on foreign service	166,321
Hydrographic department	38,926
Marine artillery	128,338
Ship building	607,009
Steam factories, &c.	28,225
Rent, maintenance, building, and repairs of edifices	237,345
Transport of material, salary of workmen, and miscellaneous expenses	508,282
Total	2,845,101

The Imperial navy was manned, at the beginning of 1873, by 60,230 sailors and marines, under the command of 3,791 officers, among whom 119 admirals and generals. The organisation of the navy is after the model of that of France, but so far different that the government of naval affairs is divided between the High Admiral of the Fleet and the minister of the navy, the latter with sole charge of the administrative departments.

The sailors of the Imperial navy are levied, like the army, by recruitment; many of them, however, are enlisted voluntarily, and the crews furnished by Finland are obtained altogether in this manner. The period of service in the navy was formerly twenty-two years, but it was reduced, in 1873, to nine years, seven of which must be spent in active service, and two in the reserve.

Population.

The Russian empire comprises one-seventh of the territorial part of the globe, and about one-twenty-sixth part of its entire surface. Owing to the vast extent of the Empire, and its social condition, no surveys that can make claim to accuracy have ever been made, and the area is obtained in greater part from estimates. There has been likewise no general census of the population, but various enumerations, partly made for purposes of finance or war, and believed to furnish an approximately correct return of the numbers of the people. The following table exhibits the latest official statements, mostly referring to the year 1867, concerning the area and population of the provinces of Russia in Europe, together with the rest of the chief political and geographical divisions of the Empire.

Provinces	Area in geo. sq. miles	Population	Inhabitants per geo. square mile
Russia in Europe—			
Archangel	13,681	275,779	20
Astrakhan	3,987	573,954	143
Bessarabia	649	1,052,013	1,596
Vilna	700	973,574	1,260
Vitebsk	816	834,046	1,020
Vladimir	860	1,239,051	1,400
Vologda	7,193	974,585	133
Volhynia	1,295	1,643,261	1,260
Voronej	1,198	2,068,998	1,729
Viatka	2,605	2,347,796	843
Grodno	680	958,952	1,362
Country of the Don . . .	2,886	1,010,135	346
Ekaterinoslaf	1,225	1,281,482	1,042
Kazan	1,116	1,670,337	1,496
Kaluga	561	984,255	1,755
Kief	924	2,144,276	2,316
Kovno	736	1,131,248	1,525
Kostroma	1,449	1,101,099	759
Courland	492	597,288	1,203
Kursk	841	1,866,859	2,103
Liefland	826	990,784	1,198
Minsk	1,695	1,165,588	684

Provinces	Area in geo. sq. miles.	Population	Inhabitants per geo. square mile
Mohilef	868	908,858	1,042
Moscow	601	1,678,784	2,777
Nijni Novgorod	923	1,262,913	1,367
Novgorod	2,152	1,016,414	462
Olonetzk	2,376	302,490	127
Orenburg	4,418	840,704	241
Orlof	849	1,578,013	1,860
Penza	689	1,197,393	1,693
Perm	6,046	2,173,501	360
Podolsk	763	1,946,761	2,548
Poltava	903	2,002,118	2,213
Pskof	798	717,816	905
Riazan	761	1,438,292	1,887
Samara	2,885	1,743,422	570
St. Petersburg	812	1,160,930	1,605
Saratof	1,514	1,725,178	1,124
Simbirsk	883	1,192,510	1,327
Smolensk	1,012	1,163,594	1,147
Taurida	1,106	658,549	593
Tambof	1,202	2,055,778	1,713
Tver	1,157	1,521,577	1,252
Tula	557	1,154,292	2,054
Ufa	2,044	1,297,577	586
Kharkof	988	1,681,486	3,701
Kherson	1,306	1,497,995	1,158
Chernigof	951	1,560,378	1,638
Esthonia	358	322,668	901
Yaroslaf	621	999,383	1,543
Total, Russia in Europe .	86,039	63,658,934	731
Former Kingdom of Poland .	2,216	5,705,607	2,569
Grandduchy of Finland . .	6,835	1,843,245	289
Caucassian Provinces . . .	7,938	4,661,824	583
Russia in Asia	271,321	6,302,412	
Total Empire .	374,349	82,172,022	220

About one-seventh part of European Russia is well-peopled, containing four-ninths of the entire population of the European provinces of Russia proper. One-third part, with half the number of the total population, is tolerably populous; and one-half of European Russia, with one-ninth part of the total population, is sparsely in-

habited. The central, or 'great' and 'little' Russian provinces, which constitute the heart of Russia, are the most densely populated. These are the richest agricultural provinces, and they form the centre of the manufacturing industries of the Empire. To the north and north-east of these provinces there is a great diminution in the proportion of inhabitants to area, attributable to the increasing sterility of the soil, and to climatic conditions. The sparseness of the population in the southern regions, is due partly to historical causes, such as inroads of nomadic hordes, and partly to the woodless character of the vast plains, which are very deficient in water.

The town population of European Russia is estimated to number 4,794,175; in Poland, 1,003,465; in the Caucasus, 134,362; in Siberia, 113,236; and in Finland, 21,736. The total represents 8,157,462, or 10·4 per cent. of the people in the aggregate, which gives about 80 townspeople to 1,000 of the general population.

The vast majority of the population of Russia are devoted to agricultural occupations, and dwell in villages, spread thinly over the vast area of the empire. According to local enumerations made by order of the Ministry of the Interior in the year 1867, there were, at that time, fifteen towns containing more than 50,000 inhabitants, as follows:—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population
St. Petersburg (1869)	667,926	Kieff.	70,591
Moscow	399,321	Kasan	78,602
Warsaw	251,584	Nicolaieff	67,972
Odessa	121,335	Tiflis	60,937
Kichenieff (Bessarabia)	103,998	Kharkoff	59,968
Saratoff	93,218	Tula	58,150
Riga	97,672	Berditcheff	52,786
Vilna	79,265		

In the larger towns a considerable proportion of the trading and industrial population are either aliens, or of foreign extraction.

The Russian population is composed of three large groups: Great Russians, or Veliko-Russ; Little Russians, or Malo-Russ; and White Russians, or Bélo-Russ. The first, numbering 35,000,000, occupy the provinces; the second, numbering about 11,000,000, compose the bulk of the population of Poltava, Kharkof, Chernigof, Kief, Volhynia, Podolsk, Ekaterinoslaf, and the Taurida; the White Russians, about 3,000,000, inhabit the provinces of Monilef, Minsk, Vitebsk, and Grodno. Besides these three groups of Russians proper, there is a great variety of national elements in the general population of the Russian Empire: among them, Finns, 3,038,000 in number, who are divided into two groups, western and eastern. The western group is composed of Esthonians, Livonians, Karelians

and Laparis; the eastern group is composed of the tribes of Mordva, Cheremisses, Zyrians, Permiaks, Votiaks, Chuvashes, and Voguls. Next follow Lithuanians, 2,343,000; Jews, 1,631,000; Tartars, 2,500,000. Of other races, the most important are the Slavonians of Poland and Lithuania, numbering some 7,000,000; and the Armenians, to the number of about 2,000,000. These figures, however, are mere estimates, for there exists no official returns regarding the various nationalities inhabiting the empire.

Previous to the year 1863, the greater portion of the inhabitants of the empire were serfs, belonging either to the Crown or to private individuals. The number of the latter class was estimated in 1861 at 22,000,000, who were the property of 109,340 nobles and other private persons. By an imperial decree of March 3, 1861, coming into final execution on March 3, 1863, serfdom was abolished, under certain conditions, within the whole of Russia. The owners of the serfs were compensated for their land on a scale of payment by which the previous labour of the serf was estimated at a yearly rental of 6 per cent., so that for every six roubles which the labourer earned annually, he had to pay 100 roubles to his master as his capital value to become a freeholder. Of this sum, the serfs had to give immediately 20 per cent., while the remaining 80 per cent. were disbursed as an advance by the Government to the owners, to be repaid, at intervals extending over forty-nine years, by the freed peasants. According to an official report, the whole of these arrangements were completed at the end of July, 1865, so that, from this date, serfdom ceased to exist in Russia.

Besides the 22,000,000 of serfs belonging to private owners, there were, according to a census taken some years ago, 22,225,075 Crown peasants — that is, 10,583,638 men, and 11,641,437 women. The emancipation of this class began previous to that of the private serfs, and was all but accomplished on September 1, 1863. By an imperial decree of July 8, 1863, land was granted to the peasants on the private and appanage estates of the Crown, and to the peasants who belonged to the imperial palaces, which they are to pay for in forty-nine years in instalments, each equal in amount to the 'obrok,' or poll-tax formerly yielded by them. The peasants on these Crown estates, about 2,000,000 in number, were thereby elevated to the rank of rent-paying peasants, a situation in which they will remain for forty-nine years, when they become freehold landowners.

Since the Emancipation Act of 1861 the cultivable lands of Russia proper in Europe have been approximately distributed as follows:—

	Per Cent.
Town lands, about	0·4
Crown "	34·6

	Per Cent.
Lands attached to mines	3.5
„ held by peasants: 1. Crown peasants 15.6 per cent. } 2. Former serfs 5.0 „ }	20.6
Lands held by landed gentry and nobility	19.7
„ other proprietors, or not surveyed	20.4

It will be seen that about one-third of the cultivable land in Russia proper is held by the State; one-fifth by landed proprietors; and one-fifth by the peasantry.

Trade and Industry.

The trade of Russia with foreign countries more than doubled in the ten years from 1861 to 1870, the imports rising from 20 millions to 45½ millions, and the exports from 24 millions to nearly 49 millions sterling. The total value of the imports and exports of Russia, exclusive of specie, was as follows in the years 1866 to 1870:—

Years	Imports		Exports	
	Sil. roubles	£	Sil. roubles	£
1866	178,175,605	25,453,658	194,838,184	27,834,026
1867	232,791,108	33,255,872	207,606,686	29,658,098
1868	236,845,719	37,500,572	244,794,214	38,759,084
1869	265,280,555	42,002,754	220,154,666	34,857,822
1870	318,510,332	45,501,476	342,852,657	48,978,951

The imports and exports of Russia were divided between the following countries in the year 1870:—

Countries	Imports	Exports
	£	£
Great Britain	15,268,578	24,294,393
Germany	19,489,018	10,867,787
France	2,731,988	4,878,096
Austria	1,480,301	2,018,506
Turkey	1,265,068	1,365,546
Roumania	442,177	440,449
Netherlands	850,168	1,199,524
Belgium	902,608	1,038,640
Italy	939,276	1,245,136
Sweden and Norway	500,960	539,336
United States of America	707,331	135,598
Portugal	42,951	108,638
Greece	336,105	335,957
Spain	249,142	55,865
South American States	43,433	—
Other countries	224,868	71,399
Total	45,501,476	48,978,951

It will be seen that the two principal countries trading with Russia are Germany and Great Britain. Of the imports, 40 per cent. came from Germany, and 32 per cent. from Great Britain; and of the exports 50 per cent. went to Great Britain, and 22 per cent. to Germany, on the average of the five years 1866 to 1870.

The commercial intercourse of Russia with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the value of the total exports from Russia to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Russia, in each of the ten years 1863 to 1872 :—

Years	Exports from Russia to Great Britain and Ireland	Imports of British Home Produce into Russia
	£	£
1863	12,419,263	2,695,276
1864	14,711,202	2,854,898
1865	17,383,697	2,923,006
1866	19,636,129	3,093,231
1867	22,286,926	3,944,035
1868	20,051,757	4,240,395
1869	16,674,516	6,465,412
1870	20,561,127	6,991,761
1871	23,721,375	6,583,948
1872	24,320,333	6,609,224

The commerce between Russia and the United Kingdom was divided as follows between the Northern and the Southern ports of the empire, in each of the three years 1870 to 1872 :—

Exports from Russia to Great Britain	1870	1871	1872
	£	£	£
Northern Ports .	13,365,943	13,700,431	11,764,443
Southern „ . .	7,195,184	10,020,944	12,555,890
Total . . .	20,561,127	23,721,375	24,320,333

Imports of British home produce into Russia	1870	1871	1872
	£	£	£
Northern Ports .	5,749,353	5,205,173	5,021,189
Southern „ . .	1,242,408	1,378,775	1,588,035
Total . . .	6,991,761	6,583,948	6,609,224

The principal articles of export from Russia to the United Kingdom are grain, particularly wheat; hemp and flax; timber; tallow;

bristles; wool; leather; fox, hare, and squirrel skins; canvas and coarse linen; cordage, isinglass, furs, and tar. The principal British imports into Russia are cotton stuffs and yarn, of the value of 417,730*l.* in 1872; woollens, of the value of 449,219*l.*; and iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 2,137,608*l.* in 1872.

The quantities of wheat and other kinds of grain and of wheatmeal and flour, exported from Russia to the United Kingdom in each of the five years 1868 to 1872, from both the northern and southern ports of the empire, were as follows:—

Exports	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Northern Ports .	4,683,813	4,134,808	6,286,973	9,583,591	4,373,484
Southern „ .	8,371,525	9,173,124	13,260,469	16,289,637	18,206,939
Total .	13,055,338	13,317,932	19,547,442	25,873,228	22,580,423

The declared value of the exports of grain from the northern ports in the year 1872 was 2,106,314*l.*, and from the southern ports it was 10,225,813*l.* Thus, the total value of the grain exports of Russia to the United Kingdom amounted to 12,332,127*l.* in 1872.

The commercial navy of Russia consisted, at the end of the year 1869, of 2,132 sea-going vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 90,496 ship last, or 180,992 tons. The total comprised 607 ships engaged in trading to foreign countries, and 1,525 coasting vessels, many of them belonging to Greeks, sailing under the Russian flag. Not included in the return were 396 trading steamers on the rivers and lakes of the empire, very nearly two-thirds of the number on the river Volga and its affluents.

The internal commerce of the empire, as well as its foreign trade, has been greatly extended by the establishment, in recent years, of a comprehensive network of railways. During the latter part of the reign of Nicolas, three lines were constructed by the initiative of the Emperor, being the short line from St. Petersburg to Zarskoje-Selo and Pawlosk, first of Russian railways, opened in 1838, the more important one from Warsaw to the Austrian frontier and Cracow, and finally, the line from St. Petersburg to Moscow, called the Nicolas railway, commenced in 1842, and opened Nov. 1, 1851. Under the successor of Nicolas, the present Emperor, the construction of railways, both directly by the state, and by private companies—the latter, in every case, receiving considerable Government aid—was continued more actively than before, and on the 1st of September 1871, the total length of the railways of Russia open for traffic was returned officially at 11,138 versts, or about 7,297 English miles, which was increased to 14,500 versts, or 9,500 English miles, on the 1st of September, 1873.

The following table shows the receipts, expenditure, and net profit, or loss—marked (—)—of the principal lines of railway in the year 1870:—

	Receipts	Expenses	Net Profit
	£	£	£
St. Petersburg-Moscow . .	2,268,463	980,389	1,288,076
Moscow-Nijni-Novgorod . .	828,895	503,118	325,777
St. Petersburg-Warsaw . .	1,358,907	1,035,038	323,868
Warsaw-Bromberg . .	113,243	100,135	13,103
St. Petersburg-Baltic-Port	263,596	160,023	103,572
Volga-Don	78,225	72,305	5,918
Warsaw-Tirespol	108,969	55,656	53,312
Warsaw-Vienna	414,917	191,404	223,512
Voronè-Rostow	61,934	42,707	19,227
Griaz-Borisogleb	80,476	62,542	18,204
Dunaburg-Vitersk	264,976	149,462	115,515
Yeletz-Griaz	119,758	109,702	10,056
— Oriel			
Kozlow-Voroncj	105,487	83,115	22,371
Kozlow-Tambow	31,616	38,782	(—) 7,166
Kursk-Kiew	379,373	153,748	225,625
Kiew-Brest	44,752	42,998	1,754
Koursk-Kharkow	579,613	518,941	60,671
Kharkow-Azow			
Lodzi	13,038	9,066	3,972
Moscow-Riazan	552,509	235,005	317,450
Rerguiew-Yaroslavl	237,199	91,904	145,295
Novo-Torjock	5,121	7,423	(—) 2,302
Orel-Vitebsk	466,219	323,656	142,563
Odessa	336,817	203,933	132,884
Péterhof	62,915	39,259	23,656
Riga-Dunaburg	275,415	164,960	110,455
Righ-Mitau	25,882	18,875	7,007
Riajsk-Morchansk	66,442	66,108	334
Tsarskoé-Sélo	65,648	36,868	28,780
Schouïa-Ivanovo	44,964	30,590	14,354
Total	9,255,639	5,527,762	3,727,493

The total number of passengers conveyed on the Russian lines from the 1st January to the 1st September 1871, was 12,114,077; the quantity of merchandise and luggage transported was 582,543,843 poods, or 9,344,455 tons, and the gross receipts for the same period were 62,325,896 roubles, or 8,903,699*l*.

The capital engaged in railway operations of private companies in Russia to the end of 1870, amounted to 918,230,717 roubles, or 131,175,816*l*., and the Government guarantees amounted to 33,939,026 roubles, or 4,848,432*l*. The following tabular state-

ment shows the amount of guarantee, the sums paid under guarantee, and the percentage of sums paid to amount guaranteed in all the railways in each of the ten years from 1861 to 1870:—

	Amount of Guarantee	Sums paid under Guarantee	Percentage of Sums paid to Amount Guaranteed
	£	£	
1861	132,447	115,629	87.03
1862	841,107	763,659	90.79
1863	910,317	837,804	92.04
1864	920,212	812,417	88.20
1865	938,817	814,990	68.81
1866	1,034,011	655,686	63.41
1867	1,223,780	641,851	52.85
1868	1,871,224	520,585	30.91
1869	2,802,816	829,024	29.50
1870	3,185,412	932,051	29.00
Total . . .	13,863,634	6,923,696	

The Post-office in the year 1870 conveyed 55,500,000 letters, of which number only about one-half were sent by the general public, all the rest forming administrative correspondence. There were 2,975 post-offices in the empire at the commencement of 1871. The total receipts of the General Post in the year 1870 did not cover the expenditure.

The length of telegraph lines in Russia, on the 1st of January 1872, was 47,665 versts, or 31,459 English miles, and the length of wire 88,901 versts, or 58,675 English miles. There were at the same date 595 telegraph offices. The total number of telegrams despatched in the year 1869 was 2,399,410, of which 2,278,592 were paid, and 120,818 unpaid, that is, sent for official purposes. The paid telegrams were inland to the number of 1,886,849, and the rest were foreign.

The manufactures of Russia are at present of considerable importance, a great impulse having been given to many of them since the end of the Crimean war. The mining and metallurgic industries of the empire are among those which have made the greatest progress in recent years. Vast establishments for producing machinery, tools, and other articles made of steel, iron, and copper have been founded in the Oural provinces, especially the governments of Orenbourg and Perm, which, served by skilful workmen, attracted from Germany, tend to exclude, at no distant period, the highly-taxed foreign goods of the same description.

An official return, referring to the year 1866, gives the following statistics of the number of manufactories, in groups, the number of workmen employed, and the annual value of the manufactured produce.

Groups of Establishments	Manufactories	Workmen employed	Value of Manufactured Produce
	Number	Number	Roubles
Textile fabrics . . .	9,080	319,503	255,083,555
Wood	3,849	15,400	9,246,434
Animal products . . .	8,595	47,873	67,264,426
Mineral	8,337	59,106	20,600,125
Metal	1,739	137,991	71,908,923
Chemical products . . .	1,570	14,413	9,521,750
Tobacco	5,402	28,795	13,810,367
Nutritional products . .	46,106	292,289	201,331,521
Various materials . . .	312	3,585	1,870,901
Total	84,944	919,025	650,638,062

It is stated that besides the larger establishments here enumerated, there is a vast number of small manufactories, producing articles in flax, cotton, wool, leather, wood, and metals. Roughly calculated, the total annual produce of Russian industry is valued at from 920,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 of roubles, or from about 131,430,000*l.* to 143,000,000*l.*

Money, Weights, and Measures of Russia.

The money, weights, and measures of Russia, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Silver Rouble*, of 100 copecks . = Approximate value 2*s.* 10*d.*, or about 7 roubles to the pound sterling.

The silver rouble is the legal unit of money in Russia, and must contain as such 278 grains, or 4 *Zolotnicks* and 21 *Dolis*, of fine silver. In actual circulation there is little else but paper money, discounted at from 10 to 20 per cent. below its nominal value.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Berkowitz</i>	. . . . .	=	360	lbs. airoirdupois.
„ <i>Pood</i>	. . . . .	=	36	„ „
„ <i>Chetvert</i>	. . . . .	=	5·77	imperial bushels.
„ <i>Oxhuft</i>	. . . . .	=	58½	wine gallons.
„ <i>Anker</i>	. . . . .	=	9¾	„ „
„ <i>Vedro</i>	. . . . .	=	2¼	imperial gallons.
„ <i>Arshcen</i>	. . . . .	=	28	inches.
„ <i>Dessiatine</i>	. . . . .	=	2·702	English acres.
„ <i>Ship Last</i>	. . . . .	=	2	tons.
1 <i>Pound</i>	. . . . .	=	$\frac{9}{16}$	of a pound English.
1 <i>Pood</i> , or 40lbs. Russian	. . . . .	=	36lbs.	English.
63 <i>Poods</i>	. . . . .	=	1	ton.
1 <i>Tchetvert</i>	. . . . .	=	$\frac{7}{16}$	of imperial quarter.
100 <i>Tchetverts</i>	. . . . .	=	70	quarters.
1 <i>Verst</i>	. . . . .	=	3,500 ft.,	or 5 furlongs. 12 poles, 2 ft.

Since 1831, the English foot of 12 inches, each inch of ten parts, has been used as the ordinary standard of length measures. The Rhenish foot, or Rhein Fuss—103 English feet = 100 Rhein Fuss—is used generally in calculating the export duties on timber.

The system of weights and measures in Poland is the same as that of Russia.

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SPAIN.

(LAS ESPAÑAS.)

Constitution and Government.

THE form of government of Spain was changed from a monarchy into a republic on the abdication of King Amadeo, proclaimed in a message to the representatives of the nation, dated February 11, 1873. 'For two long years I have worn the Crown of Spain,' King Amadeo declared, 'and Spain still lives in perpetual struggle. I see more distant every day the era of peace and prosperity I so ardently desire. If the enemies of her well-being were strangers, or foreigners, then at the head of her valiant and suffering soldiers, I would be the first to combat them. All those, however, who by their sword, their pen, and their speech aggravate and perpetuate the evils of the nation are Spaniards. All of these invoke the sweet name of the country. All profess to fight and to agitate for her good, and between the din of the combat, the confused, noisy, and contradictory clamour of political parties, amid so many and so opposite manifestations of public opinion, it is impossible for me to discover the truth, and even more impossible to find the remedy for such evils. These are, Señores Deputies, the reasons which impel me to return to the nation, and, in its name, to you, the Crown conferred upon me by the national vote. I hereby renounce it for myself, my children, and my successors.' The renunciation of the crown by King Amadeo was accepted immediately, at a meeting of the Cortes on the 11th of February, 1873, by unanimity of votes. King Amadeo had been elected at a full meeting of the Cortes, at which 311 members, out of a total of 345, were present. The majority required by law for the election of a monarch was 173, and the King obtained 191 votes, the remainder being given to three other candidates for the throne, and in favour of a republic.

The establishment of the Republic as the form of government of Spain was sanctioned, on the 11th of February, 1873, by 256 against 32 votes of the Cortes, the two Houses of which united at the same time, adopting the name of National Assembly. On the 12th of February a new government, which subsequently underwent several changes, was elected by the National Assembly.

The Government of the Republic was constituted as follows in December, 1873 :—

Presidente del Consejo, or President of the Council—Emilio Castelar, born at Cadiz in 1832; studied jurisprudence and philosophy; professor of Spanish literature, at the University of Madrid 1857–66; exiled 1866–68, elected President of the Council of Ministers by vote of the Cortes, September 7, 1873.

Ministerio de Estado, or Ministry of Foreign Affairs—José Carvajal.

Ministerio de la Gobernacion, or Ministry of the Interior—Eleutorio Maisonnave.

Ministerio de Hacienda, or Ministry of Finance—Juan Pedregal.

Ministerio de la Guerra, or Ministry of War—General Bregua.

Ministerio de Marina, or Ministry of Marine—Vice-Admiral Jacobo Oreyro y Villavicencio.

Ministerio de Gracia y Justicia, or Ministry of Justice—Francisco de Pedro.

Ministerio de Fomento, or Ministry of Public Works, Commerce, and Instruction—Joaquin Gil Berges.

Ministerio de Ultramar, or Ministry of the Colonies—Juan Pablo Soler.

By a vote of the National Assembly, the Constitution of Spain proclaimed on the 6th of June, 1869, remains in force temporarily after the establishment of the Republic, with the exception of the sections relating to the monarchy and monarchical forms of government. The Constitution, thus amended, vests the whole legislative power in the Cortes, as representative of the Spanish nation, in which all sovereignty is declared to reside, absolutely, and from which all authority emanates—‘la soberania reside esencialmente en la Nacion, de la cual emanan todos los poderes.’ The formation, mode of election, powers, and functions of the Cortes are prescribed in sections 38 to 66 of the Constitution. It is enacted that the Cortes shall consist of two co-legislative bodies, called, respectively, the Senado, or Senate, and the Congreso, or Congress. ‘The Congress is to be totally renewed every three years. The Senate is to be renewed by fourth parts every three years. The senators and deputies are the representatives of all the nation, and not exclusively of the electors who nominate them, from whom they cannot receive any special mandate.’ The Senate, according to sections 60 to 64, is to be formed as follows: ‘The senators will be elected by provinces. Every municipal district will elect by universal suffrage a number of “compromisarios” equal to the sixth part of the councillors who compose its Ayuntamiento; those municipal districts where the number of councillors does not amount to six will elect one “compromisario.” These compromisarios will unite with the provincial deputation, and constitute the electoral junta. They will proceed to elect, by plurality of votes, four senators for each of

the actual provinces. Whatever in future may be the territorial division, the number of senators prescribed in this Constitution can never be altered. To be senator requires to be a Spaniard; to be forty years of age; to be in possession of civil rights; and to possess any one of the following qualifications:—Of being or having been president of the congress; deputy elected in three general elections, or for the cortes constituyentes; members of the government; president of the council of state, of the supreme tribunal, or of the upper tribunal of accounts; captain-general of the army, or admiral, lieutenant-general, or vice-admiral; ambassador; councillor of state; magistrate of the supreme tribunals; assessor of the tribunal of accounts, or minister plenipotentiary during two years; archbishop or bishop; rector of a university; president of one of the Spanish academies of history, of moral and political sciences, of exact sciences, and of medical science; inspector-general of the body of civil engineers; provincial deputy four times; or, finally, alcalde twice in districts exceeding 30,000 souls.' There are also eligible 'the fifty largest payers of territorial taxes, and the twenty largest contributors to industrial or commercial undertakings in each province.' The senate will be 'renewable by fourth parts, according to the electoral law, each time that general elections for deputies are held. The renewal will be total when the government dissolves the Senate.' Sections 65 and 66, treating of the second legislative body, the Congress, enact that it shall be composed of 'at least one deputy to each 40,000 souls of the population,' the mode of election being left to local legislation. Three conditions only are requisite to be eligible as a deputy, namely, 'to be a Spaniard, to be of age, and to be in the full possession of civil rights.'

The sections of the Constitution treating '*de la celebracion y facultades de las Cortés*,' enact: 'The Cortes will meet every year. It will belong to the government [King] to convoke, suspend, and close the sessions, and dissolve one of the co-legislative bodies, or both, at the same time. The Cortes will meet for at least four months in the year. The government [King] must convoke them at the latest by the 1st day of February. Each of the co-legislative bodies will have to form the rules for their internal government, and nominate and constitute its presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries. One of the co-legislative bodies cannot be assembled unless the other is also, except in the case when the Senate is constituted into a tribunal. No project can become law until after it has been voted in both bodies. Projects of law on taxation, public credit, and military forces, must be presented to the Congress before being submitted to the Senate, and if in the latter assembly they suffer any alteration which the former cannot admit, the resolution of the Congress is to prevail.'

It is enacted by section 89 of the Constitution that the Ministers shall be responsible to the Cortes for all acts committed in the exercise of their functions—'los Ministros son responsables ante las Cortes de los delitos que cometan en el ejercicio de sus funciones.' In these cases, the Congress has to form itself into a chamber of accusation, and the Senate into a chamber of judgment.

The various provinces of Spain, districts and communes, are governed by their own municipal laws, with strongly pronounced local administration. In the Constitution of 1869, the municipal liberties of the people were guaranteed by Section 99—'La organizacion y atribuciones de las Diputaciones provinciales y Ayuntamientos se regirán por sus respectivas leyes.' Every commune of at least sixty members has its own elected Ayuntamiento, consisting of from four to twenty-eight Regidores, or Concejales, and presided over by the Alcalde, at whose side stand, in the larger towns, several Alcaldes tenientes. The entire municipal government, with power of taxation, and authority for preserving the public peace, is vested in the Ayuntamientos, re-elected every two years, the members appointing annually the Alcalde, executive functionary, from their own body. From the communal representation flows that of the provinces of Spain, each of which has its own Parliament, the Diputacio provincial, the members of which are elected by the Ayuntamientos. The Diputaciones provinciales, which are invested with large political powers, and in many respects independent of the national government and legislature, meet in annual session, and are permanently represented by the Consejo provincial, a committee of from three to six members, re-elected every year. The Constitution of 1869 specially secures to the Diputaciones provinciales and the Ayuntamientos the government and administration of the respective provinces and communes—'gobierno y direccion de los intereses peculiares de la provincia ó del pueblo por las respectivas corporaciones.' Neither the national executive nor the Cortes have the right to interfere in the established municipal and provincial self-government, except in the case of the action of the Diputaciones provinciales and Ayuntamientos going beyond the locally limited sphere to the injury of general and permanent interests—'se extralimiten de sus atribuciones en perjuicio de los intereses generales y permanentes.'

Church and Education.

The national Church of Spain is the Roman Catholic, and the whole population of the kingdom, with the exception of about 60,000 persons, adhere to the same faith. According to section 21 of the Charter of 1869, 'the nation binds itself to maintain the worship and ministers of the Catholic religion.' It is further enacted, that 'the public or private exercise of any other form of worship is

guaranteed to all foreigners resident in Spain without any further limitations than the universal rules of morality and right—*las reglas universales de la moral y del derecho*. If any Spaniards profess a religion other than the Catholic, all that the last clause provides is applicable to them.' Resolutions of former legislative bodies, not repealed in the Constitution of 1869, settled that the clergy of the established Church are to be maintained by the State. On the other hand, by two decrees of the Cortes, passed July 23, 1835, and March 9, 1836, all conventual establishments were suppressed, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the nation. These decrees gave rise to a long dispute with the head of the Roman Catholic Church, which ended in the sovereign pontiff conceding the principle of the measure. By a concordat with Rome, concluded in August, 1859, the Spanish Government was authorised to sell the whole ecclesiastical property, except churches and parsonages, in return for an equal amount of untransferable public debt certificates, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent.

In 1862 there were in Spain 2,806 prelates and priests of cathedrals and colleges; 33,881 incumbents, or priests with parochial cures; and 3,198 assistant priests, without cure of souls. The numbers show an immense decline over previous periods. According to the official returns of the census of 1787, the ecclesiastics of all descriptions, including 61,617 monks, 32,500 nuns, and 2,705 inquisitors, amounted to 188,625 individuals. Half a century later, in 1833, the class still comprised 175,574 individuals, of whom 61,727 were monks, and 24,007 nuns. The total number of secularised religious persons or '*regulares exclaustros*,' amounted to 6,822 in 1858, to 6,323 in 1859, and to 6,072 in 1862. Of this number about 3,000 assist the secular clergy, and the rest make up the 3,072 assistant priests without cure of souls. The upper hierarchy comprises, since the year 1851, when a Concordat, settling the administration of ecclesiastical affairs, was concluded with the Pontiff of Rome, 43 bishops, and 9 archbishops, the latter of Toledo, Burgos, Granada, Santiago di Compostela, Saragossa, Sevilla, Tarragona, Valencia, and Valladolid. At the head of the Church stands the Archbishop of Toledo, Primate of Spain.

Up to a very recent period, the great mass of the population of Spain was in a state of extreme ignorance. It was rare, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and at the beginning of the present, to find a peasant, or an ordinary workman, who was able to read, which accomplishment, among women, was even held to be immoral. Until the year 1808, public education was entirely in the hands of the clergy; but subsequent enactments, giving the instruction of the people in charge of the Government, have made a radical change in this respect. The State, however, pays but a very small sum towards public education, which is left mainly to the charge

of the communes and the parents themselves: but the superintendence of the Government over educational matters has led to vast progress. In 1797 only 393,126 children attended the primary schools, which were very imperfect. In 1812, the Cortes tried to introduce some modifications, but failed, on account of the war, in making a radical reform in popular education. Fresh efforts were made in 1820 and 1825, but still without much success. The law of July 21, 1838, enjoining the expenditure of considerable sums by the communes for the purpose of public instruction, proved a great step in advance. Since that time the laws have been several times amended, especially in 1847 and 1857, when the masters were subjected to examination, schoolrooms built, and different scholastic institutions founded. The result was, that in 1848 there were 663,711 pupils, and on January 1, 1861, 1,046,558 pupils, of both sexes, divided between the public and private schools as follows:—

Description of schools	Schools	Scholars		
		Boys	Girls	Total
Public schools—Superior .	219	14,559	524	15,083
Elementary .	10,261	398,176	216,953	615,129
Mixed .	7,399	222,000	42,904	264,904
Total .	17,879	634,735	260,381	895,116
Infant	109	—	—	10,159
Adult	272	—	—	6,900
Total .	18,260			912,175
Private schools—Superior .	35	1,392	25	1,417
Elementary .	1,902	50,317	39,284	89,601
Mixed .	1,707	23,116	15,632	38,748
Total .	3,644	74,825	54,941	129,766
Infant	90	—	—	3,244
Adult	66	—	—	1,393
Total .	3,800			134,383
Total of public and private schools	22,060			1,046,558

It was found at the last general census, of 1860, that of the total population of the kingdom there were 2,414,015 men, and 715,906 women, able to read and write; 316,557 men, and 389,211 women, able to read but not to write; and that all the rest, upwards of 5,000,000 men, and 6,800,000 women, could neither read nor write. At the preceding census, of 1846, the total number of persons, of both sexes, able to write, was found to be no more than 1,221,001, while the total number able to read was only 1,898,288, or considerably less than one-fifth of the population.

According to the latest official returns, published in 1868, there

were 1,251,653 pupils attending the private and public schools, being at the rate of one pupil to every thirteen of the population of Spain.

Middle-class education is given in fifty-eight public colleges by 757 professors to 13,881 pupils. In first-class education, the most remarkable feature is the large number of law-students, namely, 3,755 in 1859-60, divided among ten faculties. There were, at that date, ten faculties of literature and philosophy, with 224 students; seven faculties of sciences, with 141 students; four faculties of pharmacy, with 544; seven faculties of medicine, with 1,178; and six faculties of theology, with 339 students—in all 6,181 students. The expenditure for public education by the government amounted, on the average of the last years, to rather less than 250,000*l*.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the kingdom is raised by a system of direct and indirect taxation, stamp duties, Government monopolies, and income from state property. The direct taxes are imposed on landed property, houses, live stock, industry, commerce, registration acts, titles of nobility, mortgages, and mineral produce. The indirect taxes are derived from foreign imports, articles of consumption, tolls, bridge and ferry dues.

The following table shows the public revenue and expenditure, in escudos and pounds sterling, during each of the six years, ending June 30, from 1866 to 1871, according to the budgets laid before the Cortes:—

Years ending June 30	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Escudos	£	Escudos	£
1866	274,936,029	27,493,603	274,733,237	27,473,324
1867	214,114,525	21,411,452	219,147,729	21,914,773
1868	256,878,172	25,687,817	263,946,776	26,394,678
1869	258,467,479	25,846,748	265,647,896	26,564,790
1870	214,113,800	21,411,380	298,738,491	29,873,849
1871	279,017,462	27,901,746	328,194,243	32,819,424

The budget for the financial year commencing July 1, 1870, and ending June 30, 1871, was as follows:—

SOURCES OF REVENUE.	£
Direct taxes	7,932,450
Indirect taxes	4,851,210
Domains	9,120,371
State monopolies	4,312,715
Colonial revenue	1,135,000
Miscellaneous receipts	550,000
Total	27,901,746

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.		£
Civil list		312,000
Cortes		33,122
Public debt		10,451,200
Compensations for abolished privileges		223,450
Pensions		1,931,221
Ministry of President of the Council		69,834
" Foreign Affairs		142,340
" Grace and Justice		2,521,713
" War		4,730,321
" Marine		965,210
" Interior		992,752
" Public Works		1,721,356
" Finance		5,782,427
" Colonies		16,240
Expenses on account of sale of national property		2,926,238
Total		32,819,424

According to these budget estimates there was to have been a deficit of 4,917,678*l.* in the financial year ending June 30, 1871. The actual deficit, as reported by the Minister of Finance to the Cortes, amounted in July 1871 to 9,730,895*l.*, being a difference of 4,813,217*l.* in excess of the estimates.

The financial estimates for the year 1871-72 were calculated upon a revenue of 27,247,620*l.* and an expenditure of 28,917,231*l.*, and the estimates for 1872-73 on a revenue of 22,354,231*l.* and an expenditure to the same amount. The Minister of Finance declared, in presenting the budget for 1871-72, that the State was 'on the verge of bankruptcy,' from which it could be saved only 'by the most strenuous exertions, devoted both to raise the revenue, by the imposition of new taxes and otherwise, and to depress the expenditure to the lowest possible point.' To cover the deficit of the last financial term, a loan was sanctioned by the Cortes, as also the further sale of national property.

The national and church property of Spain was and is still of immense value, but there was a reluctance in some persons to buy the latter on account of religious scruples, till 1858, when a concordat was concluded with the Pope and sanction obtained for the sales, which were then actively continued, the Government giving great facilities to the purchasers. The payments are made one-tenth in cash, and the remainder in promissory notes from 1 to 10, and, in some cases, to 19 years, the property remaining mortgaged to the final instalment, owing to which the biddings at times have been for even more than double the amount of its value. The Cortes, in 1859, 1861, and 1863, authorised the Government to apply 28,000,000*l.* for extraordinary expenses in constructing roads

and railways, and of this sum about 18,000,000*l.* had been spent in 1869, the money being obtained out of the funds placed at interest by capitalists, corporations, and the public in the 'Caja de Depositos,' or Deposit Bank, under the direction of the Government.

The constant and ever-increasing excess of Government expenditure over public revenue created a national debt of very large amount. At the end of September 1871, the nominal capital of the debt amounted to 261,475,000*l.* At the end of September 1870, the debt was 237,411,091*l.*, and at the end of September 1868, it stood at 225,093,091*l.* On November 30, 1867, the total debt of Spain amounted to 21,366,656,870 reales, or 213,666,568*l.*, the annual charge upon which was 540,498,039 reales, or 5,404,980*l.* The previous year, on March 1, 1866, the national liabilities amounted to 16,397,747,225 reales, or 163,977,472*l.* Of this capital the sum of 7,652,720*l.* represented bonds issued by the Government in payment of subventions to railway companies; and 2,722,590*l.* represented bonds, or 'obligaciones de carreteras,' given in payment for common roads, canals, and other public works, while the sum of 17,737,068*l.* sterling represented the amount of stock created, and given to the civil, ecclesiastical, and charitable corporations in exchange for their property, sold under the law of 'Desamortizacion' passed in 1855.

The following statement gives the various items of the debt as existing on the 1st of November 1871, distinguishing the loans contracted previous to October 1868, and those contracted from October 1868 to October 1871.

LOANS CONTRACTED PREVIOUS TO OCTOBER 1868.

Description	Value Escudos
Debt consolidated, viz. :—	
Due to the United States, 5% debt	1,200,000
External, 3 %	200,481,200
Internal „	579,053,337
„ „	244,257,800
Bonds „ inscribed, not convertible, in favour of Civil Cor- porations	112,324,586
„ „ In favour of the Clergy	133,598,837
Debt external, deferred 3 %	229,822,400
„ internal, „ „	261,801,792
„ redeemable, of the 1st class	5,846,737
„ external „ 2nd „	27,591,200
„ internal „ 2nd „	21,023,000
English reclamations	1,000
Debts redeemable :—	
Bonds of public roads	13,170,300
„ „ ancient, of railways	16,900
„ „ for public works	6,454,200
„ „ new, of railways	141,204,400
Debt for materials	416,236

Description	Value in escudos
Arrears of salary due to public employés	43,233,246
Shares of the Canal of Isabel II.	1,048,400
Later issues	74,265,230
Debt not converted	112,820,117
Redemption of Sound dues	1,300,000
Total	{ 2,210,930,917 £221,093,092
Loans contracted from October 1868 to October 1871:—	
Loan contracted with the house of Rothschild	40,000,000
National Loan of 1869	200,000,000
Loan of 1st March 1869	100,000,000
„ May 1871	63,750,000
Total of Public Debt in 1871	{ 2,614,750,000 £261,475,000

In 1851, on account of the inability of the Government to meet its engagements in full, a portion of the debt of Spain was converted into Passive Stock, that is, a stock not bearing interest, and which was to be liquidated by an annual sinking fund. The law closed the London market, and subsequently that of Paris, against Spanish loans, and in order to raise the interdict, the Minister of Finance, in October 1872, proposed an arrangement, which was adopted by the majority of foreign bondholders, to the effect that for a period of five years the Spanish Government is to pay only two-thirds of the interest due in cash, and the remaining third in certificates of the 3 per cent. debt, to be issued at the price of 50—the expectation being that at the end of five years the Spanish Government will be able to resume payment in full.

Army and Navy.

The army of Spain was re-organised in 1868, after the model of that of France. Under the new military law, which came partly into operation in August 1868, the armed forces of the kingdom consist of—1. A permanent army; 2. A first or active reserve; 3. A second or sedentary reserve. The permanent army consists of the force which, in accordance with the terms of the Constitution of 1869, may be annually fixed by the Cortes. All Spaniards past the age of 20 are liable to be drawn for the permanent army, in which they have to serve four years. The first or active reserve is composed of all young men who, without reckoning four years of active service, shall have exceeded the number of years fixed by law for the permanent force. The position of these persons will be that of soldiers upon six months' furlough without any pay. The second reserve consists of all those men who, proceeding from the recruits, shall have had four years' effective service, only excepting

those who at their own request or for the convenience of the service may be allowed to remain on the active list. It is arranged that until the new organisation shall have come into full effect, and in order to preserve a proper proportion between the active army and the reserve, the government may anticipate the period of passing into the second reserve, even before the completion of the four years of active service, in the case of any number who, between the permanent army and the first reserve, may exceed 100,000 men. Every soldier will be liberated after having served eight years either in the active or in the reserve army. The total strength of these armed forces is to consist of 200,000 men.

For military purposes the kingdom is divided into five districts, or 'capitanias generales,' at the head of each of which stands a 'captain-general,' with the rank of field-marshal. Official returns of the year 1868 state the actual strength of the army, including the 'provinciales' or provincial militia, and the 'guardia civil' or national guard, as follows:—

	Staff	Officers	Rank and file	Total
Infantry	278	2,647	57,258	60,183
Artillery	41	369	9,486	9,899
Engineers	8	72	2,288	2,368
Cavalry	107	829	10,904	11,840
'Provinciales'	173	1,510	43,243	44,926
'Carabineros'	43	470	11,549	12,062
'Guardia civil'	24	401	9,965	10,390
Total	677	6,298	144,693	151,668

The general staff of the Spanish army comprises five captains-general on the active list, besides titular dignitaries, 60 lieutenants-general, 131 majors-general, and 238 brigadiers-general.

The navy consisted, according to official returns, of the following vessels, at the end of June 1870:—

1. SCREW STEAMERS:—		Guns
7 iron-clad frigates, of from 16 to 40 guns	. . . . .	169
1 ship of the line, of 18 large guns	. . . . .	18
11 frigates, of from 26 to 51 guns	. . . . .	461
26 corvettes, of from 2 to 5 guns	. . . . .	68
18 gun-boats, each with 1 gun	. . . . .	18
10 transports	. . . . .	—
73 steamers	. . . . .	734
2. PADDLE STEAMERS:—		
3 frigates, of 14, 16, and 18 guns	. . . . .	48
11 corvettes, of from 2 to 10 guns	. . . . .	61
10 avisos, 2 of 1, and 8 of 2 guns	. . . . .	18
24 paddle steamers	. . . . .	127

3. SAILING VESSELS:—

	Guns
5 frigates, of 16 guns each	80
1 corvette, of 15 guns	15
4 naval-school ships, of from 18 to 30 guns	106
3 coast-guard vessels, of 2 guns each	6
<hr/> 13	<hr/> 202

The seven iron-clads of the Spanish navy were, with one exception, built in England. The largest of them, called the *Victoria*, launched early in 1868, was constructed by the Thames Ironworks Company. The dimensions of the ship are:—Length, 316 ft.; breadth, 57 ft.; depth, 38 ft.; burden, 4,862 tons. The *Victoria* carries 24 guns, and is armoured from stem to stern with $5\frac{1}{2}$ -in. plates and 10 in. teak; the engines, of 1,000-horse power, nominal, are of the same type as those of the *Warrior* and *Minotaur*. Next to the *Victoria* in size is the *Numancia*, built in the floating docks of Cartagena—the latter, 324 feet in length, of 105 feet outside, and 78 feet inside breadth, the erection of Sir John Rennie—under the supervision of English engineers. The *Numancia* is built entirely of iron, with the exception of the teak backing for the armour plating, and is 316 feet long, and 57 feet broad at the beam, with a draught of water of 27 feet 4 inches. The *Numancia* is completely encased by 5-in. armour of 1,500 tons weight, and pierced for forty 68-pounders. The port cills, with provisions for 600 men and 100 tons of coal on board, are 7 ft. 6 in. out of water; her fullspeed is 13 knots, and her engines are of 1,000 nominal horse power. Next in rank after the *Numancia* is the *Arapiles*, oldest of Spanish iron-clads, built at Blackwall, and launched October 17, 1864. The *Arapiles*, constructed after French models, is of wood, covered with plates $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and carries 34 guns in broadside battery, with engines of 800 horse-power. The other four iron-clads are smaller vessels, carrying six and ten guns, with engines of 500 horse-power.

For the defence of the colonies, and mainly of Cuba and Porto Rico, Spain maintains a small fleet of gun-boats, constructed in the United States during the year 1870. The gunboats, thirty in number, are all of the same size, 107ft. long, $22\frac{1}{2}$ ft. beam, 8ft. depth of hold, and draw about 5ft. water. They are screw steamers, and each one carries a 100-pounder pivot gun at the bow.

The navy of Spain was manned, in 1870, by 7,354 sailors, and 5,800 marines, and commanded by one 'captain-general of the fleet,' and 1,100 officers of various grades. The navy, like the army, is recruited by conscription, naval districts for this purpose being formed along the coast, among the seafaring population. The number inscribed on these naval conscription lists in the year 1870 amounted to 66,000 men between 18 and 30 years of age.

Population.

The last general census, taken at the end of May 1860, stated the area and total population of the kingdom as follows:—

	Area	Population
	English sq. miles	
Continent of Spain . .	177,781	15,807,753
Balearic Islands . .	1,757	266,952
Canary Islands . .	3,220	227,146
Total . .	182,758	16,301,851

The estimated population of Spain, at the end of 1868, calculated by the 'Direccion general de Estadistica' after the returns of births and deaths, was 16,732,052, showing an increase of not more than 431,201 since the census of 1860.

The kingdom, inclusive of the adjacent islands, is divided into forty-nine provinces, the area and population of which, and of the twelve ancient divisions, were as follows, in 1846 and 1860:—

Provinces	Area in English sq. miles	Population in 1846	Population in 1860
New Castille—Madrid . .	1,315	369,126	475,785
Guadalaxara . .	1,946	159,044	199,088
Toledo . .	8,774	276,952	328,755
Cuenca . .	11,304	234,582	229,959
Ciudad Real . .	7,543	277,788	244,328
Total . .	30,882	1,317,492	1,477,915
Old Castille—Burgos . .	7,674	224,407	333,356
Logrono . .		147,718	173,812
Santander . .		166,730	214,441
Oviedo . .		434,635	524,529
Soria . .	4,076	115,619	147,468
Segovia . .	3,466	134,854	146,839
Avila . .	2,569	137,903	164,039
Leon . .	5,894	267,438	348,756
Palencia . .	1,733	148,491	185,970
Valladolid . .	3,279	184,647	244,023
Salamanca . .	5,626	210,314	263,516
Zamora . .	3,562	159,425	249,162
Total . .	72,447	3,649,673	5,473,826
Galicia—Corunna . .	15,897	435,670	551,989
Lugo . .		357,272	424,186
Orense . .		319,038	371,818
Pontevedra . .		360,002	428,886
Total . .	88,344	5,121,655	6,250,705

Area and Population—*continued*.

Provinces	Area in English sq. miles	Population in 1846	Population in 1860
<i>Brought forward</i>	88,344	5,121,655	6,250,705
Estremadura—Badajos	14,329	{ 316,622	404,981
Caceres		{ 231,398	302,134
Total	102,673	5,669,675	6,957,820
Andalusia—Seville	8,989	{ 367,303	463,486
Huelva		{ 133,470	174,391
Cadiz	4,451	{ 324,703	383,078
Jaen		{ 266,919	345,879
Cordova	4,159	315,459	351,536
Total	120,272	7,077,529	9,676,190
Grenada—Grenada	9,622	{ 376,974	441,917
Almeria		{ 234,739	315,664
Malaga		{ 338,442	451,406
Total	129,894	8,027,734	10,885,177
Valencia—Valencia	7,683	{ 451,685	606,608
Alicant		{ 318,444	378,958
Castellon-de-la-Plana	7,877	{ 199,022	260,919
Murcia		{ 280,694	380,969
Albacete		{ 180,763	201,118
Total	145,454	9,458,342	12,563,927
Catalonia—Barcelona	12,180	{ 442,473	713,734
Tarragona		{ 233,477	320,593
Lerida	157,634	{ 151,322	306,994
Gerona		{ 214,150	310,970
Total	157,634	10,499,764	14,216,218
Aragon—Zaragoza	14,726	{ 304,823	384,176
Huesca		{ 214,874	257,839
Teruel		{ 214,988	238,628
Total	172,360	11,234,449	15,096,861
Navarre	2,450	221,728	297,422
Total	174,810	11,456,177	15,394,283
Guipuscoa—Alva	1,082	67,523	96,398
Biscay	1,267	111,436	160,579
Guipuscoa	622	104,491	156,493
Total	177,781	11,739,627	15,807,753
Islands—Balearic Islands	1,757	229,197	266,952
Canary Islands	3,220	199,950	227,145
Total	182,758	12,168,774	16,301,851

¶ [The progress of population did not amount to more than seventy-five per cent. in the course of the last hundred years. In 1768, the population was calculated to number 9,307,800 souls; in 1789 it had risen to 10,061,480; and in 1797 it exceeded 12,000,000

souls. In 1820 it had fallen to 11,000,000, but in 1823 it had again risen to 12,600,000, and in 1828 to 13,698,029. Nevertheless, the official return of 1837 only registered 12,222,872 souls, and a new tendency to decrease commenced. In 1842 the population was found not to exceed 12,054,000 souls. It rose again, as shown in the preceding table, to 12,168,774 in 1846, and to 16,301,851 in 1860, giving a density of population, at the latter period, of 90 per English square mile, or considerably less than half that of Italy, and less than one-third that of the Netherlands.

Subjoined is the population of the principal towns of Spain, inclusive of their suburbs, according to an enumeration made on the 31st of December 1864:—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Madrid . .	475,785	Murcia . .	109,446
Barcelona . .	252,015	Granada . .	100,678
Sevilla . .	152,000	Saragossa . .	82,189
Valencia . .	145,512	Cadiz . .	71,914
Malaga . .	113,050	Valladolid . .	50,017

The report of an enumeration made in June 1871 stated the number of inhabitants of Madrid to be 332,024, so that, this being correct, there was a decline of the population of the capital, amounting to 143,761 souls, in the years 1864 to 1872.

Nearly 46 per cent. of the whole surface of the kingdom is still uncultivated. The soil is subdivided among a very large number of proprietors. Of 3,426,083 recorded assessments to the property-tax, there are 624,920 properties which pay from 1 to 10 reales; 511,666 from 10 to 20 reales; 642,377 from 20 to 40 reales; 788,184 from 40 to 100 reales; 416,546 from 100 to 200 reales; 165,202 from 200 to 500 reales; while the rest, to the number of 279,188, are larger estates charged from 500 to 10,000 reales and upwards. The subdivision of the soil is partly the work of recent years, for in 1800 the number of farms amounted only to 677,520, in the hands of 273,760 proprietors and 403,760 farmers.

Trade and Industry.

The total imports of Spain, including bullion and specie, averaged 19 millions sterling per annum, within the five years 1867-71, while the exports, within the same period, averaged 12 millions sterling. Among the importing countries, France stands first, and the United Kingdom second; but in exports, the latter holds the first rank.

The commercial intercourse between Spain and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports of Spain to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Spain, in each of the ten years 1863 to 1872 :—

Years	Exports from Spain to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Spain
	£	£
1863	4,844,324	3,508,556
1864	5,879,705	3,084,778
1865	4,769,277	2,354,967
1866	5,553,132	2,336,903
1867	6,088,318	2,237,962
1868	6,591,021	2,208,892
1869	6,346,741	2,204,115
1870	6,067,018	2,513,177
1871	7,759,441	3,143,419
1872	9,316,820	3,614,448

Both the exports and imports of the preceding table include those of the Balearic Islands, but not of the Canary Islands and other possessions of Spain.

The principal article of export from Spain to the United Kingdom is wine. The quantities and value of wine exported to the United Kingdom was as follows in each of the five years from 1868 to 1872 :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Gallons	£
1868	7,331,862	2,342,887
1869	7,692,143	2,348,714
1870	7,433,511	1,939,776
1871	7,706,908	2,699,433
1872	8,357,193	2,748,599

It will be seen that there was but little progress in the wine exports during the five years.

Next to wine, the only other important article of export to the United Kingdom is lead. In 1871 the exports of lead, pig and sheet, amounted to 49,455 tons, value 1,091,973*l.*; and in 1872 to 53,484 tons, value 1,198,866*l.*

The chief British imports into Spain are linen yarn and linens, to the value of 776,893*l.* in 1872 ; iron, wrought and unwrought, to the value of 524,396*l.*, and coals, to the value of 565,603*l.* in 1872.

The merchant navy of the kingdom consisted, on January 1,

1872 of 4,326 vessels of a total burthen of 359,765 tons. The commercial navy has been declining in recent years, both in number of vessels and tonnage. At the commencement of 1860, there were 6,715 vessels, of 449,436 tons burthen, and at the commencement of 1868 the number of vessels had fallen to 4,840, and the total tonnage to 367,790, showing a decrease in the eight years of 1,976 vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 102,400 tons. There was a further decrease of 514 vessels, of a total burthen of 7,965 tons in the four years from 1868 to 1872.

The mineral as well as the agricultural riches of Spain are very great, but neither of these two sources of national wealth are as yet developed. Much progress, however, has become manifest within the last ten years, chiefly in mining, and, more especially, in the working of lead and copper mines.

The length of railways in Spain on the 1st January 1870, was 5,441 kilometres, or 3,800 English miles; and 2,027 kilometres, or 1,267 English miles, were in course of construction.

The whole of the Spanish railways belong to private companies, but nearly all have obtained guarantees, or subventions, from the Government. All the principal lines have been conceded to private individuals, or companies, with large subventions. The concessions, when a 'subvention' is attached to them, are given by public adjudication. Any one who has made the stipulated deposit of 'caution money' may apply for a concession in sealed tenders, which are opened and read in public on the day of adjudication, and whoever offers to make the railway with the lowest subvention becomes legally entitled to the concession. The subventions are paid by instalments during the construction of the work, in bonds or obligations, bearing 6 per cent. interest, at their market value of the day.

The length of lines of telegraphs of Spain on the 1st January 1870, was 11,220 kilometres, or 7,011 English miles, and the length of wire 25,514 kilometres, or 15,946 English miles. In the year 1869, the total number of telegraph messages was 748,250, one-tenth of the whole foreign, and one-third of the remaining number administrative despatches. There was a gradual decline in the total number of messages sent during the years 1865 to 1869.

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of Spain, formerly embracing nearly the whole of America, are reduced at present to Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, with scattered settlements in the Atlantic and Indian archipelago, and a small strip of territory in Northern Africa. The total area of these possessions is 5,513 geographical

square miles, or 303,466 square kilometres, or 115,773 English square miles. The total population, according to the latest official returns, numbered 6,419,339. These returns state the area and population of the various possessions as follows:—

Colonial Possessions	Area, Geogr. square miles	Population
1. Possessions in America :		
Cuba	2,058·13	1,414,508
Porto Rico	169·15	646,362
Total, America	2,327·28	2,060,870
2. Possessions in Asia :		
Philippine Islands	3,100	4,319,269
Caroline Island and Palaos	43·1	28,000
Marian Islands	19·6	5,610
Total, Asia	3,162·7	4,352,879
3. Possessions in Africa :		
Fernado do Po and Annson	23	5,590
Total Possessions	5,513	6,419,339

The statement of the population of Cuba, given in the above table, is from an enumeration taken in 1867, that of Porto Rico from one taken in 1866, and that of the possessions in Asia and Africa from returns of the years 1864 and 1865. Some of these are only based on estimates.

Spain is the only European state which still permits the existence of slavery in its colonies. In 1872, the number of slaves in Cuba was 269,000, and in Porto Rico the year before the slaves numbered 290,000. A bill for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico was passed by the National Assembly on the 23rd of March, 1873. The existence of slavery and the very oppressive rule of the mother country led to a rebellion in Cuba, which continued during the years 1868–73. In the Asiatic possessions of Spain the slaves form, as in Cuba, about one-fourth of the population.

Cuba, the principal colonial possession of Spain, is divided into three provinces, the SE. and central being the richest and most populous, containing 22 cities and towns, and 204 villages and hamlets. The commercial prosperity of Cuba has been of late years greatly on the decline, and an insurrection, which broke out September 1868, and was not subdued at the end of 1873, put an increased check upon trade and industry.

The value of the commercial intercourse between the Spanish West India Islands, that is Cuba and Porto Rico, and the United

Kingdom, is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the value of the total exports of the two possessions to the United Kingdom, and the total imports into these of British produce in the five years 1868 to 1872 :—

Years	Exports from Cuba and Porto-Rico to Great Britain	Imports of British produce into Cuba and Porto-Rico
	£	£
1868	4,830,295	2,519,271
1869	4,823,331	1,088,517
1870	5,362,339	2,512,634
1871	2,632,095	2,887,926
1872	5,231,543	3,042,257

The staple article of export from Cuba and Porto-Rico to the United Kingdom is unrefined sugar, the value of which was 3,814,681*l.* in 1868; 3,996,249*l.* in 1869; 4,670,644*l.* in 1870; 1,927,610*l.* in 1871, and 4,275,111*l.* in 1872. Next to sugar, the most valuable article of exports to the United Kingdom is tobacco, the value amounting to 824,927*l.* in 1872. The British imports mainly comprise cotton and linen manufactures, the former of the value of 910,433*l.*, and the latter of 835,987*l.* in 1872.

The chief articles of produce of the Philippine Islands are sugar, hemp, and tobacco. The total exports to Great Britain in 1872 were of the value of 1,376,085*l.*, and the imports of British produce of 393,142*l.* The chief article of exports in 1872 was unrefined sugar, of the value of 734,946*l.* Of the imports in 1872 the value of 207,245*l.*, or considerably more than one-half, was represented by cotton manufactures. The commercial intercourse between the Philippine Islands, as well as the rest of the Colonial Possessions of Spain, and the United Kingdom, has been steadily declining for a number of years.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Spain, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The <i>Real</i>	= 100 <i>Centimes</i>	= Average rate of exchange, 100 =	£1 sterling.
„ <i>Peseta</i>	= 4 <i>Reales</i>	= „ „ „	25 = £1 „
„ <i>Escudo</i>	= 10 <i>Reales</i>	= „ „ „	10 = £1 „

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Since January 1, 1859, the French metric system of weights and measures has been introduced in Spain, with no other change than a slight one of names, the *mètre* becoming the *metro*, the *litre* the *litro*,

the gramme the gramo, and the are the area. But, beside these, the old weights and measures are still largely used. They are:—

The <i>Quintal</i>	=	101·4 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Libra</i>	=	1·014 „ „
„ <i>Arroba</i> { for wine	=	3½ imperial gallons.
„ „ { „ oil	=	2¾ „ „
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	=	1·09 Vara = 1 yard.
„ <i>Fanega</i>	=	1½ imperial bushel.

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SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

(SVERIGE OCH NORGE.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Oscar II., King of Sweden and Norway, born January 21, 1829, the third son of King Oscar I. and of Queen Josephine, daughter of Prince Eugene of Leuchtenberg. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, King Carl XV., September 18, 1872. Married June 6, 1857, to

Sophia, Queen of Sweden and Norway, born July 9, 1836, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau. Offspring of the union are four sons; namely, *Gustaf*, heir-apparent, Duke of Wermeland, born June 16, 1858; *Oscar*, Duke of Gotland, born Nov. 15, 1859; *Carl*, Duke of Westergötland, born Feb. 27, 1861; and *Eugene*, Duke of Nerike, born Aug. 1, 1865.

Sister of the King.—1. *Eugenia*, Princess of Sweden and Norway, born April 24, 1830.

Mother of the King.—Josephine, Queen Dowager of Sweden and Norway, born March 14, 1807, daughter of the late Prince Eugene of Leuchtenberg; married June 19, 1823, to Oscar I., King of Sweden and Norway; widow, July 8, 1859.

Niece of the King.—Princess *Lowisa*, only child of King Carl XV., born Oct. 31, 1851; married July 28, 1869, to Prince Frederik, eldest son of the King of Denmark.

King Oscar II. is the fourth sovereign of the House of Ponte Corvo, and grandson of Marshal Bernadotte, Prince de Ponte Corvo, who was elected heir-apparent of the crown of Sweden by the Parliament of the kingdom, Aug. 21, 1810, and ascended the throne Feb. 5, 1818, under the name of Carl XIV. Johan.

The royal family of Sweden and Norway has a civil list of 1,266,000 riksdaler, or 70,333*l.*, from Sweden, and 136,900 specie-daler, or 30,234*l.*, from Norway. The sovereign, besides, has an annuity of 300,000 riksdaler, or 16,666*l.*, voted to King Carl XIV. and his successors on the throne of Sweden.

The following is a list of the kings and queens of Sweden, with the dates of their accession, from the accession of the House of Vasa :—

House of Vasa.

Gustaf I.	1523
Eric XIV.	1560
Johan III.	1568
Sigismund	1592
Carl IX.	1604
Gustaf II. Adolf	1611
Christina	1632

House of Pfaltz.

Carl X.	1654
Carl XI.	1660
Carl XII.	1697
Ulrika Eleonora	1719

House of Hesse.

Fredrik	1720
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House of Holstein-Gottorp.

Adolf Fredrik	1751
Gustaf III.	1771
Gustaf IV. Adolf	1792
Carl XIII.	1809

House of Ponte Corvo.

Carl XIV.	1818
Oscar I.	1844
Carl XV.	1859
Oscar II.	1872

The average reign of the nineteen rulers who occupied the throne of Sweden from the accession of Gustaf I. to that of Oscar II., amounted to eighteen years.

By the Treaty of Kiel, Jan. 14, 1814, Norway was ceded to the King of Sweden by the King of Denmark, but the Norwegian people did not recognise this cession, and declared themselves independent. A Constituent Assembly met at Eidsvold, and adopted, on May 17, a Constitution, and elected the Danish Prince Christian Fredrik King of Norway. The Swedish troops, however, entered Norway without serious resistance, and the foreign powers refusing to recognise the new-elected king, the Norwegians were obliged to conclude, August 14, the Convention of Moss, by which the independency of Norway in the union with Sweden was solemnly proclaimed. An extraordinary Storting was then convoked, which adopted the modifications in the constitution made necessary by the union with Sweden, and then elected King Carl XIII., King of Norway, Nov. 4, 1814. The following year was promulgated a Charter, the Rikts-act, establishing the union on the following terms. The union of the two kingdoms shall be indissoluble and irrevocable, without prejudice, however, to the separate government, constitution, and code of laws of either Sweden or Norway.

The law of succession is the same in Sweden and Norway. In case of absolute vacancy of the throne, the two Diets assemble for the election of the future sovereign, and should they not be able to agree upon one person, an equal number of Swedish and Norwegian deputies have to meet at the city of Carlstad, in Sweden, for the appointment of the king, this nomination to be absolute. The common affairs are decided upon in a Council of State composed of Swedes and Norwegians. In case of minority of the king, the Council of State exercises the sovereign power until a Regent or Council of Regency is appointed by the united action of the Diets of Sweden and Norway.

I. SWEDEN.

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental laws of the kingdom of Sweden are—1. The Constitution or *Regerings-Formen* of June 6, 1809; 2. the amended regulations for the formation of the Diet, of June 22, 1866; 3. the law of royal succession of September 26, 1810; and 4. the law on the liberty of the press, of July 16, 1812. According to these statutes, the king must be a member of the Lutheran Church, and have sworn fealty to the laws of the land. His person is inviolable. He has the right to declare war and make peace, and to grant pardon to condemned criminals. He nominates to all appointments, both military and civil; concludes foreign treaties, and has a right to preside in the supreme Court of Justice. The princes of the blood royal, however, are excluded from all civil employments. The king has an absolute veto against any decrees of the Diet, and possesses legislative power in matters of political administration. In all other respects, the fountain of law is in the Diet. This Diet, or Parliament of the realm, consists of two chambers, both elected by the people. The First Chamber consists of 128 members, or one deputy for every 30,000 of the population. The election of the members takes place by the 'landstings,' or provincial representations, 25 in number, and the municipal corporations of the towns, not already represented in the 'landstings,' Stockholm, Göteborg, Norrköping, and Malmö. All members of the First Chamber must be above 35 years of age, and must have possessed for at least three years previous to the election either real property to the taxed value of 80,000 riksdalers, or 4,450*l.*, or an annual income of 4,000 riksdalers, or 223*l.* They are elected for the term of nine years, and obtain no payment for their services. The Second Chamber consists of 194 members, of whom 56 are elected by the towns and 138 by the rural districts, one representative being returned for every 10,000 of the population of towns, one for every 'domsaga,' or rural district, of under 40,000 inhabitants, and two for rural districts of over 40,000 inhabitants. All natives of Sweden, aged 21, possessing real property to the taxed value of 1,000 riksdalers, or 56*l.*, or farming, for a period of not less than five years, landed property to the taxed value of 6,000 riksdalers, or 333*l.*, or paying income tax on an annual income of 800 riksdalers, or 45*l.*, are electors; and all natives aged 25, possessing, and having possessed at least one year previous to the election, the same qualifications, may be elected

members of the Second Chamber. The election is for the term of three years, and the members obtain salaries for their services, at the rate of 1,200 riksdalers, or 67*l.*, for each session of four months, besides travelling expenses. The salaries and travelling expenses of the deputies are paid out of the public purse. The vote is by ballot, both in town and country.

The two Chambers of the Diet assemble every year, voting the budget for the next year. All the legislative measures are prepared in committees, appointed every session, immediately after meeting. The committees are five in number, namely, 1. The Constitutional Committee, which consists of ten members of each of the two Chambers; 2. The Budget Committee, consisting of twelve members of each Chamber; 3. The Committee for Taxes, consisting of ten members of each Chamber; 4. The Legislative Committee, consisting of eight members; and 5. The Bank Committee, consisting of eight members of each Chamber. The Constitutional Committee has power to indict the ministers and chief servants of the crown, for any acts contrary to the fundamental laws of the kingdom which they may have committed.

The Diet of the two Chambers constitutes the chief legislative power in the kingdom. The executive is in the hands of the king, who acts under the advice of a Council of State, composed of ten members, seven of which are ministerial heads of departments, namely :—

1. The Minister of State and Justice.—Axel *Adlercreutz*, Minister of the Interior, 1868–70; appointed Minister of Justice, June 3, 1870.

2. The Minister of State and Foreign Affairs.—Major-General Oscar M. de *Björnstjerna*; appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, December 17, 1872.

3. The Minister of War.—Major-General Erik Oscar *Weidenhielm*, appointed December 5, 1871.

4. The Minister of Marine.—Major-General Baron Broder Abraham *Leijonhufvud*, appointed January 14, 1870.

5. The Minister of the Interior.—Per Axel *Bergström*, appointed June 3, 1870.

6. The Minister of Finance.—Carl Fredrik *Wærn*, appointed June 3, 1870.

7. The Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Gunnar *Wennerberg*, appointed June 3, 1870.

The members of the Council of State without a department are :—

1. Henrik Wilhelm *Bredberg*, appointed Nov. 2, 1860.

2. Carl Johan *Berg*, appointed June 4, 1868.

3. Baron Carl Jonas Oscar *Alströmer*, appointed June 15, 1870.

All the members of the Council of State are responsible for the acts of the Government.

The administration of justice is entirely independent of the Government. Two functionaries, the Justitie-Kansler, or Chancellor of Justice, and the Justitie Ombudsman, or Attorney-General, exercise a control over the administration. The former, appointed by the king, acts also as counsel for the crown, while the latter, who is appointed by the Diet, has to extend a general supervision over all the courts of law.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The national income is derived to the extent of one-third from direct taxes and national property, including railways, and the rest mainly from indirect taxation, customs and excise duties, and an impost on spirits. The expenditure is under the chief heads of army and navy, debt, and general administration. The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure of the kingdom for each of the years 1873 and 1874 were established as follows, in the budget estimates passed by the Diet :—

REVENUE.	1873	1874
	Riksdaler	Riksdaler
Receipts from Domains and Railways .	18,003,400	20,045,000
Customs	14,616,000	16,500,000
Post	2,500,000	2,800,000
Stamps	1,350,000	1,350,000
Impost on spirits, &c. .	11,200,000	14,841,550
Total . . . {	47,669,400	55,536,550
	£2,648,300	£3,085,364
EXPENDITURE.		
Royal household	1,417,000	1,266,000
Justice	2,534,800	2,637,500
Foreign affairs	603,680	603,680
Army	10,613,300	10,819,000
Navy	4,166,300	4,280,600
Interior	8,607,700	8,982,400
Finance	7,648,000	8,947,200
Church and public instruction . . .	5,716,200	5,942,400
Pensions	1,530,120	1,530,120
	42,837,100	45,008,900
Extraordinary expenditure for public works	13,803,160	15,377,650
Total . . . {	56,640,260	60,386,550
	£3,144,681	£3,354,808

The expenditure for the army, church, and for certain civil offices, is in part defrayed out of the revenue of landed estates belonging to the Crown, and the amounts do not appear in the

budget estimates. To the expenditure for foreign affairs Norway contributes annually 302,000 riksdaler not entered in the estimates.

The surplus of expenditure shown by the foregoing tables is annually covered by the 'Riksgäldskontor,' the supervision of which is exclusively exercised by the Diet. It belongs to this institution to administrate the public debt—almost exclusively incurred by the construction of railways—and to contract for any loans which the Diet may vote. The 'Riksgäldskontor' disposes over the following means: any surplus over the estimated income, economies on any allowed expenditure, the yearly profit of the State Bank, and a special income-tax, the 'Bevillning.' The proceeds of this tax were estimated for 1872 at 3,900,000, and for 1873 at 2,600,000 riksdaler.

The total expenditure for State railways amounted, at the end of 1871, to nearly 94,000,000 riksdaler, while about 14,000,000 riksdaler were given as State loans to private railway companies.

At the end of 1872 the public liabilities of the kingdom were as follows, according to official reports:—

	Riksdaler.
Loan of 1841, at 4 per cent.	1,584,000
Railway loan of 1855 at $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 per cent.	192,900
„ „ 1858 „ $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	17,635,467
„ „ 1860 „ $4\frac{1}{2}$ „ „	21,460,311
„ „ 1861 „ $4\frac{1}{2}$ „ „	2,584,800
„ „ 1864 „ $4\frac{1}{2}$ „ „	9,393,060
„ „ 1866 „ 5 „ „	26,626,133
„ „ 1867 „ 5 „ „	15,300
„ „ 1868 „ 5 „ „	20,426,800
„ „ 1869 „ 5 „ „	4,000,000
„ „ 1870 „ 5 „ „	16,170,000
„ „ 1872 „ 4 „ „	2,830,000
Total	{ 122,368,771
	{ £6,798,265

The railway loans of 1864 and 1868 were negotiated in England, the former at the rate of 92 and the latter at 90. All the loans are paid off gradually by means of a sinking fund. (Official communication.)

Army and Navy.

The Swedish army is composed of four distinct classes of troops. They are—

1. The *Värfvade*, or enlisted troops, to which belong the royal lifeguards, one regiment of hussars, the artillery, and the engineers.

2. The *Indelta*, or national militia, paid and kept, not by the Government, but by the landowners, and, to some extent, from the income of State domains expressly reserved for this purpose. Every

soldier of the *Indelta* has, besides a small annual pay, his *torp*, or cottage, with a piece of ground attached, which remains his own during the whole period of service, often extending over thirty years, or even longer. In time of peace, the infantry of the *Indelta* are called up for a month's annual practice, and the cavalry for forty-six days. In time of war, an extraordinary *Indelta* has to be raised by landowners, who, on this account, enjoy certain privileges, including non-contribution to the cost of the peace establishment.

3. The militia of Gothland, consisting of thirty companies of infantry, and three batteries of artillery. They are not compelled by law to serve beyond the confines of the Isle of Gothland, and have a separate command.

4. The *Beväring*, or conscription troops, drawn by annual levy, from the male population between the age of 20 and 25 years. The law of conscription, was introduced into Sweden in 1812, but the right of purchasing substitutes, which formerly existed, was abolished by the Diet in 1872.

The total strength of the armed forces of Sweden was as follows at the end of September, 1873 :—

	Guards	Line	Beväring	Total
Infantry	1,800	25,200	72,578	99,578
Militia of Gothland	—	—	8,511	8,511
Cavalry	440	4,740	3,974	9,154
Artillery (234 guns)	—	4,673	3,311	7,984
Engineers	—	972	1,052	2,024
Military train	—	—	5,524	5,524
Total	2,240	35,585	94,950	132,775

There are also Volunteers, first organised in the year 1861, by the spontaneous desire of the population of the kingdom. In time of peace the volunteers are individually free, and bound by no other but their own rules and regulations; but in time of war they may be compelled to place themselves under the command of the military authorities. At the end of September 1873, the volunteers numbered 20,625 men.

In the parliamentary session of 1862, and again in the sessions of 1865, 1869, and 1871, the Government brought bills before the Diet for a reorganisation of the whole of the army, but neither of these were adopted by the representatives of the people.

The navy of the kingdom was entirely re-organised in 1866–67, being divided into two distinct parts, the first to serve as an ordinary fleet of war, for aggressive as well as defensive purposes: and the second stationary, and solely devoted to coast defence. The entire navy consisted, in September 1873, of the following vessels :—

	Horse-power	Guns	Number of Crew
<i>Ironclads:—</i>			
4 monitors	600	8	320
10 gunboats	403	10	305
<i>Unarmoured steamers:—</i>			
1 ship-of-the-line	350	66	735
1 frigate	400	22	320
2 corvettes	800	14	378
10 gunboats	600	17	382
3 transports, &c. . . .	370	8	185
<i>Sailing vessels:—</i>			
1 frigate	—	36	340
5 corvettes	—	112	1,126
1 brig	—	10	96
1 schooner	—	8	42
<i>Galleys:—</i>			
4 mortar boats	—	5	144
40 gun vessels	—	49	1,078
44 floating batteries	—	98	2,718
3 transports, &c. . . .	—	—	—
Total 130	3,533	451	8,169

The largest ironclad of the Swedish navy is the monitor John Ericsson, of 1,500 tons burthen, and 150 horse-power, built in 1865. The other three monitors, called Loke, Thordön, and Tirfing, of later construction, are nearly the same size. At the end of 1873 the navy was officered by 1 admiral, 3 commanders, 40 captains, 44 lieutenants. The principal naval harbour of Sweden is the port of Karlskrona, on the Baltic.

Area and Population.

Sweden was one of the first countries of Europe in which a regular census was taken. The first enumeration took place in 1748, at the suggestion of the Academy of Stockholm, and it was repeated, at first every third year, and subsequently, after 1775, every fifth year. At present, a general census is taken every ten years, besides which there are annual numerations of the people.

The population of Sweden amounted on December 31, 1867, according to the official numerations of that date, to 4,195,681, of whom 2,040,589 were men and 2,155,092 women. On the 31st of December, 1869, the total population was 4,158,757, of whom 2,014,530 were men and 2,144,227 women. The decrease of population in the two years from December 31, 1867, to December 31, 1869, arose through emigration. On the 31st of December 1872, the population had risen to 4,250,412.

The area and population of Sweden, on the 31st of December 1872, are shown in the following table:—

Governments (Län.)	Area in geo. sq. miles	Population, Dec. 31, 1872
Stockholm (City)	—	143,735
Stockholm (Rural district)	135	132,485
Upsala	95	101,980
Södermanland	122	137,845
Östergötland	195	260,140
Jönköping	202	181,788
Kronoberg	181	160,365
Kalmar	209	235,482
Gotland	57	54,239
Blekinge	55	127,877
Khristianstad	118	225,426
Malmöhus	87	322,171
Halland	89	128,871
Göteborg and Bohus	92	236,899
Elfsborg	233	282,339
Skaraborg	156	272,729
Vernland	307	263,056
Örebro	165	171,869
Vestmanland	120	117,490
Kopparberg	529	178,881
Gefleborg	351	153,784
Vesternorrland	448	140,168
Jemtland	921	72,506
Vesterbotten	1,123	94,628
Norrbotton	1,932	78,659
Lakes of Venern, Vettern, &c.	155	—
Total	8,079	4,250,412
English square miles	168,042	

The population of Sweden is mainly rural, and the kingdom had, at the enumeration of 1872, but two towns with more than 50,000 inhabitants, namely, Stockholm, the capital, with 143,735, and Göteborg, with 59,329. The number of persons devoted to agricultural pursuits, and of their families, amounts to nearly three millions. About a quarter of a million individuals are owners of the land which they are cultivating. The nobility, comprising 940 heads of families, enjoyed formerly considerable privileges; but they have nearly all been annulled. The most important, that of sitting unelected in the Diet, was resigned in December 1865. Emigration from the country, commencing in recent years, shows a tendency to assume considerable proportions. In 1860, the number of emigrants was 348; in 1865 it rose to 6,691; in 1866 to 7,206; in 1867 to 9,334; in 1868 to 27,024; and in 1869 to 39,064; but it fell to 20,003 in 1870, and to 17,450 in 1871.

Education is well advanced in Sweden. Public instruction is gratuitous and compulsory, and children not attending schools under the supervision of the Government must furnish proofs of having been privately educated. In the year 1871, nearly 97 per cent. of all the children between eight and fifteen years visited the public schools. There were 5,039 male and 2,776 female teachers in the primary schools in 1871. The vast majority of the population are Protestants, the enumeration of 1872 showing but 2,409 dissenters, including 573 Roman Catholics, and 1,836 Jews.

Trade and Industry.

The commercial intercourse of Sweden is chiefly with Great Britain, as regards exports, and, next to it, with France and Denmark. As regards imports, the commercial intercourse is greatest with Germany, Great Britain, Denmark, Norway, and Russia, in the order here indicated. The imports consist mainly of textile manufactures, coal, machinery, and colonial merchandise, while the staple exports are timber, bar iron, and corn. The value of the total imports and exports of Sweden, in each of the six years 1866 to 1871, was as follows:—

Years	Total Imports		Total Exports	
	Riksdaler	£	Riksdaler	£
1866	112,910,000	6,222,778	107,066,000	5,948,112
1867	134,181,000	7,454,501	128,639,000	7,146,611
1868	137,740,000	7,652,222	119,524,000	6,640,222
1869	136,615,000	7,589,722	125,883,000	6,990,722
1870	141,686,000	7,872,010	152,502,000	8,472,332
1871	169,179,000	9,398,833	161,023,000	8,945,722

The commerce of Sweden with Great Britain is twice as great as that with any other country. Subjoined is a tabular statement giving the total value of the exports from Sweden to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Sweden, in each of the five years 1868 to 1872:—

Years	Exports from Sweden to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Sweden
	£	£
1868	4,392,279	617,683
1869	4,498,384	706,990
1870	6,399,435	1,025,716
1871	5,438,992	1,102,993
1872	6,724,005	1,985,848

The principal articles of export from Sweden to the United Kingdom are wood and timber, oats, iron in bars, unwrought, and pig iron. The total exports to Great Britain of wood and timber amounted to 2,398,418*l.* in 1871, and to 2,777,322*l.* in the year 1872. Of oats, the exports were to the amount of 1,785,477*l.*, of bar iron, unwrought, 798,079*l.*; and of pig iron 400,119*l.* in the year 1872. The imports of British home produce are of a miscellaneous nature; the most notable were cotton manufactures, of the value of 151,115*l.*; woollens, of the value of 285,722*l.*; and coals, of the value of 404,967*l.* in 1872.

The commercial navy of Sweden numbered 1,463 vessels registered for foreign trade, of a total burthen of 280,100 tons, at the end of the year 1871. At the end of 1867, the number of vessels registered for foreign trade was 1,296, of a total burthen of 237,800 tons, while at the end of 1864 the number of vessels was 1,238, of 193,611 tons burthen. The port of Göteborg had the largest shipping in 1871, namely, 174 vessels, of 50,510 tons, and next to it came Stockholm, possessing 150 vessels, of a total burthen of 15,940 tons. In 1864, Stockholm had 117 vessels, of 29,100 tons, registered for foreign trade, and Göteborg 137, of 36,216 tons; so that while the shipping of the former port suffered a great decrease, that of the latter showed a more than corresponding increase.

Mining is one of the most important departments of Swedish industry, and the working of the iron mines in particular is making constant progress by the introduction of new machinery. There were raised in the year 1870, throughout the kingdom, 14,508,278 cwt. of iron ore from mines, besides 123,436 cwt. from lake and bog. The pig-iron produced amounted to 6,895,794 cwt.; the cast goods to 437,045 cwt.; the bar iron to 4,559,331 cwt., and the steel to 776,238 cwt. There were also raised in the same year 2,801 lbs. of silver; 43,853 cwt. of copper, and 662,138 cwt. of zinc ore. There are large veins of coal in various parts of Sweden, some of which have been worked since the year 1870.

Within recent years a network of railways, very important for the trade and industry of Sweden, has been constructed in the country, mainly at the cost of the State. The State railways include all the main or Trunk lines, the chief of which are the North Western Trunk, connecting the capitals of Sweden and of Norway, and the Northern Trunk, passing through Stockholm, and connecting the capital with the principal towns, north and south, of the kingdom. The following table gives particulars concerning the length and cost of construction of all the Swedish railways open for traffic in 1873, distinguishing the railways belonging to the State, the private railways connected with the State, and the private railways not connected with the State:—

Lines of Railway	Length	Cost per English mile
	Engl. miles	£
State Railways	694	131,725
Private railways connected with the State :—		
Röping—Hult and Norra Esvalla	54	111,397
„ Ultersberg	22	34,609
Boras—Herrljunga	27	797,231
Uddevalla—Wenersborg—Herrljunga	57	84,193
Wixio—Alfvesta	11	66,790
Kristianstad—Hessleholm	18	83,500
Landskrona—Helsingborg—Eslöf	37	81,985
Ystad—Eslöf	47	78,973
Total length and average cost	273	83,993
Other private lines :—		
Gefle—Dala	57	120,321
Norberg	10	82,081
Wessman—Barken	10	72,266
Söderhamn	9	88,800
Marena—Sand	6	100,237
Kristinehamn—Sjöanda	7	60,504
Hudiksvall	6	66,987
Frykstad	4	41,796
Kroppa	6	25,441
Total length and average cost	115	92,143

The revenue, during the first seven years in which the state railways were open to the public, increased at the rate of 33 per cent. per Swedish mile, while the cost of maintenance and traffic did not show any increase. The net revenue over and above the expenditure during the twelve years, 1861–72, rose from 713 riksdaler, or 39l. 12s., to 30,435 riksdaler, or 1,691l., per Swedish mile, while the expenditure, as compared with the revenue, was reduced from 98 to 50 per cent. Moreover, the net revenue, from having been at first 0.092 per cent. on the capital expended for the construction of the State railways, rose to nearly $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on that capital.

It is calculated that the network of Swedish railways, as at present planned, will be completed in 1875.

II NORWAY.

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of Norway, called the Grundlov, bears date November 4, 1814. It vests the whole legislative power of the realm in the Storthing, or Great Court, the representative of the sovereign people. The king has the command of the land and sea forces, and makes all appointments, but, with the exception of the governor-general, is not allowed to nominate any but Norwegians to public offices under the crown. The king possesses the right of veto over laws passed by the Storthing, but, except in constitutional matters, only for a limited period. The royal veto may be exercised twice; but if the same bill pass three successive times, it becomes the law of the land without the assent of the sovereign.

The Storthing formerly assembled every three years; but by a modification of the constitution, adopted in April 1869, it was resolved to hold annual sittings. The meetings take place *suo jure*, and not by any writ from the king or the executive. Every Norwegian citizen of twenty-five years of age, who is, or has been, a public functionary, or possesses property in land, or has been tenant of such property for five years at least, or is a burgess of any town, or possesses property in land to the value of 150 specie-daler, or 33*l.* sterling, is entitled to elect; and, under the same conditions, if thirty years of age, and settled in Norway for at least ten years, to be elected. The mode of election is indirect, the people first nominating a number of deputies, to whom devolves the task of appointing the representatives in the Storthing. Towards the end of every third year the people meet in the parish church, and choose their deputies at the rate of one to fifty voters in towns, and one to a hundred in rural sub-districts. The deputies afterwards meet at some public place, and there elect among themselves, or from among the other qualified voters of the district, the Storthing representatives. No new election takes place for vacancies, which are filled by persons who received the second largest number of votes.

The Storthing, when assembled, divides itself into two houses, the 'Lagthing' and the 'Odelstthing.' The former is composed of one-fourth of the members of the 'Storthing,' and the other of the remaining three-fourths. Each 'Thing' nominates its own president, vice-president, and secretaries. All new bills, whether presented by the government, or a member of the Storthing, must originate

in the 'Odelstthing,' from which they pass into the 'Lagthing,' to be either accepted, in which case they become law, or rejected. In the latter case, should the 'Odelstthing' demand it, after having twice passed the bill, the two Houses assemble in common sitting to deliberate on the measure, and the final decision is given by a majority of two-thirds of the voters. The ordinary business of the Storthing is to settle the taxes for each financial period of three years, to supervise the administration of the revenue, and to enact, repeal, or alter any laws of the country. But the Storthing can also form itself into a high court of justice, for the impeachment and trial of ministers, members of the chief court of justice, and members of the Storthing for delicts they may have committed. The bill of accusation must always come from the 'Odelstthing' and be brought from thence before the 'Lagthing,' sitting for the occasion, together with the Chief Court of Justice, as 'Riksretten,' or supreme tribunal of the realm. Before pronouncing its own dissolution, every Storthing elects five delegates, whose duty it is to revise the public accounts. While in session, every member of the Storthing has an allowance of three specie-daler, or thirteen shillings and fourpence a day, besides travelling expenses.

The executive is represented by the king, who exercises his authority through a Council of State, composed of one Minister of State and nine Councillors. Two of the Councillors, together with the Minister, form a delegation of the Council of State, residing at Stockholm, near the king. The following are the members of the Council of State:—

I. *Council of State at Christiania.*

Ministry of State.—Fredrik *Stang*, appointed July 1873.

Department of Finance and Customs.—Henrik *Laurentius Helliesen*, appointed December 1863.

Department of Justice.—John Collett *Falsen*, appointed Nov. 1869.

Department of the Interior.—Niels Peter *Vogt*, appointed June 1871.

Department of the Navy and of Postal Communication.—August Christian *Manthey*, appointed Dec. 1856.

Department of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Peter Parelius *Essendrop*, appointed April 1872.

Army Department.—Lorentz Henrik Müller *Segelcke*, appointed April 1872.

II. *Delegation of the Council at Stockholm.*

Otto Richard *Kierulf*, Minister of State, appointed December 1871.

Hans Gerhard Colbjørnsen *Meldahl*, appointed December 1871.

Jacob Lerche *Johansen*, appointed August 1873.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial estimates are voted by the Storthing for the term of one year. The budget for the period commencing July 1, 1873, and ending June 30, 1874, provided for an annual revenue of 5,455,704 specie-daler, or 1,212,379*l.*, and an expenditure of the same amount, distributed as follows:—

Revenue 1873-74		Expenditure 1873-74	
	Specie-daler		Specie-daler
Customs . . .	3,100,000	Civil list . . .	130,902
Duty on spirits . .	570,000	Storthing . . .	66,250
„ barley . . .	270,000	Council of State . .	202,345
Stamps . . .	70,000	Church and public edu-	
Mines . . .	184,000	cation . . .	231,145
Post office . . .	295,000	Justice . . .	375,051
Telegraphs . . .	170,000	Interior . . .	526,069
Miscellaneous re-		Finance and Customs .	1,368,570
ceipts . . .	796,704	Army . . .	1,120,000
		Navy and Post . . .	1,223,992
		Foreign affairs . . .	125,890
		Miscellaneous . . .	85,490
Total . . .	5,455,704	Total . . .	5,455,704
	£1,212,379		£1,212,379

The actual revenue of Norway, in recent years, generally was above the expenditure. There exists, nevertheless, a small public debt. It amounted, at the end of August 1859, to 7,688,000 specie-daler, or 1,750,000*l.*, and had become reduced, at the end of August 1873, to 6,876,000 specie-daler, or 1,547,100*l.* (Official Communication.)

Army and Navy.

The troops of the kingdom are raised partly by conscription and partly by enlistment. By the terms of a law voted by the Storthing in 1866, and which came into operation on the 1st of January, 1867, the land forces are divided into the troops of the line, with reserve, the military train, the Landvaern, or militia, the civic guards, and, in time of war, the Landstorm, or final levy. All young men, past the twenty-first year of age, are liable to the conscription, with the exception of the inhabitants of the three northern Amts of the kingdom, who are free from military service. The

young men raised by conscription have but to go through a first training in the school of recruits, extending over not less than 42 days, and are then sent on furlough, with obligation to meet for an annual practice of 24 days. The nominal term of service in the infantry and artillery is ten years, divided between seven years in the line and the reserve, and three years in the Landvaern. The Landvaern is only liable to service within the frontiers of the kingdom.

On the 1st of January, 1872, the troops of the line numbered 13,000 men. The reserve forces at the same date numbered 19,000, and the Landvaern 11,000 men. The king has permission to keep a guard of Norwegian volunteers at Stockholm, and to transfer, for the purpose of common military exercises, 3,000 men annually from Norway to Sweden, and from Sweden to Norway.

The naval force of Norway comprised, at the commencement of 1872, twenty-one vessels, with an armament of 172 guns. The following was the composition of the fleet :—

	Horse-power	Guns
4 iron-clad monitors	600	8
2 steam frigates	900	78
4 „ corvettes and schooners .	550	42
1 „ sloop	20	6
4 „ gunboats	240	24
5 „ transports	440	10
1 sailing vessel	—	4
21 men-of-war	2,750	172

The navy was manned, in 1872, by 2,051 sailors, the greater number of them volunteers, but a part raised by conscription. All seafaring men and inhabitants of seaports, between the ages of twenty-two and thirty-five, are enrolled on the lists of either the active fleet or the naval militia, and liable, by a law passed in 1866, to the maritime conscription. The numbers on the register amounted, in 1872, to above 62,000 men.

Area and Population.

A census of the population of Norway is taken every ten years. The kingdom is divided into twenty provinces, or Amts, the area and population of which were as follows at the last census taken December 31, 1865, and at the end of 1871, the latter after official estimates calculated on birth and deaths :—

Amts	Area in geographical sq. miles	Population, Dec. 31, 1865	Population, Dec. 31, 1871
Christiania (town) . . .	0.17	57,382	66,698
Akershus	94.47	107,416	109,000
Smaalenene	79.41	98,849	105,000
Hedemarken	486.54	120,411	120,000
Christians	498.91	124,968	116,000
Budskerud	275.94	99,275	100,000
Jarlsberg	41.85	85,423	86,000
Bratsberg	279.32	81,929	80,000
Nedenäs	188.60	68,033	72,000
Lister and Mandal . . .	118.25	73,757	76,000
Stavanger	166.33	104,849	109,000
Søndre Bergenhus . . .	267.02	113,386	118,000
Bergen (town)	0.03	27,703	30,700
Nordre Bergenhus . . .	317.00	86,784	87,000
Romsdal	265.46	104,337	113,000
Søndre Trondhjem . . .	336.51	109,043	113,000
Nordre Trondhjem . . .	414.00	82,489	83,000
Nordland	687.00	89,668	95,000
Tromsö	412.05	45,334	49,000
Finmark	789.08	20,329	22,500
Total	5,719.29	1,701,365	1,750,898
English square miles . .	120,729		

The population was estimated to number 1,763,000 on the 31st December 1872.

The inhabitants of the kingdom are homogeneous in race and religion. There exists no privilege of birth, that of hereditary nobility having been abolished by a law which passed the Storthing August 1, 1821. With the exception of 5,100 dissenters, enumerated in the census of 1865, the population adhere to the Lutheran Church. All sects of Christians and Jews are tolerated, but only the members of the Lutheran Church are admitted to public offices.

Education is compulsory in the kingdom, parents being bound to let their children, between the ages of seven and fourteen, receive public instruction. Schoolmasters are settled in each parish, who live either in fixed residences, or move at stated intervals from one place to another, and who frequently attend different schools, devoting their time in turn to each. They are paid by a small tax levied in every parish. Instruction in the primary schools is limited to religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and geography. Almost every town supports a superior school; and in thirteen of the principal towns is a 'lærd skole,' or college, the instruction in which includes theology, Latin, Greek, Norwegian, German, French, English, mathematics, history, and geography. Christiania has a

university, founded by the Danish Government, in 1811, which is attended by about 400 students.

Norway is essentially an agricultural and pastoral country. At the census of 1865, the inhabitants of towns numbered 266,265, and at the end of 1871 they were 295,739, showing an increase of 11 per cent., against a general increase of the population of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Besides Christiania, with a population of 66,657, and Bergen, with 30,252, there are no towns above 25,000 inhabitants.

Trade and Industry.

The average value of the total imports into Norway, in the five years 1868–72, was 25,500,000, and of the exports 18,400,000 specie-daler. Of the imports of 1872, 27 per cent. came from Great Britain, 26 from Germany, 9 from Russia, 2 from France, 15 per cent. from Denmark, and 9 from Sweden. About 30 per cent of the total exports were shipped to Great Britain, 16 per cent. to Germany, and 8 per cent. to France.

The commercial intercourse between Norway and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, which gives the value of the exports from Norway to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Norway, in each of the five years 1868 to 1872:—

Years	Exports from Norway to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Norway
	£	£
1868	1,721,362	774,950
1869	1,823,067	857,660
1870	1,855,161	981,998
1871	2,191,458	1,058,113
1872	2,367,302	1,425,432

About three-fourths of the exports from Norway to the United Kingdom consist of wood and timber. In 1871 the exports of timber, sawn or split, amounted to 1,025,619*l.*, and of other wood to 362,940*l.*, making a total of 1,388,640*l.* In 1872 the timber exports were of the value of 1,097,150*l.*, and the wood exports 391,478*l.*, a total of 1,488,628*l.* The remaining exports to Great Britain comprise fish, ice, and small quantities of bar iron and copper ore. Cotton manufactures, to the value of 353,190*l.*, and woollens, to the value of 35,516*l.* in 1872, form the chief British imports into Norway.

The shipping belonging to Norway numbered 6,993 vessels, of a total burthen of 1,022,515 tons, manned by 49,337 sailors, at the end of 1871. At the end of 1863, there were 6,109 vessels, of 578,722 tons, manned by 34,817 sailors. Norway has, in proportion to population, the largest commercial navy in the world.

At the end of 1873 there were in Norway 586 miles of railway open for traffic, comprising the following lines :—

Railways	Length
	English Miles
Christiania to Eidsvold	45
„ Stockholm	350
„ Drammen and Kongsberg	50
Drammer to Randsfjord	42
Vigersund to Kröderen	21
Drontheim to Støren	28
„ Meraker	50
Total railways open for traffic	586

The following lines of railway were in course of construction, or projected, at the end of 1873 :—

	Length English Miles
<i>Line in Construction.</i>	
Eidsvold to Størm, connecting Christiania and Drontheim	277
<i>Lines Projected.</i>	
Christiania to Bergen	316
„ Frederickshald and Swedish frontier	98
Drammen to Laurvig or Frederiksværn	77
Drontheim to Sundswald on the Gulf of Bothnia	250
Total railways in construction and projected	741

There were at the end of 1871 telegraph lines of the length of 5,898 kilometres, or 3,686 English miles, and wires of the length of 8,770 kilometres, or 5,481 miles. The number of telegrams despatched in the year 1871 was 489,337, of which 100,842 to foreign countries. The total receipts from telegraphs in 1871 amounted to 152,000 specie-daler, or 34,200*l*. The number of post-offices at the same date was 596. The number of letters forwarded through the post in 1871 was 5,500,000.

Colony.

Sweden—exclusive of Norway—possesses a small colony, the Island of St. Bartholomew, in the West Indies, 30 miles west of St. Christopher. The area of the island is 35 English square miles, with a population, in 1860, of 2,802 inhabitants. It produces sugar, tobacco, cotton, and cocoa. The colony was ceded to Sweden by France in 1784, and is administered by a governor, at an annual cost of 25,000 riksdaler, or 1,390*l*., to the mother country. Slavery was abolished in the island in 1848.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Sweden and Norway, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The Swedish *Riksdaler*, or *Krona* = 100 *öre*—approximate value 1s. 1½d., or about 18 Riksdaler to the pound sterling.
 „ Norwegian *Specie-daler* = 5 *Kroner*, of 100 *öre* = 120 *skilling*—approximate value 4s. 6d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Swedish <i>Skålpund</i>	= 100 <i>ort</i>	= 0·937 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ Norwegian <i>Pund</i>	= 128 <i>kvintin</i>	= 1·1 „ „
„ Swedish <i>Fot</i>	= 10 <i>tum</i>	= 11·7 English inches.
„ Norwegian <i>Fod</i>	= 12 <i>tommer</i>	= 12·02 „ „
„ Swedish <i>Kanna</i>	= 100 <i>kubiktum</i>	= 4·6 Imperial pints.
„ Norwegian <i>Kande</i>	= 2 <i>pod</i>	= 3·3 „ „
„ Swedish <i>Mil</i>	= 360 <i>ref</i>	= 6·64 English miles.
„ Norwegian <i>Mil</i>	= 2,000 <i>rode</i>	= 7·01 „ „

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SWITZERLAND.

(SCHWEIZ.—SUISSE.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Switzerland, formerly a league of semi-independent states, or 'Staatenbund,' has become a united confederacy, or 'Bundesstaat,' since the year 1848. The present constitution, product of a short civil war, bears date September 12, 1848. It vests the supreme legislative and executive authority in a parliament of two chambers, a 'Ständerath,' or State Council, and a 'Nationalrath,' or National Council. The first is composed of forty-four members, chosen by the twenty-two cantons of the Confederation, two for each canton. The 'Nationalrath' consists of 135 representatives of the Swiss people, chosen in direct election, at the rate of one deputy for every 20,000 souls. On the basis of the general census of 1870, which governed the last elections, the cantons are represented as follows in the National Council :—

Cantons	Number of Representatives	Cantons	Number of Representatives
Bern	25	Solothurn	4
Zürich	14	Aargau	2
Vaud (Waadt)	11	Glarus	2
Aargau	10	Schaffhausen	2
St. Gallen	10	Schwyz	2
Luzern	7	Unterwald — Upper and Lower	2
Ticino (Tessin)	6	Uri	1
Fribourg (Freiburg)	6	Zug	1
Graubünden (Grisons)	5	Total of representatives in the National Council }	135
Wallis (Valais)	5		
Thurgau	5		
Basel—Town and Country	5		
Neuchâtel (Neuenburg)	5		
Genève (Genf)	4		

A general election of representatives takes place every three years—the last having been in October 1872, the next will be in 1875. Every citizen of the republic who has attained the age of twenty years is entitled to a vote; and any voter, not a clergyman, may be elected a deputy. Both chambers united are called the 'Bundes-Versammlung,' or Federal Assembly, and as such represent the supreme Government of the republic. The chief executive authority is deputed to a 'Bundesrath,' or Federal Council, consisting of seven members, elected for three years by the Federal Assembly. Every citizen who has a vote for the National Council is eligible for becoming a member of the executive.

The president and vice-president of the Federal Council are the first magistrates of the republic. The former has an annual salary

of 600*l.*; and the latter of 480*l.* Both are elected by the Federal Assembly for the term of one year, and are not re-eligible till after the expiration of another year. The election takes place at a united meeting of the State Council and the National Council. The Federal Assembly alone has the right to declare war, to make peace, and to conclude alliances and treaties with other nations.

Independent of the Federal Assembly, though issuing from the same, is the 'Bundes-Gericht,' or Federal Tribunal. It consists of eleven members, elected for three years by the Federal Assembly. The Federal Tribunal decides, in the last instance, on all matters in dispute between the various cantons of the republic, as well as between the cantons and the Federal Government, and acts in general as high court of appeal. The Tribunal is divided into three sections, the 'Anklagekammer,' or chamber of accusation; the 'Kriminalkammer,' or jury department; and the 'Cassations-Gericht,' or council of judges. Each section consists of three members, and the remaining two members, elected specially by the Federal Assembly, fill the post of president and vice-president.

The seven members of the Federal Council, each of whom has a salary of 480*l.* per annum, while the president has 600*l.*, act as ministers, or chiefs of the seven administrative departments of the republic. The president and vice-president of the council, by the terms of the Constitution, hold office for only one year, from January 1 to December 31.

By a vote of the Federal Assembly of November 28, 1848, the city of Bern was chosen as the seat of the Federal Council and the central administrative authorities of the republic.

Each of the cantons and demi-cantons of Switzerland has its own government, different in organisation in most instances, but all based on the principle of absolute sovereignty of the people. In a few of the smallest cantons, the people exercise their powers direct, without the intervention of any parliamentary machinery, all male citizens of full age assembling together in the open air, at stated periods, making laws and appointing their administrators. Such assemblies, known as the *Landesgemeinde*, exist in Appenzel, Glarus, Unterwald, and Uri. The same system is carried out, somewhat less directly, in the cantons of Graubünden and Wallis, which possess legislative bodies, but limited so far that they must submit all their acts to the people for confirmation or refusal. There are three other cantons, St. Gall, Luzern, and Thurgau, in which the citizens possess a veto power under certain conditions. In all the remaining cantons, the people delegates its sovereignty to a body chosen by universal suffrage, called the *Grosse Rath*, which exercises all the functions of the *Landesgemeinde*. The members of these bodies, as well as most of the magistrates, are either honorary servants of their fellow citizens, or receive a merely nominal salary. There is no class of

paid permanent officials existing, either in connection with the cantonal administrations, or the general government of the republic.

Church and Education.

The population of Switzerland is divided between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism, about 59 per cent. of the inhabitants adhering to the former, and 41 per cent. to the latter. According to the census of December 1, 1870, the number of Protestants amounted to 1,566,347; of Roman Catholics to 1,084,369; of various Christian sects to 11,435; and of Jews to 6,996. By the forty-fourth article of the constitution, 'all Christian sects are tolerated;' but with the proviso, stipulated in the fifty-eighth article, that 'the order of the Jesuits is rigorously excluded from every part of the republic.' The Roman Catholic priests are much more numerous than the Protestant clergy, the former comprising more than 6,000 regular and secular priests. They are under five bishops, of Basel, Chur, St. Gall, Lausanne, and Sion. The government of the Protestant Church, Calvinistic in principle and Presbyterian in form, is under the supervision of the magistrates of the various cantons, to whom is also entrusted, in the Protestant districts, the superintendence of public instruction.

Education is very widely diffused through Switzerland, particularly in the north-eastern cantons, where the vast majority of inhabitants are Protestants. In these cantons, the proportion of school-attending children to the whole population is as one to five; while in the half Protestant and half Roman-Catholic cantons it is as one to seven; and in the entire Roman-Catholic cantons as one to nine. Parents are by law compelled to send their children to school, or have them privately taught, from the age of six to that of twelve years; and neglect may be punished by fine, and, in some cases, by imprisonment. The law is not always enforced in the Roman-Catholic cantons, but is rigidly carried out, in most instances, in those where the Protestants form the majority of inhabitants. In every district there are primary schools, in which the elements of education, with geography and history, are taught; and secondary schools, for youths of from twelve to fifteen, in which instruction is given in modern languages, geometry, natural history, the fine arts, and music. In both these schools the rich and the poor are educated together, the latter being admitted gratuitously. There are normal schools in most of the cantons for the instruction of schoolmasters, who are paid by the cantonal governments salaries varying from 10*l.* to 50*l.* a year. Sunday-schools exist in several cantons, and Lancastrian schools in Genève and Vaud. There are superior gymnasia in all the chief towns. Basel has a university, founded in 1460, and since 1832 universities have been established in Bern and Zürich. The three universities, all or-

ganised on the model of the high schools of Germany, governed by a Rector and a Senate, and divided into four 'faculties,' had the following number of professors and teachers and of students in the summer term of 1872 :—

	Basel	Bern	Zürich
Professors and Teachers :			
Ordinary Professors	30	27	34
Extraordinary Professors . . .	10	10	14
Honorary Professors	1	3	—
Assistant Professors and Lecturers.	21	21	30
Teachers of languages &c. . . .	4	—	—
Total	66	61	78
Students :			
Faculty of Theology	41	24	43
„ Jurisprudence	14	69	21
„ Philosophy	38	20	78
„ Medicine	68	135	169
Total matriculated students . .	161	248	311
Non-matriculated students . .	—	54	41
Total	161	302	352

In each of the three universities the theological faculty is Protestant. The Polytechnic School at Zürich, founded in 1855, which possesses a philosophic faculty and 46 teachers, some of them professors of the universities, and a military academy at Thun (see p. 437), are maintained by the Federal Government, at an average annual expense of 1,000,000 francs, or 40,000*l*.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue of the Confederation is derived chiefly from customs. By the constitution of September 12, 1848, customs dues are levied only on the frontiers of the republic, instead of, as before, on the limits of each canton. A considerable income is also derived from the postal system, as well as from the telegraph establishment, conducted by the Federal Government on the principle of uniformity of rates. The sums raised under these heads are not left entirely for Government expenditure, but a great part of the postal revenue, as well as a portion of the customs dues, have to be paid over to the cantonal administrations, in compensation for the loss of such sources of former income. In extraordinary cases, the Federal Government is empowered to levy a rate upon the various cantons after a scale settled for twenty years. A branch

of revenue proportionately important is derived from the profits of various Federal manufactories, and from the military school and laboratory at Thun, near Bern.

The total revenue of the Confederation in the year 1871 amounted to 27,513,704 francs, or 1,100,548*l.*, and the expenditure to 24,782,366 francs, or 991,295*l.*, leaving a surplus of 2,731,338 francs, or 109,253*l.* In the year 1870, the total revenue was 21,906,816 francs, or 876,272*l.*, and the expenditure 30,905,446 francs, or 1,236,219*l.*, leaving a deficit of 8,998,630 francs, or 359,937*l.* The deficit was caused entirely by extraordinary expenditure, chiefly military occupation of the frontier on account of the Franco-German War.

The following two tables give the sources of revenue and branches of expenditure of the government of the republic in the year 1871, together with the budget estimates for the year 1872 :—

Sources of revenue	1871	1872
Produce of real property and invested capital:—	Francs	Francs
Real property	59,179	58,354
Invested capital.	46,301	199,400
Total .	105,480	257,754
Interest on sums advanced to Cantons . .	150,134	136,160
Duties and Administrations:—		
Customs	10,832,791	10,000,000
Posts	11,258,502	11,212,000
Telegraphs	1,481,891	1,750,000
Manufacture of gunpowder	627,270	686,000
Mint	99,352	22,598
Polytechnic school	80,179	64,000
Government stud	192,200	86,875
Military Academy at Thun	117,767	165,000
Laboratory at Thun	1,324,760	1,303,700
Total .	26,014,712	25,290,173
Receipts of Departments:—		
Department of Chancery	7,124	5,500
" " War	55,175	43,200
" " Justice	2,727	700
	65,026	49,400
Miscellaneous receipts	1,178,352	813
Total revenue { £	27,513,704 1,100,548	25,735,000 1,029,400

The actual expenditure of the year 1871 and the budget estimates of 1872 were as follows:—

Branches of expenditure	1871	1872
Interest and Sinking Fund of National Debt .	Francs 1,638,580	Francs 1,583,075
Expenses of General Administration:—		
National council	133,006	120,000
State	7,108	7,400
Federal	61,000	61,000
Federal chancery	194,146	214,000
Federal tribunal	7,788	7,000
Pensions	43,856	23,000
Total .	446,904	432,400
Departments:—		
Political	236,934	207,000
Interior	1,026,396	1,468,100
War	21,059	21,600
Finance	51,479	58,900
Trade and customs	10,726	9,700
Justice and police	42,227	29,900
Total .	1,388,821	1,795,200
Special Administrations:—		
Army	2,451,038	2,815,800
Customs	3,574,370	3,589,000
Post	11,258,502	11,212,000
Telegraph	1,370,141	1,680,000
Gunpowder	525,354	576,000
Mint	99,352	22,598
Polytechnic school	375,179	364,000
Government stud	163,586	105,805
Military Academy at Thun	123,595	165,000
Laboratory at Thun	1,360,682	1,303,700
Total .	21,301,799	21,833,903
Extraordinary expenses	6,262	10,422
Total expenditure { £	24,782,366 991,295	25,655,000 1,026,200

The public debt of the republic amounted, at the commencement of 1871, to 21,396,648 francs, or 855,866*l.*, as a set-off against which there was a so-called 'federal fortune,' or property belonging to the State, valued at 19,816,885 francs, or 792,675*l.*

The various cantons of Switzerland have, as their own local administrations, so their own budgets of revenue and expenditure. Most of them have also public debts, but not of a large amount, and abundantly covered, in every instance, by cantonal property, chiefly in land. The following table gives the revenue and expenditure of each of the cantons, as well as of the Federal Government, in the year 1868, and the estimated value of the real and other property belonging to each canton and to the Federal Government, on the 1st of January 1869:—

Cantons	Revenue	Expenditure	Estimated value of real and other property
	Francs	Francs	Francs
Zürich . . .	4,495,580	4,803,632	36,514,502
Bern . . .	10,904,462	10,845,121	71,548,362
Luzern . . .	1,357,559	1,518,474	9,190,242
Uri . . .	213,483	216,676	196,387
Schwyz . . .	288,458	318,235	63,716
Unterwald, Upper . . .	111,395	108,726	518,031
— Lower . . .	92,640	94,441	134,820
Glarus . . .	703,889	609,587	877,757
Zug . . .	160,915	147,840	279,122
Fribourg (Freiburg) . . .	3,419,447	3,712,248	47,125,071
Solothurn . . .	1,438,110	1,537,946	5,732,901
Basel, Town . . .	2,091,387	1,925,939	3,072,323
— Country . . .	828,237	815,875	3,453,450
Schaffhausen . . .	743,277	633,672	1,444,872
Appenzell, Exterior . . .	317,990	320,003	1,475,709
— Interior . . .	155,886	155,286	240,000
St. Gallen . . .	2,070,824	2,478,502	18,855,072
Graubünden (Grisons) . . .	789,721	1,075,407	5,398,368
Aargau . . .	2,945,481	3,071,683	18,029,716
Thurgau . . .	1,074,397	1,054,016	5,064,720
Ticino (Tessin) . . .	1,850,621	1,764,779	2,804,459
Vaud (Waadt) . . .	4,144,267	4,072,079	19,646,297
Wallis (Valais) . . .	945,258	866,072	2,426,072
Neuchâtel (Neuenburg) . . .	1,364,781	1,753,517	3,801,465
Genève (Genf) . . .	3,170,654	3,232,092	4,000,000
Total of Cantons . . .	45,678,619	47,131,848	261,893,404
The Federal Government	21,483,578	23,465,262	21,904,689
Grand Total . . .	67,162,197	70,597,110	283,798,093

The chief income of the cantonal administrations is derived from a single direct tax on income, amounting, in most cantons, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on every 1,000 francs property. In some cantons the local revenue is raised, in part, by the sale of excise licenses. In Bern they form one-fifth of the total receipts; in Luzern, one-seventh; in

Uri, one-tenth ; in Unterwald, one-eighth ; in Solothurn, one-sixth ; and in the canton of Ticino one-fourteenth of the total revenue. (Report of the Federal Government to the *Statesman's Year-book*.)

Army.

The thirteenth article of the Constitution of September 12, 1848, forbids the maintenance of a standing army within the limits of the Confederation. To provide for the defence of the country, every citizen has to bear arms, in the management of which the children are instructed at school, from the age of eight, passing through annual exercises and reviews. Such military instruction is voluntary on the part of the children, but is participated in by the greater number of pupils at the upper and middle-class schools.

The troops of the republic are divided into three classes, namely :—

1. The 'Bundes-auszug,' or Federal army, consisting of all men able to bear arms, from the age of 20 to 30. All cantons are obliged, by the terms of the constitution, to furnish at least 3 per cent. of their population to the 'Bundesauszug.'

2. The army of Reserve, consisting of all men who have served in the first class, from the age of 31 to 40. The numbers are calculated to amount to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the population.

3. The 'Landwehr,' or militia, comprising all men from the 41st to the completed 44th year.

The strength and organization of the armed forces of Switzerland was as follows at the end of September 1872 :—

	Bundes-auszug	Reserve.	Landwehr	Total
Staff	—	—	—	841
Infantry	66,649	39,078	54,334	160,061
Riflemen (Scharfschützen)	6,001	3,364	4,616	13,918
Cavalry	1,913	1,086	1,571	4,570
Artillery	8,262	5,350	4,643	18,255
Engineers	1,245	1,059	474	3,047
Administrative troops .	299	129	74	502
Total	84,369	50,069	65,981	201,257

The staff of the army comprises one general, 76 colonels, 98 lieut.-colonels, 130 majors, 226 captains, 74 upper-lieutenants, 143 under-lieutenants, and 77 'staff-secretaries.'

Every citizen of the republic not disabled by bodily defects, or ill health, is liable to military service at the age of 20. Before being placed on the rolls of the Bundesauszug, he has to undergo a training of from 28 to 35 days, according to his entering the ranks of either the infantry, the Scharfschützen, or picked riflemen, the cavalry, or the artillery. Both the men of the Bundesauszug and the reserve are called together in their respective cantons for annual

exercises, extending over a week for the infantry, and over two weeks for the cavalry and artillery, while periodically, once or twice a year, the troops of a number of cantons assemble for a general muster.

The military instruction of the Federal army is given to officers not permanently appointed or paid, but who must have undergone a course of education, and passed an examination at one of the training establishments erected for the purpose. The centre of these is the Military Academy at Thun, near Bern, maintained by the Federal government, and which supplies the army both with the highest class of officers, and with teachers to instruct the lower grades. Besides this Academy, or 'Centralmilitärschule,' there are special training schools for the various branches of the service, especially the artillery and the Scharfschützen. The nomination of the officers, up to the rank of captain, is made by the cantonal governments, and above that rank by the Federal Council. At the head of the whole military organisation is a general commanding-in-chief, appointed, together with the chief of the staff of the army, by the Federal Assembly.

The total expenditure on account of the army was 2,451,038 francs, or 98,041*l.* in 1871, and 2,195,507 francs, or 87,820*l.*, in 1870. The expenses in the year 1871 were distributed as follows:—

	Francs
Central military administration.	117,228
Organisation of instruction	190,568
Pay of army instructors of all branches	1,695,530
War material	250,843
Frontier guards and fortifications	104,675
Office of General commanding-in-chief and staff	53,400
Construction of barracks	8,252
Printing and advertising	29,976
Miscellaneous expenses	566
Total	{ 2,451,038 £98,041

Not included in the preceding account is the maintenance of the Military School at Thun, referred to above, which has a fund of its own, the annual income from which is larger than the expenditure. (Official Communication.)

Area and Population.

The Swiss Confederation was founded on the 1st January, 1308, by the 3 cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwald. In 1353 it numbered 8 cantons, and in 1513 it was composed of 13 cantons. This old Confederation, of 13 cantons, was increased by the adherence of several subject territories, and existed till 1798, when it was replaced by the Helvetic Republic, which lasted four years. In 1803, Napoleon I. organised a new Confederation, composed of 19 cantons,

by the addition of St. Gall, Graubünden, Aargau, Thurgau, Tessin, and Vaud. This confederation was modified in 1815, when the number of cantons was increased to 22 by the admission of Wallis, Neuchâtel, and Genève. Three of the cantons are politically divided—Basel into Stadt and Land, or Town and Country; Appenzell into Ausser Rhoden and Inner Rhoden, or Exterior and Interior; and Unterwald into Obwald and Nidwald, or Upper and Lower; but their union is preserved by each of the moieties sending one member to the State Council, so that there are two members to the divided as well as the undivided cantons.

A general census of the population of Switzerland is taken every ten years. At the last, of Dec. 1, 1870, the people numbered 2,669,147 souls, of whom 1,304,833 were males and 1,364,314 females. The area of the republic at the same date was 41,418 square kilomètres, or 15,233 English square miles, giving an average density of population of 175 per English square mile.

The following table gives the area and population of each of the 22 cantons, in order of size, according to the census returns of 1860 and of 1870:—

Cantons	Area Eng. sq. miles	Population Dec. 10, 1860	Population Dec. 1, 1870
Graubünden	2,968·0	89,775	91,782
Bern	2,561·5	466,811	506,465
Wallis (Valais)	1,661·6	90,456	96,887
Vaud (Waadt)	1,181·9	212,528	231,700
Ticino (Tessin)	1,034·7	115,781	119,619
St. Gallen	747·7	180,624	191,015
Zürich	685·3	266,557	284,786
Luzern	587·4	130,592	132,338
Fribourg (Freiburg) . . .	563·9	105,260	110,832
Aargau	502·4	194,062	198,873
Uri	420·8	14,691	16,107
Schwyz	338·3	45,007	47,705
Neuchâtel (Neuenburg) . .	280·2	87,362	97,284
Glarus	279·8	33,313	35,150
Thurgau	268·3	90,133	93,300
Unterwalden	262·8	24,534	26,116
Solothurn	254·6	69,195	74,713
Basel	184·6	92,634	101,887
Appenzell	152·8	60,365	60,635
Schaffhausen	119·7	35,571	37,721
Genève (Genf)	91·3	82,323	93,239
Zug	85·4	19,596	20,993
Total	15,233·0	2,507,170	2,669,147

The population of the republic is formed by three nationalities

distinct by their language as German, French, and Italian, but the first constituting the great majority. The German language is spoken by the majority of inhabitants in sixteen cantons, the French in four, and the Italian in two. It is reported in the census returns of 1870, that 384,561 *families* speak German, 134,183 French, and 30,293 Italian.

The population is dwelling chiefly in small towns, hamlets, and villages. At the census of 1870 there were but five towns in Switzerland with more than 20,000 inhabitants, namely, Geneva, seat of the watch and jewelry industry, with 46,783; Basel, centre of the silk industry, with 44,834; Bern, political capital, with 36,001; Lausanne, with 26,520; and Zürich, with 21,199 inhabitants.

The soil of the country is very equally divided among the population, it being estimated that of the two millions and a half inhabitants of Switzerland, there are but half a million having no landed possession. Of every 100 square miles of land, 20 are pasture, 17 forest, 11 arable, 20 meadow, 1 vineyard, and 30 uncultivated, or occupied by lakes, rivers, and mountains.

Trade and Industry.

The Federal custom-house returns classify all imports and exports under three chief headings, namely, 'live stock,' '*ad valorem* goods,' and 'goods taxed per quintal.' According to a report of the government to the *Statesman's Year-book*, the import and export trade of the Confederation, in the two years 1870 and 1871, was as follows:—

Imports	1870	1871
Live stock head	180,665	256,851
Agricultural instruments, carts and railway carriages for travellers, and merchandise, <i>ad valorem</i> francs	637,733	1,043,991
Goods taxed per quintal, including loads reduced to quintals quintals	21,175,702	25,450,359
Exports		
Live stock head	108,653	127,490
Wood and coal, <i>ad valorem</i> francs	6,055,092	5,351,941
Goods, per load and quintal quintals	3,372,493	4,086,646

Being an inland country, Switzerland has only direct commercial intercourse with the four surrounding states—Austria, Italy, France, and Germany. The trade with Austria is very inconsiderable, not amounting, imports and exports combined, to more than 25,000

frances, or 1,000*l.* per annum, on the average. From Italy the annual imports average 30,000 francs, or 1,200*l.* in value, while the exports to it amount to 1,500,000 francs, or 60,000*l.* The imports from France average 500,000 francs, or 20,000*l.*, and the exports to it 5,500,000 francs, or 220,000*l.* In the intercourse with Germany, imports and exports are nearly equal, averaging each 500,000 francs, or 20,000*l.* per annum.

Switzerland is in the main an agricultural country, though with a strong tendency to manufacturing industry. According to the census of 1860, there are 1,095,447 individuals supported by agriculture, either wholly or in part. The manufactories employed, at the same date, 216,468 persons, the handicrafts 241,425. In the canton of Basel, the manufacture of silk ribbons, to the annual value of 1,400,000*l.*, occupies 6,000 persons; and in the canton of Zurich silk stuffs to the value of 1,600,000*l.* are made by 12,000 operatives. The manufacture of watches and jewellery in the cantons of Neuchâtel, Geneva, Vaud, Bern, and Solothurn occupies 36,000 workmen, who produce annually 500,000 watches—three-sevenths of the quantity of gold, and four-sevenths of silver—valued at 1,800,000*l.* In the cantons of St. Gall and Appenzell, 6,000 workers make 400,000*l.* of embroidery annually. The printing and dyeing factories of Glarus turn out goods to the value of 6,000*l.* per annum. The manufacture of cotton goods occupies upwards of 1,000,000 spindles, 4,000 looms, and 20,000 operatives, besides 38,000 hand-loom weavers.

From official returns laid before the Swiss Federal Government by the Minister of the Interior, it appears that the railways open for public traffic in Switzerland had, at the end of 1870, a total length of 1,310 kilometres, or 820 English miles, distributed among thirteen companies, the largest of which are, the Amalgamated Swiss Railway, the Swiss North Eastern, the Swiss Central, the Canton of Berne State Railway, the Swiss Western, the Fribourg Railway, and the Franco-Swiss Railway. There is one kilometre of railway to 32 square kilometres of superficial area, and to 1,965 inhabitants, or 509 metres per thousand of the total population of the country.

Switzerland has a very complete system of telegraphs, which, excepting wires for railway service, is wholly under the control of the state. At the end of September 1872 there were 3,430 miles of lines, and 8,117 miles of wire. The number of telegraph messages sent in the year 1871 was upwards of two millions, having increased to this amount from 109,600 in 1854. An uniform charge of one franc is made for every inland telegram of 20 words. It is found that nearly 19 miles of telegraphic line exist in Switzerland to every 100 square miles of country, and that there is one telegraphic office for every 10,000 inhabitants.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The French metric system of money, weights, and measures has been generally adopted in Switzerland, with some changes of names, and of subdivisions. These, and their British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Franc*, of 10 *Batzen*, and 100 *Rappen* or *Centimes*.

Average rate of exchange, 25 Francs = £1 sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Centner*, of 50 *Kilogrammes* and 100 *Pfund* = 110 lbs. avoirdupois. The *Arpent* (Land) = 8-9ths of an acre.

The *Pfund*, or pound, chief unit of weight, is legally divided into decimal *Grammes*, but the people generally prefer the use of the old halves and quarters, named *Halb-pfund*, and *Viertel-pfund*.

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TURKEY AND TRIBUTARY STATES.

(OTTOMAN EMPIRE.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Abdul-Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, born Feb. 9, 1830 (15 Shaban 1245), the second son of Sultan Mahmoud II.; succeeded to the throne at the death of his elder brother, Sultan Abdul-Medjid, June 25, 1861.

Children of the Sultan.—1. *Yussuf Izzeddin* Effendi, born Oct. 9, 1857. 2. *Salihé* Sultana, born Aug. 10, 1862. 3. *Mahmoud Djemil Eddin* Effendi, born Nov. 20, 1862. 4. *Mehmed Selim* Effendi, born Oct. 8, 1866. 5. *Abdul-Medjid*, born June 27, 1868.

Nephews and Nieces of the Sultan.—1. Mohammed *Murad* Effendi, Heir Presumptive, born Sept. 21, 1840. 2. *Fatimé* Sultana, born Nov. 1, 1840; married, Aug. 11, 1854, to Ali-Ghalib Pasha, third son of Reschid Pasha; widow, Oct. 30, 1858; remarried, March 24, 1859, to Mehemed Noury Pasha. 3. *Refigé* Sultana, born Feb. 6, 1842; married, July 21, 1857, to Etham Pasha, son of Mehemed Ali Pasha. 4. *Abdul-Hamid* Effendi, born Sept. 22, 1842. 5. *Djémilé* Sultana, born Aug. 18, 1843; married, June 3, 1858, to Mahmoud-Djelal-Eddin Pasha, son of Ahmet Feti Pasha. 6. *Mohammed-Reschad* Effendi, born Nov. 3, 1844. 7. *Ahmet-Kemaleddin* Effendi, born Dec. 3, 1847. 8. *Béhiyé* Sultana, born July 16, 1848; married, Oct. 11, 1859, to Husni Pasha, son of Mustapha Pasha. 9. *Mohammed-Buhran-Uddin* Effendi, born May 23, 1849. 10. *Nur-Eddin* Effendi, born April 14, 1851. 11. *Seniché* Sultana, born Nov. 21, 1851. 12. *Féhimé* Sultana, born Jan. 26, 1855. 13. *Chehimé* Sultana, born March 1, 1855. 14. *Solyman* Effendi, born Jan. 12, 1861.

The present sovereign of Turkey is the thirty-third, in male descent, of the house of Othman, the founder of the empire, and the twenty-sixth sultan since the conquest of Constantinople. By the law of succession obeyed in the reigning family, the crown is inherited according to seniority by the male descendants of Othman, sprung from the Imperial Harem. The Harem is considered a permanent state institution. All children born in the Harem, whether offspring of free women or of slaves, are legitimate and of equal lineage, but the Sultan is succeeded by his eldest son only in case there are no uncles or cousins of greater age. Thus the late Sultan Abdul-Medjid, who left fourteen children, six sons and eight daughters, was succeeded, not by his eldest son, twenty-one years of age at the date of his death, but by his brother, the present

sovereign. The female children born in the Harem have the title of Imperial Princesses, which however does not descend to their offspring, while the male children, not called to the throne, must either remain unmarried or abdicate their rank.

It has not been the custom of the Sultans of Turkey for some centuries to contract regular marriages. The inmates of the Harem come, by purchase or free will, mostly from districts beyond the limits of the empire, the majority from Circassia. From among these inmates the Sultan designates a certain number, generally seven, to be 'Kadyn,' or Ladies of the Palace, the rest, called 'Odalik,' remaining under them as servants. The superintendent of the Harem, always an aged Lady of the Palace, and bearing the title of 'Haznadar-Kadyn,' has to keep up intercourse with the outer world through the Guard of Eunuchs, whose chief, called 'Kyzlar-Agassi,' has the same rank as the Grand Vizier.

The civil list of the Sultan is variously reported. In the budget for the financial year 1868-69, the civil list was stated to be 911,516*l.*; in that for 1869-70 it was set down at 920,821*l.*; in the budget for 1871-72 it was given at 1,186,100*l.*; and, finally, in that for 1872-73 at 1,189,880*l.* Added to the latter amount in the budget for 1872-73 was the sum of 552,635*l.* for Imperial pensions and charities, making a total of 1,742,515*l.* paid out of the public exchequer to the Sultan. The actual expenditure of the Imperial Court is not officially reported; but it is calculated on good authority to have been 4,500,000*l.* annually in recent years, with a tendency to considerable increase. To the reigning family belong a great number of crown domains, the income from which, as well as customary presents of tributary princes and high state functionaries, contribute to the private revenue of the Sultan. The whole income, public and private, is nevertheless reported to be altogether insufficient to cover the expenditure of the Imperial Court.

The following is a list of the names, with date of accession, of the thirty-three sovereigns who ruled Turkey since the foundation of the empire and of the reigning house.

House of Othman.

Othman	1299	Solyman II., 'The Magnificent'	1520
Orchan	1326	Selim II.	1566
Murad I.	1360	Murad III.	1574
Bajazet I., 'The Thunderbolt'	1389	Mohammed III.	1595
Solyman I.	1402	Ahmet I.	1603
Mohammed I.	1413	Mustapha I.	1617
Murad II.	1421	Osman I.	1618
Mohammed II., Conqueror of Constantinople	1451	Murad IV., 'The Intrepid'	1623
Bajazet II.	1481	Ibrahim	1640
Selim I.	1512	Mohammed IV.	1649

Solyman III.	1687	Abdul Hamid	1774
Ahmet II.	1691	Selim III.	1788
Mustapha II.	1695	Mustapha IV.	1807
Ahmet III.	1703	Mahmoud II.	1808
Mahmoud I.	1730	Abdul-Medjid	1839
Osman II.	1754	Abdul-Aziz	1861
Mustapha III.	1757		

The average reign of the above thirty-three rulers of the Turkish empire, during a period of more than five centuries and a half, amounted to seventeen years.

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental laws of the empire are based on the precepts of the Koran. The will of the Sultan is absolute, in so far as it is not in opposition to the accepted truths of the Mahometan religion, as laid down in the sacred book of the Prophet. Next to the Koran, the laws of the 'Multeka,' a code formed of the supposed sayings and opinions of Mahomet, and the sentences and decisions of his immediate successors, are binding upon the sovereign as well as his subjects. Another code of laws, the 'Canon nameh,' formed by Sultan Solyman the Magnificent, from a collection of 'hatti-sheriffs, or decrees, issued by him and his predecessors, is held in general obedience, but merely as an emanation of human authority. The Koran and the 'Multeka' alone, both believed to be of divine origin, embody the fundamental laws of the state, and prescribe the action of the theocratic government.

A charter of liberties, not yet fully executed, was granted by Sultan Abdul Medjid to his subjects in the 'Hatti-Humáyoun' of February 18, 1856. The principal provisions of this imperial order are as follows:—'Full liberty of worship is guaranteed to every religious profession. No one can be forced to change his religion. No legal documents shall acknowledge any inferiority of one class of Turkish subjects to another, in consequence of difference in religion, race, or language.' According to the enactments of the charter of 1856, all foreigners may possess landed property; but the law on this subject, substantiated in a protocol signed by the representatives of all the powers of Europe, remains in abeyance.

The legislative and executive authority is exercised, under the supreme direction of the Sultan, by two high dignitaries, the 'Sadr-azam,' or Grand Vizier, the head of the temporal Government, and the 'Sheik-ul-Islam,' the head of the Church. Both are appointed by the sovereign, the latter with the nominal concurrence of the 'Ulema,' a body comprising the clergy and chief functionaries of the law. The dignitaries are:—

1. The Grand Vizier.—*Ruschdi* Pasha, appointed Grand Vizier and Minister of the Interior, October 19, 1872.

2. The 'Sheik-ul-Islam.'—*Ahmet Nunktar* Effendi, nominated November 8, 1872.

The Grand Vizier, as head of the Government and representative of the Sovereign, is President of the 'Divan,' or Ministerial Council, and, by virtue of his office, is Minister of the Interior. The Divan is divided into eight ministerial departments, namely:—1, the Ministry of War; 2, the Ministry of Finance; 3, the Ministry of Marine; 4, the Ministry of Commerce; 5, the Ministry of Public Works; 6, the Ministry of Police; 7, the Ministry of Justice; and 8, the Ministry of Public Instruction. There were constant ministerial changes in recent years, the average term of service of the members of the Divan not amounting to more than four months. Changes in the post of Grand Vizier occurred three times during the year 1872.

The whole of the empire is divided into Vilayets, or governments, and subdivided into Sandjaks, or provinces, and Kazas, or districts. A Vali, or general governor, who is held to represent the Sultan, and is assisted by a council, is placed at the head of each government. The provinces and districts are subjected to inferior authorities, under the superintendence of the principal governor. All subjects, however humble their origin, are eligible to, and may fill, the highest offices in the state. Birth confers no privilege, as all true believers are equal in the eye of the law.

Religion and Education.

The adherents of the various religious creeds of Turkey, exclusive of Egypt, are roughly estimated to consist of the following numbers:—

Religion	In Europe	In Asia	In Africa	Total
Mussulmans . . .	4,050,000	12,650,000	600,000	17,300,000
Greeks and Armenians	8,000,000	3,000,000	—	11,000,000
Catholics . . .	640,000	260,000	—	900,000
Jews . . .	70,000	80,000	—	150,000
Other sects . . .	240,000	60,000	—	300,000
Total . . .	13,000,000	16,050,000	600,000	29,650,000

In this statement, the term Catholic is applied to the disciples of all the Eastern churches which acknowledge the authority of the See of Rome, although there are amongst them numerous differences in the matter of discipline and ceremonial. Of these Eastern Catholics there are:—

1. Latins, or Catholics who use the Roman Liturgy, consisting of Greeks, Armenians, Bulgarians, Croats, and others, to the number of . . . 640,000

2. United Greeks	25,000	
3. United Armenians	75,000	
4. Syrians and United Chaldeans	20,000	
5. Maronites, under a Patriarch at Kanobin in Mount Lebanon	140,000	260,000
Total		900,000

The above five religious denominations, together with the Protestants and Jews, are recognised by the Turkish Government as independent religious communities, with the privilege of possessing their own ecclesiastical rule. The bishops and patriarchs of the Greeks and Armenians, and the 'Chacham-Baschi,' or high-rabbi of the Jews, possess, in consequence of those functions, great influence.

Throughout Turkey, the ministers of religion are subordinate to the civil authorities, who exercise over them a power of control. Magistrates may supersede and remove clergymen who misconduct themselves, or who are unequal to the proper discharge of the duties of their office. The magistrates themselves may also, whenever they think proper, perform all the sacerdotal functions. Owing to the fact that the Koran constitutes the code of law and charter of rights, as well as the religious guide of the followers of Mahomet, there is a close connection between the ministers of religion and the professors and interpreters of the law. Both together form the class of 'Ulema,' governed by the 'Sheik-ul-Islam,' the former being called 'Mollahs,' and the latter 'Muftis.' The members of the 'Ulema' go through the same course of education, based on the thorough knowledge of the Koran and the 'Multeka;' but though they all study together, the lawyers and judges are quite distinct from the clergy, it being left to every young man brought up in one of the colleges of the order to determine for himself, when he has attained a proper age and acquired a sufficient stock of learning, whether he will become a priest, or a doctor of law, or a judge.

The members of the Ulema constitute a form of aristocracy. They pay no taxes or public imposts, and, by a peculiar privilege, their property is hereditary in their families, and is not liable to arbitrary confiscations. Their persons are sacred; their blood may on no account be shed; nor can they be legally punished in any way but by imprisonment and exile. However, the power and dignity of the ulemas are not hereditary in individuals, but in the order. Formerly they held their offices for life; but about the end of the seventeenth century they were made removable at pleasure, like other public functionaries. But each individual enjoys all the privileges of the order, independently of his holding any office, or exercising any public employment. There is another semi-priestly class limited to the descendants of Mahomet by his daughter Fatima,

the members of which are called 'oomra,' or emiers, and are authorised to wear green turbans. They are very numerous, and are found in all the ranks of life.

The Koran and Multeka encourage public education, and, as a consequence, public schools have been long established in most considerable Turkish towns, while 'medresses,' or colleges, with public libraries, are attached to the greater number of the principal mosques. But the instruction afforded by these establishments is rather limited. The pupils are chiefly taught to read and write the first elements of the Turkish language; the class-books being the Koran, and some commentaries upon it. In the 'medresses,' which are the colleges or schools of the ulemas, the pupils are instructed in Arabic and Persian, and learn to decipher and write the different sorts of Turkish characters. The instruction comprises philosophy, logic, rhetoric, and morals founded on the Koran; and these, with theology, Turkish law, and a few lessons on history and geography, complete the course of study. Among recent improvements in public instruction are the foundation of a new university in 1845; and the subsequent organisation of a plan of primary and secondary instruction. In 1870, Constantinople had 415 public schools, which were attended by 24,000 pupils.

A new law of public instruction, designed to spread education over the empire, was issued by the Government in October 1869. By its provisions there were to be five classes of public schools—namely, primary, superior primary, preparatory schools, lyceums, and special schools—and each quarter in a city and each village were to maintain a primary school. But there had been no attempt of any kind to execute the law up to the end of the year 1872.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The budget estimates published by the Government, divide both the revenue and expenditure into 'ordinary' and 'extraordinary,' the receipts under the latter head including loans. In the estimates for the year of the Hegira, 1288, corresponding with the financial year beginning the 13th March 1872, and ending March 12 1873, total revenue was set down at 19,488,375*l.*, and the total expenditure at 19,458,570*l.*, leaving a surplus of 29,805*l.* It is the custom of the Government of the empire always to draw up the budgets so as to exhibit either a surplus, or an even balance between receipts and disbursements. The actual revenue and expenditure, as far as known, differed entirely from the budget estimates of every year, there being no surplus, but immense deficits.

The following table gives an abstract of the budget estimates for the Turkish year 1288, or March 1872 to 1873, according to official returns:—

BUDGET ESTIMATES OF 1872-73.

Ordinary Revenue : —

Direct Taxes : —	£
'Verghi,' or Property-tax	2,960,490
'Bédel,' or Military Exemption tax	597,350
Indirect Taxes : —	
'Dimes,' or tithes	6,814,250
Tax on sheep	1,863,365
Tax on swine	30,495
Customs	1,955,820
Other indirect taxes	2,008,265
Tributes : —	
Egypt	681,820
Roumania	36,365
Servia	20,910
Samos	3,635
Mount Athos	655

Total ordinary revenue 16,977,430

Extraordinary receipts 2,514,945

Total revenue 19,488,375

Ordinary Expenditure : —

Civil list of the Sultan	1,189,880
Imperial pensions and charities	552,635
Interest of Public debt	8,593,365
Army and Navy	4,293,350
Public Instruction	73,535
Home Department and Police	2,150,090
Ministry of Finance	897,770

Total ordinary expenditure 17,750,625

Extraordinary disbursements 1,707,945

Total expenditure 19,458,570

The budget estimates published by the Turkish government are officially admitted to present a very incomplete and far from trustworthy account of the actual revenue, and still less of the actual expenditure. In a report by Mr. Henry Page Turner Barron, Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, dated February 11, 1867, and written in consequence of special instructions from the British government to investigate the financial state of the empire, it is said: 'To give anything like a trustworthy balance-sheet of the Ottoman treasury is an impossibility. It is very doubtful whether the elements exist to enable the minister himself to produce such a document. All, therefore, that can be done is to present certain facts and to draw from them the inferences which they would seem

to justify.' According to the most reliable estimates, the expenditure of the government exceeded the total revenue in recent years in amounts varying from seven to eight millions. The deficits date back to 1850, since which year loans, at first contracted at home, but before long, after the outbreak of the Crimean war, abroad, on a much larger scale, had to cover the constantly increasing difference between the public expenditure and the public revenue of the Empire. In recent years the raising of new loans has become periodical, following generally upon the publication by the government of a budget exhibiting a surplus. The interest on old liabilities is paid out of the proceeds of new debts.

The public liabilities of the Ottoman Empire are divided officially into two categories, namely, the foreign or hypothecated Debts, contracted, as their designation implies, abroad, and secured on special sources of revenue; and the Internal Debts, known under a variety of names, issued at Constantinople alone, and therefore dependent only on a compact between the Porte and its subjects, and secured on the general credit and resources of the empire. The nominal amount of the foreign debts, contracted in the course of twenty years, had reached, inclusive of a partly subscribed loan issued September 1873, the sum of 156,981,783*l.* at the end of 1873. The following table gives the year of issue, nominal capital—part repaid by sinking funds—the interest, per cent., and the issue price, of the foreign loans of Turkey:—

Year of issue	Nominal capital	Interest	Issue price
	£	per cent.	per cent.
1854	3,000,000	6	80
1855	5,000,000	4	102½
1858	5,000,000	6	85
1860	2,070,000	6	62½
1862	8,000,000	6	68
1863	8,000,000	6	66
1864	36,363,363	5	47½
1865	6,000,000	6	65½
1867	2,500,000	6	63
1869	22,222,220	6	62
1870	12,000,000	6	60½
1871	5,700,000	6	60
1872	11,126,200	6	58
1873	28,000,000	6	54
Total	156,981,783		

The first foreign loan of Turkey, of 1854, issued to meet the expenses of the war with Russia, was contracted with Messrs. Dent, Palmer, & Co., London, on the security of the tribute of Egypt, with

stipulation to be repaid by annual drawings in or before the year 1889. The second loan, of 1855, was brought out under the guarantee of Great Britain and France. It is to be paid off at par by annual drawings, the last of which will be in August, 1900, and it is charged on the balance of the Egyptian tribute and on the customs duties of Syria. The third loan, of 1858, was contracted with Messrs. Dent, Palmer, & Co., and the Ottoman Bank, on the security of the customs duties and octrois of Constantinople, and of the general revenues of the empire. It was issued in two portions—3,000,000*l.* in 1858, and 2,000,000*l.* in 1859—and is to be repaid, at par, by annual drawings before the year 1893. The fourth loan, of 1860, contracted with M. Mirès, Paris, on the security of the customs and other revenues of the empire, was intended to be for 16,000,000*l.*, but only 2,070,000*l.* could be issued, at the price of 62½. The fifth loan, of 1862, contracted with the Ottoman Bank and Messrs. Devaux, Paris, was secured on the tobacco, salt, stamp, and license duties, and the general revenues of the empire; while the sixth loan, of 1863, contracted also by the Ottoman Bank, was issued on the security of the Imperial customs and tithes. The seventh loan of 1864, to the amount of 40 millions Turkish lire, or 36,363,363*l.* was raised with the professed object of attaining at a ‘Conversion and Unification of the Internal Debts of the Ottoman Empire.’ The contract for issuing this loan was made with Mr. Laing, representing a financial combination of the General Credit Company of London, the Société Générale of Paris, and a number of other banks. The next, the eighth loan, of 1865, contracted through the Ottoman Bank, was charged on the security of the sheep-tax of Roumelia and the Archipelagus, and the produce of the mines of Tokat. The ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth loans of 1867, 1869, 1870, and 1871, contracted through the Société Générale of Paris, Messrs. Louis Cohen and Son, Paris, and Messrs. Dent, Palmer, & Co., London, were placed on the security of a variety of special taxes, imposts, and tithes, as well as on the general revenues, ‘present and future,’ of Turkey. The thirteenth loan, issued in August, 1872, through Messrs. R. Raphael and Sons, London, was secured on taxes already hypothecated, with the ‘special privilege’ for the bondholders to exchange their securities, at the rate of 550*l.* payable for 1000*l.*, for the 5 per cent. bonds of the ‘General Debt of the Ottoman Empire.’ The fourteenth and last loan, issued in September 1873, for a nominal amount of 28,000,000*l.*, proved a failure for the time, the subscription not reaching one-sixth of the required amount.

The internal and floating debt of Turkey is estimated at from thirty to forty millions sterling. Every year adds largely to these liabilities, the amount of which is not known even approximately.

In a report of Consul-General Sir P. Francis, dated Constantinople, September 2, 1871, it is stated: 'The Minister of Finance has issued bills of exchange for debts due by the government to a large extent—some millions. These bills, though they are called 'mandats,' and constitute a floating debt, are in no way distinguishable in form or character from usual bills of exchange in commerce, like which they pass by endorsement. But the Turkish government, after having failed to meet them, now propose to make a composition with their creditors and pay them off some months hence by monthly instalments. I do not know if this will be accepted; but such unpunctuality and grave repudiation of liability lead to the most lamentable results.' The total annual interest of the internal and floating debt is estimated at seven millions sterling. The total charges on these liabilities, and on the yearly increasing foreign debt, absorb at present about one-half of the actual public revenue of the Empire.

Army and Navy.

The military forces of Turkey comprised until 1871, 1st, the regular army, called *Nizam*; 2nd, the reserve, or *Redif*; 3rd, the contingents of auxiliaries; and, 4th, the irregular troops. The regular active army consisted of six corps or 'ordou,' under the command of a field-marshal, or 'mushir,' with their head-quarters at Scutari, Constantinople, Monastir, Karbrout, Damascus, and Bagdad. Each ordou consisted of two divisions, commanded by a general of division, or 'ferik.' Each division was divided into three brigades, commanded by generals of brigade, or 'livas.' The ordou consisted of eleven regiments, namely, six regiments of foot, four of horse, and one regiment of artillery. Besides the six ordous, there were three detached corps—one brigade on the island of Candia, numbering 4,000 regulars, 3,500 irregulars, and 600 native cannoniers—a total of about 8,000 men; a second brigade in Tripoli, consisting of one regiment of foot, and one of horse, to the strength of 4,000 men; and a third brigade, of 4,000 men, at Tunis.

A reorganisation of the army was commenced, and partly effected, by the Government in 1871. Under the new regulations, the military forces are divided into—1, the active army; 2, the reserve; and 3, the 'sedentary army.' After four years' service in the active army soldiers may return to their homes and occupations, and are likewise free to marry; but they are bound to join their regiments at a moment's notice, to serve, if required, for two years longer. By this arrangement the number of the active army, which in time of peace is still fixed at a strength of 150,000, can be raised immediately, on an emergency arising, at once to 210,000. At the expiration of the sixth year² the soldiers of the active force

pass to the reserve, and have to serve three years in the first reserve class, and three years in the second reserve class. The two classes are officered, and the soldiers, though free to marry and attend to their own business, are called out to drill for one month every year, for which they receive pay. This reserve is calculated at 240 battalions, or 192,000 men, ready to take the field in a fortnight's time. Upon the completion of six years' service in the active army, and another six years in the reserve, a soldier is attached for eight years longer to the 'sedentary' army, and is liable to be called out in case only of war. The sedentary force is calculated to supply 300,000 men, who together with the 210,000 men of the active army, and the 192,000 of the reserve, form a grand total of 700,000 available men for war.

The total of the military forces of Turkey were officially estimated as follows in 1870 :—

	Regiments	War-footing	Peace-footing
Infantry	36	117,360	100,800
Cavalry	24	22,416	17,280
Field artillery	6	7,800	7,800
Artillery in fortresses	4	5,200	5,200
Engineers	2	1,600	1,600
Detached corps {	In Candia	4	8,000
	Tripoli	2	4,000
	Tunis	2	4,000
	80	170,376	148,680
Reserve			148,680
Auxiliaries			75,000
Irregulars			87,000
Total of forces			459,360

The irregular troops are calculated to consist of—

1. Kavas or gendarmes on foot, Seymens or mounted gendarmes, and county militia or Soubechis	Men
2. Tartars of Dobrodja and Asia Minor	30,000
3. Hungarian and Polish volunteers	5,000
4. Moslem volunteers	2,000
	50,000
Total of irregulars	87,000

During the late war with Russia, the actual number of troops in the field was as follows, according to an official statement of the Grand Vizier :—

	Men
Infantry of the Nizam	72,180
Cavalry and field artillery	22,737
Artillery in fortresses	10,408
Total troops of the Nizam	105,325

Of the above number 2,259 were in the pay of the British Government. The Turkish army comprised besides:—

	Men
Infantry of the Redif	92,650
Cavalry	11,177
Auxiliary troops in the pay of the British Government	7,741
Total troops of the Redif	111,568

It will be seen that the total strength of the army in the field was 216,893 men. The annual cost of these troops, according to the same official statement, amounted to 6,055,000*l.*, namely, 2,320,000*l.* for the troops of the Nizam; 2,610,000*l.* for the Redif; and 1,125,000*l.* for the artillery in fortresses.

Formerly a considerable portion of the troops were furnished by the spahis and other holders of estates on condition of military service. But the system was changed in 1843, since which time the army is recruited by conscription, which, however, falls only upon the Mussulman population. Non-Mussulmans are not liable to service in the army, but have to pay a military exemption tax, known as the *Bédel*, amounting to about 1*s.* 2*d.* per head of population, and producing altogether 580,000*l.* per annum. The capital is totally exempt both from conscription and the *Bédel*. It is calculated by Mr. H. P. T. Barron that 'of the 27,000,000 souls which are estimated as the population of Turkey Proper, that is, of the provinces under the immediate government of the Sultan, 16,000,000 may be set down as Mahometans. Of these, about 3,000,000 are nomad tribes not amenable to the conscription. Another 1,000,000 has to be deducted for the citizens of Constantinople, and of other towns who manage to evade it. This would leave about 12,000,000 to bear the whole burden of the conscription for army and navy.'

Only a portion of the troops is raised by conscription, and the rest is procured by enlistment, which is productive of many recruits, as the pay in the Turkish army is comparatively high. The Government undertakes the task of procuring substitutes, at a fixed price, for all who wish to avoid the conscription.

The fleet of war of Turkey consisted, at the commencement of June 1872, of eighteen ironclad ships and seventy steamers, with four more ironclads in course of construction in Great Britain. The ironclads afloat comprised five frigates, eight corvettes, and five gunboats, while the steam fleet was made up of five ships of the line, five frigates, fifteen corvettes, and fifty-five despatch and gunboats. In addition to these there were four steam transports, and a number of old sailing vessels, not fit for service.

The ironclad fleet was composed, in June 1872, of the following ships:—

Name of ship and description	No. of guns	Weight of shot lb.	Horse-power
Azizieh, frigate .	15	150	900
	1	300	
Orkaniyeh, frigate .	15	150	900
	1	300	
Osmanieh, frigate .	15	150	900
	1	300	
Maumoudieh, frigate.	15	150	900
	1	300	
Athar-Tevfik, frigate .	8	250	700
Fethi-Boulend, corvette .	4	300	500
Avni-Allah, corvette .	4	250	400
Muin-Zaffer, corvette .	4	250	400
Athar-Shefket, corvette	1	250	400
	4	120	
Negim-Shefket, corvette	1	250	400
	4	120	
Idjla-Lieh, corvette .	1	250	400
	4	120	
	2	150	200
Lutf-Gelil, corvette .	1	40	
	1	32	
	2	150	200
Hufz-Rahman, corvette	1	40	
	1	32	
Fethi-Islam, gunboat .	2	9-in. bore	150
Beksor-Selim, gunboat .	2	9-in. bore	150
Semendirah, gunboat .	2	9-in. bore	150
Ishkodrah, gunboat .	2	9-in. bore	150
Bonkoritcha, gunboat .	2	9-in. bore	150

The greater number of the ironclads of Turkey were built in Great Britain. Among the most powerful of these ships is the frigate 'Osmanieh,' built by Napier and Sons, Glasgow, and launched September 2, 1864. The 'Osmanieh' is a 'ram,' armour-plated from stem to stern, 309 feet long, 56 feet broad; of a burthen of 4,200 tons, and a draught of water of 24 feet 9 inches. The stem of the vessel projects about 4 feet beyond the upper deck at the water line. The 'Osmanieh' is propelled by horizontal engines of 900 horse-power, and armed with 16 guns. Two other notable ironclads are the twin screw-steamers 'Avni Allah,' or 'Help of God,' and the 'Muin Zaffer,' or 'Aid to Victory,' the first built at the Thames ironworks, and the second by Samuda Brothers, Poplar, and both launched in June 1869. Each of these vessels is 230 feet long, and 36 feet broad, of a burthen of 1,400 tons, and with engines of 600 horse-power. Both are clad in heavy armour, of an average thickness of $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and carry four 12-ton rifle Armstrong guns in a central battery, the construction of which admits of the guns being fired ahead and astern without the aid of

a turret. These two ironclads are stated to possess the highest speed of any vessels of war of the same tonnage.

The navy of Turkey was manned, in 1872, by 30,000 sailors and 4,000 marine troops. The crews are raised in the same manner as the land forces, partly by conscription, and partly by voluntary enlistment. The time of service in the navy is eight years.

In the budget estimates for 1872-73, the expenditure for the army was set down at 3,566,080*l.*, and for the navy at 727,270*l.*, making a total of 4,293,350*l.* for both services. The actual expenditure for naval purposes is reported to have amounted to at least three millions sterling in recent years. In a report by Mr. Horace Rumbold, British Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, dated May 28, 1872, occur the following remarks on the army and navy of Turkey:—‘There is not any diminution perceptible in the military and naval expenditure, and in many respects the disbursements under these heads are unsatisfactory and unreasonable. Within the last six months orders have been given for the construction of two large ironclad frigates, estimated to cost over 400,000*l.* each, and it is also intended to build a number of gun-boats for service in the Danube. The latter class of vessels may probably prove useful, but it would be difficult to justify an addition to the formidable squadron of ironclads that all the year round lies at anchor in idle state in sight of the Imperial palace. . . . It is a fact that the large sums of money spent on these Turkish establishments have been to some extent spent in vain. . . . In the matter of contracts for war-like stores or “material,” the amount of speculation habitually carried on at the expense of the State is as notorious as it is disgraceful. Meanwhile, some of the most essential elements of national defence are wanting. The passages, both of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, are as yet unprovided with earthworks armed with artillery capable of repelling the attack of a hostile fleet, and of 800,000 men, not one half perhaps would be forthcoming when required, and many of these but indifferently armed or equipped.’

Area and Population.

The area and population of Turkey are known only by estimates, and not as the result of exact measurement and of a general census. Official estimates of the extent of the empire and the numbers of the population were published in 1844 and in 1856, but it is generally stated that they cannot lay claim to any degree of exactness. According to the former return—held to be the most correct of the two—the total area of the empire, including the tributary provinces, comprises 86,288 geographical, or 1,812,048 English square miles, the extent and population of the several geographical divisions in Europe, Asia, and Africa being given as follows:—

Divisions	Area in Engl. sq. m.	Population	Pop. to sq. m.
Turkey in Europe . .	207,438	15,500,000	75
Turkey in Asia . .	660,870	16,050,000	24
Turkey in Africa . .	943,740	3,800,000	4
Total .	1,812,048	35,350,000	20

The following table shows the Divisions of Turkey under the present, newly-formed, arrangement, with the estimated numbers of population according to two of the best authorities, namely, Salaheddin Bey and M. A. Ubicini:—

Administrative divisions	Number of—		Population according to—	
	Vilayets	Sandjaks	Salaheddin	Ubicini
<i>Europe:—</i>				
Adrianople	1	5	1,600,000	—
Bosnia	1	8	1,100,000	—
Constantinople	1	3	1,000,000	—
Danube	1	7	3,500,000	—
Salonica	1	5	1,312,974	—
Scutari	1	1	150,000	—
Uscub	1	2	—	—
Yannina	1	5	707,000	—
Total in Europe . .	8	—	12,787,000	9,800,000
<i>Asia:—</i>				
Aidin, Smyrna	1	4	—	—
„ Adana	1	2	206,000	—
Aleppo	1	4	983,000	—
Angora	1	3	—	—
Archipelago	1	8	—	—
Bagdad	1	18	—	—
Castamboul	1	5	—	—
Crete	1	4	280,000	—
Erzeroum	1	7	—	—
Hedjaz	1	—	—	—
Hondavendighiar (Broussa)	1	7	1,060,188	—
Konia	1	5	—	—
Kourdistan	1	5	—	—
Sivas	1	5	—	—
Syria	1	8	1,000,000	—
Mount Lebanon	1	—	110,000	—
Trebizonde	1	4	892,000	—
Total in Asia	17	—	17,163,000	16,750,000
<i>Africa:—</i>				
Tripoli	1	4	750,000	600,000
Grand Total	26	—	30,700,000	27,150,000

It is believed by the most competent authorities, among them Mr. H. Barron, British Secretary of Legation at Constantinople, that the total estimates of population given by M. Ubicini are nearest the truth.

The various races of which the population of the empire in Europe, Asia, and Africa is composed, are thus classified in the official estimates of 1844 :—

	In Europe	In Asia	In Africa	Total
Ottomans . . .	2,100,000	10,700,000	—	12,800,000
Greeks . . .	1,000,000	1,000,000	—	2,000,000
Armenians . . .	400,000	2,000,000	—	2,400,000
Jews . . .	70,000	80,000	—	150,000
Slaves or Slavonians . . .	6,200,000	—	—	6,200,000
Roumains . . .	4,000,000	—	—	4,000,000
Albanians . . .	1,500,000	—	—	1,500,000
Tartars . . .	16,000	20,000	—	36,000
Arabs . . .	—	885,000	3,800,000	4,685,000
Syrians and Chaldeans . . .	—	200,000	—	200,000
Druses . . .	—	80,000	—	80,000
Kurds . . .	—	100,000	—	1,000,000
Turkomans . . .	—	85,000	—	85,000
Gipsies . . .	214,000	—	—	214,000
Total . . .	15,500,000	16,050,000	3,800,000	35,350,000

Land in Turkey is held under four different forms of tenure, namely, 1st, as 'Miri,' or Crown lands; 2nd, as 'Vacouf,' or pious foundations; 3rd, as 'Malikaneh,' or Crown grants; and 4th, as 'Mulkh,' or freehold property.

The first description of property, the 'miri,' or Crown lands, which form by far the largest portion of the territory of the Sultan, are held direct from the Crown. The Government grants the right to cultivate an unoccupied tract on the payment of certain fees, which, of course, vary in proportion to its value. The deed which gives the applicant a title to the grant has the Sultan's cipher attached, and the possession of this document ensures the property to the holder and his heirs, while at the same time it forbids its alienation. The Sultan, however, still continues to exercise the rights of seignior over the land in question, as is implied in the condition that if the owner neglects to cultivate it for a period of three years, it is forfeited to the Crown.

The second form of tenure, the 'vacouf,' is more complete in its nature than the former. It is of two kinds, called, respectively, 'Vacouf-el-Zaräi' and 'Vacouf-el-Karamäin.' The object of both is to provide for the religion of the State and the education of the people, by the erection of mosques and schools, besides eleemosynary institutions. The 'Vacouf-el-Zaräi' is land or other immov-

able property, originally obtained by grants from the Crown, and entailed in the same form as the law of succession to the throne, that is, not on the holder's natural heir, but on the eldest surviving member of his family. The grant is sometimes conceded for a limited period only, but generally in perpetuity. The 'Vacouf-el-Karamain' is property bequeathed by private individuals for the same pious purposes as enumerated above, but more especially for the erection of caravansaries, fountains, wells, and other accommodations for the convenience of those who make the pilgrimage to the holy cities. Property of this kind descends from father to son, and is inalienable, though means are found to evade the law by letting the land for such a length of time as to be tantamount to a sale. All the various forms of 'vacouf' property are exempt from taxation, and the loss to the treasury, in this respect, is great. Sultan Mahmoud II. meditated at one time the entire reconversion of 'vacouf' property into 'miri' or Crown lands, intending to provide for the religious institutions out of the general revenue; but pious scruples, or considerations of state policy, interfered to preserve the 'vacoufs.' It is reported, however, that the subject is again under consideration by the present Sultan Abdul-Aziz, and that there is a probability of the plan of Mahmoud II. being adopted within a few years.

The third class of landed property, the land called 'malikaneh,' was originally granted to the spahis, the old feudal troops, in recompense for the military service required of them, and for the safe conduct of the caravans of pilgrims on their way to Mecca. This property is hereditary, and exempt from tithes; and the payment of a fee by the heir is all that is required to make the succession valid.

The fourth form of tenure—the 'mulkh,' or freehold property, the tenure most advantageous to occupiers—does not exist to a great extent. Some house property in the towns, and of the land in the neighbourhood of villages is 'mulkh,' which the peasants purchase from time to time from the Government on very moderate terms. To have a valid claim to land held by this tenure, the estate must be registered in books kept by the various municipal councils.

Trade and Commerce.

There are no official returns regarding the foreign commerce of the Turkish Empire. The average annual value of the imports of Turkey in Europe is estimated at 18,500,000*l.*; and of the exports at 10,000,000*l.*, representing a total trade of 38,500,000*l.*; but no reliable data exist to verify these statements. The commercial intercourse of the European portion of the empire is mainly with five countries, namely, Italy, Great Britain, Austria, Greece, and

Russia; and it centres at Constantinople. Consular reports show that on the average of the three years 1869 to 1871 the shipping of Constantinople was made up to the extent of 20 per cent. of Italian, of 18 per cent. of British, of 16 per cent. of Austrian, and of 12 per cent. of Greek vessels, the rest sailing under the flags of Turkey, Russia, and a number of other countries.

The value of the commercial intercourse between the Turkish Empire—exclusive of the tributary states of Egypt and Roumania—and the United Kingdom during each of the five years 1868 to 1872 is shown in the following table:—

Years	Exports from Turkey to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Turkey
	£	£
1868	6,151,199	7,556,429
1869	7,613,522	6,938,416
1870	6,636,909	7,088,369
1871	7,038,510	5,996,634
1872	5,540,529	7,639,143

The following table gives the value of the trade between Turkey in Europe—exclusive of Roumania—and the United Kingdom in each of the five years 1868 to 1872:—

Years	Exports from Turkey in Europe to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Turkey in Europe
	£	£
1868	4,136,998	5,608,595
1869	5,488,815	4,817,168
1870	4,662,935	4,954,391
1871	4,819,518	4,253,710
1872	2,894,998	5,134,252

The following table gives the value of the trade between Asiatic Turkey and the United Kingdom during each of the five years 1868 to 1872:—

Years	Exports from Asiatic Turkey to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Asiatic Turkey
	£	£
1868	2,099,562	1,947,834
1869	2,258,117	1,121,248
1870	1,973,974	2,133,978
1871	2,218,992	1,742,924
1872	2,545,531	2,504,891

The two staple articles of exports of the Turkish Empire to the United Kingdom, in recent years, have been corn and cotton. The corn exports of 1872 were of the total value of 1,445,476*l.*, of which amount 305,296*l.* was for wheat; 517,058*l.* for barley; 578,852*l.* for maize, and 44,270*l.* for other kinds of corn and grain. The exports of corn and grain of all descriptions from the Turkish Empire to Great Britain amounted to 1,940,084*l.* in 1867; to 2,666,621*l.* in 1868; to 4,104,247*l.* in 1869; to 3,608,609*l.* in 1870; and to 2,505,276*l.* in 1871. The exports of raw cotton, which amounted to 1,560,968*l.* in 1864, sank to 1,237,385*l.* in 1865; to 549,095*l.* in 1866; to 506,972*l.* in 1869; to 371,918*l.* in 1870; to 87,339*l.* in 1871; and to 222,929*l.* in 1872. The most important article of British imports into Turkey is manufactured cotton. The imports of cotton and cotton yarn amounted to 4,468,087*l.* in 1864; to 4,275,253*l.* in 1865; to 5,232,433*l.* in 1866; to 4,468,050*l.* in 1867; to 3,584,779*l.* in 1869; to 4,476,152*l.* in 1870; to 4,452,433*l.* in 1871; and to 5,870,078*l.* in 1872.

Turkey, which formerly possessed numerous manufactures, is at present entirely an agricultural country, but the produce of the soil has to be consumed everywhere within narrow limits, in the almost complete absence of good roads. The foundation of a railway system was laid in 1865 with little progress to the present time. At the end of 1865 there were 47 miles of railway open for traffic; at the end of 1869, the number of miles open for traffic was 180, and at the end of June 1873 it had increased to 488 miles. The principal railways open at the latter date were the line from Varna, on the Black Sea, to Rustchuk, on the Danube, 138 miles in length, constructed by an English company, under guarantee of 5 per cent. interest from the Turkish government; the line from Smyrna to Aidin, in Asia Minor, known as the Ottoman railway, 110 miles long, also constructed by an English company, under annual guarantee of 112,000*l.* from Turkey; and the line from Constantinople to Adrianople and Phillipolis, 103 miles in length, opened for traffic in June 1873. The last line forms part of a network, the construction of which was undertaken in 1869, by a French company formed for working lines in Turkey in Europe. The total extent of the network to be constructed is 1,573 miles. Of this network 800 miles are to be constructed by the company, and the rest direct by the Turkish Government.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

I. EGYPT.

SEE PART II.—Africa.

II. ROUMANIA.

Constitution and Government.

The union of the two principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia was granted by a firman of the Sultan, dated November 12, 1861, and was publicly proclaimed at Bucharest and Jassy, on December 23, 1861, the name 'Roumania' being given to the united provinces. The first ruler of Roumania was Colonel Couza, who had been elected 'Hospodar,' or Lord, of Wallachia and Moldavia in 1859, and who assumed the government under the title of Prince Alexander John I. A revolution which broke out at Bucharest, February 23, 1866, forced Prince Alexander John to abdicate, after which the representatives of the people assembled to elect a second ruler of Roumania, when the choice fell upon—

Karl I., Prince (Domnu) of Roumania, born April 20, 1839, son of the late Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; formerly lieutenant in the second regiment of Prussian dragoons; accepted his election as Prince of Roumania, May 10, 1866; arrived at Bucharest, May 21, 1866; recognised by the Turkish Government, July 11, 1866. Married November 15, 1869, to Elizabeth von Neuwied, born December 29, 1843, daughter of the late Fürst Hermann von Neuwied; issue, a daughter, Marie, born September 8, 1870.

The constitution now in force in Roumania was voted by a Constituent Assembly, elected by universal suffrage, in the summer of 1866. The charter vests the legislative power in a parliament of two houses, a Senate, and a Chamber of Deputies. The Senate consists of 76 members, and the other house of 157 deputies, of whom 82 are for Wallachia and 75 for Moldavia. The members of both houses are chosen by indirect election, the first voters nominating electors, and these, in their turn, the deputies. Voters are all citizens, aged twenty-five years, who can read and write; and eligible as deputies are all Roumans aged thirty, possessing a small yearly income. The Prince has a suspensive veto over all laws passed by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The executive is in the hands of the reigning Prince, assisted by a council of five ministers, heads of the departments of the Interior, of Foreign Affairs, of War, of Finance, and of Justice.

Wallachia is divided into eighteen, and Moldavia into thirteen districts, each of which has a prefect or governor, a receiver-general of taxes, and a civil tribunal, consisting of a president and two other judges. Moldavia has a director of police and a town-council in each municipality. Judges are removable at the pleasure of the superior authorities. The legal codes are founded upon the civil law and the customs of the principalities; but though the system of jurisprudence has been much amended, many reforms remain to be effected, especially in the administration of the laws, which is said to be most corrupt. Nearly the whole population belongs to the Greek Church, and every village has a small church or chapel, with one or more priests, who act as curates. The ecclesiastics of this order are chosen from among the people, from whom they are little distinguished in appearance, and whose avocations they follow when not engaged in their clerical functions.

Revenue, Army, and Population.

The chief source of revenue is a capitation-tax of thirty piastres, or seven shillings per head on the rural population, with a higher scale for tradesmen and merchants. Direct taxes, the profit from State property, and the tobacco monopoly, produce about one-half of the national income. On the initiative of the newly-elected Prince of Roumania, the whole taxation of the country was revised in 1867, and also a new monetary system adopted, designed to be international, the unit being the Leu, equal to one franc. The budget estimates for the year 1871 were calculated upon a revenue of 68,396,016 lei, or 2,735,840*l.*, and an expenditure of 69,158,442 lei, or 2,766,338*l.* as follows:—

Sources of Revenue		Branches of Expenditure	
	Lei		Lei
Direct taxes . . .	20,206,854	Civil list . . .	1,185,185
Indirect taxes . . .	3,883,985	Public debt . . .	21,650,368
Customs and salt } monopoly . . . }	13,931,298	Army	19,838,169
Domains	19,461,284	Education and Wor- } ship }	8,100,000
Posts and telegraph .	4,210,000	Interior	8,215,500
Miscellaneous receipts	1,277,281	Justice	3,959,100
Extraordinary revenue	5,425,314	Foreign Affairs . .	5,510,120
Total.	68,396,016 £2,735,840		69,158,442 £2,766,338

The budgets of the years 1869 and 1870 exhibited a balanced revenue and expenditure of 2,900,000*l.*, but the accounts of actual receipts and disbursements, laid in part before the Chamber of Deputies in 1871, showed deficits.

The public debt of Roumania was reported to amount to 12,910,173*l.*, at the commencement of September 1871. It is divided into an internal debt, amounting to 18,243,819 lei, or 729,753*l.*, and a foreign debt, of 12,180,420*l.* The latter consists of three loans concluded with French and English banks in 1864, 1866, and 1870. The first of these foreign loans known as the 'Emprunt Stern,' is of a nominal capital of 22,900,000 francs, or 916,000*l.*, at 7 per cent. interest, with a 2 per cent. sinking fund, repayable in 1888; the second, 'Emprunt Oppenheim,' of a nominal capital of 31,610,500 francs, or 1,264,420*l.*, at 8 per cent. interest, also with a 2 per cent. sinking fund, repayable in 1889; and the third, a railway loan of 10,000,000*l.*, at 7½ per cent. interest, contracted through the Anglo-Austrian Bank in May 1870. The payment of interest on the last-named loan, of which 9,200,000*l.* is held in Germany, and 600,000*l.* in Great Britain, was temporarily suspended in 1871, in consequence of a dispute regarding the proper application of the funds in the construction of railways that broke out between the contractor and the Roumanian Government.

The military force of Roumania is organised on the plan of the Russian army, and the staff officers are principally Russians. The militia is formed by the peasantry, in the proportion of two men for every 100 families; but along the banks of the Danube all the inhabitants capable of bearing arms are organised into a military force, employed partly on the quarantine service, and partly and principally as a national or civic guard. By a new military law passed in June, 1866, all natives of Roumania, from 18 to 52, are liable to military service, either in the standing army or the militia, and the ballot has to decide in which of these two branches of the national forces each individual has to be incorporated. The period of service in the standing army is 4 years active, and 2 in the reserve; and in the militia 2 years active and 4 in the reserve. The standing army is divided into eight regiments of infantry, numbering 16,000 men; one regiment of 'chasseurs,' of 2,400 men; three regiments of cavalry, of 1,500 men; and two regiments of artillery, of 1,600 men. The numbers represent the nominal strength of the army.

The area and population of the united principalities are shown in the subjoined statement, drawn up after official estimates of the years 1860 and 1864:—

	Area in Eng. sq. m.	Population
Wallachia	27,500	2,400,921
Moldavia and New Bessarabian Provinces	18,142	1,463,927
Total	45,642	3,864,848

Other estimates give the numbers of the population in 1867 at

4,605,510, among whom were 247,424 Jews. The capital of the principalities and seat of the Government, Bucharest, had 221,150 inhabitants in 1872. There is reported to be a large excess of deaths over births, and general decline of population in Roumania.

Trade and Commerce.

The commercial intercourse between Roumania and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined statement, which gives the value of the exports from Roumania to Great Britain and of the British imports into Roumania, in the five years 1868 to 1872 :—

Years	Exports from Roumania to Great Britain	Imports of British <i>Home</i> <i>Produce</i> into Roumania
	£	£
1868	1,422,149	634,913
1869	1,312,924	907,838
1870	1,045,524	559,958
1871	1,151,291	705,769
1872	1,044,406	814,575

The staple article of Roumanian exports to the United Kingdom is corn, the value of which was 914,076*l.* in 1872, comprising 144,509*l.* for wheat; 437,642*l.* for barley; and 331,925*l.* for maize, and other kinds of corn. The British imports into Roumania consist of miscellaneous articles of British manufacture, chief among them cotton goods, of the value of 402,168*l.* in 1872.

The commerce and industry of Roumania largely profited by the construction, in recent years, of several lines of railway. In 1869, the first line, 42 English miles in length, was opened from Bucharest to Giurgevo on the Danube—facing Rustchuk and the Turkish railway to Varna—and in subsequent years, to 1873, a network of railways was completed connecting the capital with Western Europe through the towns of Plæsti, Buzeo, Ibraila, Tekutch, Roman, and Suceava, and from thence to Lemberg in Austria. A connection with the Russian lines at Ungheni, on the Pruth, was in course of construction in 1873. The whole of the railways of Roumania are state property.

III. SERVIA.

Government.

The principality of Servia, since 1815 under the rule of native princes, was placed under the protection of the great European powers, as a semi-independent state, by the Treaty of Paris, of March 30, 1856. The twenty-eighth article of the treaty orders that, 'The Principality of Servia shall continue to hold of the

Sublime Porte, in conformity with the imperial decrees which fix and determine its rights and immunities, placed henceforward under the collective guarantee of the Contracting Powers. In consequence, the said principality shall preserve its independent and national administration, as well as full liberty of worship, of legislation, of commerce, and of navigation.' The election of its rulers is left to the Servian nation, under the nominal sanction of the Sultan.

Prince of Servia.—*Milan Obrenović IV.*, born 1855, the son of Milos Obrenovic. Succeeded to the throne, by the election of the Servian national assembly, after the assassination of his uncle, Prince Michael Obrenović III., June 30, 1868. Crowned at Belgrade, and assumed the government, Aug. 22, 1872.

The present ruler of Servia is the fourth of his dynasty, which was founded by Milos Todorovitsch Obrenović, leader of the Servians in the war of insurrection to throw off the yoke of Turkey. The war lasted from 1815 to 1829, when the Turkish Government was compelled to grant virtual independence to Servia. By the terms of the treaty, signed September 14, 1829, Milos T. Obrenović was acknowledged Prince of Servia, and by a subsequent Firman of the Sultan, dated August 15, 1830, the dignity was made hereditary in his family. In consequence of a revolt of the troops, Milos was forced, June 13, 1839, to abdicate in favour of his eldest son, Milan I. The latter died July 8, 1839, whereupon his brother, Michael, was proclaimed prince. Another revolt drove Michael from the country, in 1842, and his family remained banished till 1858, when Milos T. Obrenović was recalled to the throne. He died Sept 26, 1860, and was succeeded by his son, Michael, former ruler of Servia, who was assassinated June 10, 1868.

By the constitution of Servia, the executive power is vested in the prince, assisted by a council of five ministers, who are responsible to the nation. The legislative authority is exercised by two independent bodies, the Senate and the 'Skoupschina,' or House of Representatives. The Senate consists of seventeen members, nominated by the prince, one for each of the seventeen departments into which the country is divided. This body is always sitting. Formerly all vacancies in the Senate were filled up by the rest of the members, but for some time past the prince has exercised the power of appointing the senators. The 'Skoupschina' is composed of deputies chosen by the people, at the rate of one deputy to every 2,000 electors. The electors are the males of the country above the age of twenty-one years, paying direct taxes, and not being either domestic servants or gipsies. These two classes are excluded from the right of suffrage. Every elector is eligible to become a member of the 'Skoupschina,' except the holders of Government offices and the clergy. The 'Skoupschina' assembles in annual session. On extraordinary occasions,

such as the election of a new prince, or the nomination of his successor, a 'Grand Skoupschina,' four times as numerous as the ordinary assembly, may be summoned by the government.

Revenue, Army, and Population.

The revenue of Serbia is derived chiefly from a general capitation tax, producing about 16,000,000 'tax-piastres,' or 320,000*l.* per annum. The impost is minutely classified as to rank, occupation, and income of each individual, a distinction being also made between married and unmarried persons, and is assessed, in the first instance, on the different communes, or parishes, which have to distribute it among the heads of families. The total public revenue of the year 1873 was calculated in the budget estimates at 35,562,000 'tax-piastres,' or 711,240*l.*, and the expenditure at very nearly the same sum, a small surplus being left. The finances of Serbia have been for some years in a well-regulated condition, and there is no public debt.

The army, reorganised in 1867, consists of about 4,000 men, actually under arms. The troops comprise a small artillery corps and 200 cavalry; the remainder are infantry. Beyond these there is in existence a militia service, the strength of which is estimated at 70,000 men. The militia furnished by two departments of the country, those of Belgrade and of Kragujewatz, are artillerymen; the rest are infantry. There is also a newly organised volunteer service.

The area of Serbia is estimated at 12,600 square miles, with a population, according to the census of 1861, of 1,098,281 inhabitants, among whom are 20,000 gipsies, 1,800 Jews, and about 2,000 German settlers. Belgrade, the capital of Serbia, has a population of 14,600, exclusive of the garrison within the fortress.

Trade.

The chief trade of Serbia is with Austria. Besides with this country, commercial intercourse is only carried on with Turkey and Roumania. The trade of the principality is represented by imports from Austria and Turkey of the annual value of 900,000*l.*, and exports, to the same countries, of 1,100,000*l.* The chief article of export is live animals, particularly pigs. The latter, which are kept in countless herds, feeding on the acorns which cover the ground for miles, are driven in large quantities into Hungary and adjoining parts of Austria. The commercial resources of Serbia are as yet wholly undeveloped, chiefly for want of roads.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the Turkish Empire, and the British equivalents, are :—

	MONEY.	£	s.	d.
The Turkish Lira, or gold Medjidié . . .		0	18	0·64
Piastre, the gold official, 100 to the Lira . . .		0	0	2·16
„ „ bekkik, 105 to the Lira . . .		0	0	2·06
„ „ copper, about 110 to the Lira . . .		0	0	1·97

Large accounts are frequently, however, set down in 'purses' of 500 Medjidié piastres, or 5 Turkish liras. The 'purse' of former times varied with the value of the piastre. In 1861, the piastre was valued at $\frac{1}{125}$ of 1*l.* sterling, and consequently the 'purse' at 4*l.* Since that time the value of the piastre has risen to 2·1664*d.*, and consequently the purse to 4*l.* 10*s.* sterling. The Turkish gold currency is of the standard of ·9160. The golden Medjidié ought to weigh $2\frac{1}{4}$ drachmes, or 111·368 grains, to contain 102·0129 grains of fine gold, and therefore to be worth 18*s.* 0·648*d.* In practice, however, it is found that its average weight, when new, is only 111·109 grains, its contents in fine gold 101·7758 grains, and its value consequently—at the English Mint price of 4*l.* 4*s.* 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* per oz. for fine gold, or 0·00884943*l.* per grain—would be 18*s.* 0·169*d.* The Medjidié piastre, or the 100th part of a Medjidié, would at this rate be worth 2·1664, and the English sovereign 110·77 piastres.

The present monetary system of Turkey was established in the reign of the late Sultan Abdul-Medjid, on which account the name of Medjidié is frequently given to the *Lira*, the unit of the system.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Oke</i> , of 400 <i>drams</i> . . .	=	2·8326 lbs avoirdupois.
„ <i>Almud</i> . . .	=	1·151 imperial gallon.
„ <i>Killow</i> . . .	=	0·9120 imperial bushel.
44 <i>Okes</i> = 1 <i>Cantar</i> or <i>Kintal</i> . . .	=	125 lb. avoirdupois.
39·44 <i>Okes</i> . . .	=	1 cwt.
180 <i>Okes</i> = 1 <i>Tcheké</i> . . .	=	511·380 pounds.
1 <i>Kilo</i> = 20 <i>Okes</i> . . .	=	0·36 imperial quarter.
816 <i>Kilos</i> . . .	=	100 imperial quarters.
The <i>Andazé</i> (cloth measure) . . .	=	27 inches.
„ <i>Archin</i> (land measure) . . .	=	30 inches.
„ <i>Donum</i> (land measure) . . .	=	40 square paces.

The killow is the chief measure for grain, the lower measures being definite weights rather than measures. By the law of 17th November, 1841, the killow of Constantinople was made the only legal killow of the whole empire, and the killow of Smyrna and that of Salonica were abolished. Two killows of Smyrna, or one of Salonica, were equal to three of Constantinople nearly. 100 killows are equal to 12·128 British imperial quarters, or 35·266 hectolitres.

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PART II.

THE STATES OF

1. AMERICA,

2. AFRICA,

3. ASIA,

AND

4. AUSTRALASIA.

I. AMERICA.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

(CONFEDERACION ARGENTINA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of the Argentine Confederation, a group of states formerly known by the name of 'Provincias Unidas del Río de la Plata,' bears date May 15, 1853. By its provisions, the executive power is left to a president, elected for six years by representatives of the fourteen provinces, 133 in number; while the legislative authority is vested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Deputies, the former numbering 28, two from each province, and the latter 50 members. The members of both the Senate and the House of Deputies are paid for their services, each receiving 700*l.* per annum. A vice-president, elected in the same manner, and at the same time as the president, fills the office of chairman of the Senate, but has otherwise no political power. The president is commander-in-chief of the troops, and appoints to all civil, military, and judicial offices; but he and his ministers are responsible for their acts, and liable to impeachment before the Senate, by accusation of the House of Representatives.

President of the Confederation.—Colonel Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, born 1809; formerly governor of the province of San Juan; elected president, October 12, 1868.

Vice-President of the Confederation.—Dr. A. Alsina, elected October 12, 1868.

The Ministry, appointed by and acting under the orders of the President, is divided into five departments, namely, of the Interior, of Foreign Affairs, of Finance, of War and Marine, and of Education and Public Worship.

The president of the Confederation has a salary of 4,000*l.*, the vice-president of 2,000*l.*, and each of the five ministers of 1,800*l.* each per annum.

The governors of the various provinces are invested with very extensive powers, and to a certain degree independent of the central executive. They are not appointed by the president of the Confederation, but elected by the people for a term of three years.

At the first meeting of the national congress of the Argentine Confederation, in May 1862, it was decided that the seat of the central Government should be at the city of Buenos Ayres.

Revenue, Army, and Population.

The public revenue assigned to the central government is derived almost entirely from customs duties, which average twenty-five per cent. upon imports, and six per cent. on exports. All other sources furnish comparatively little to cover the public expenditure. The latter is made up chiefly of the cost of army and navy, and the service of the national debt.

The actual revenue and expenditure of the Argentine Confederation for each of the six financial years, ending March 31, from 1866 to 1871, were as follows :—

Years ending March 31	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1866	1,659,014	1,375,235
1867	1,952,766	1,653,150
1868	2,497,981	2,841,155
1869	2,592,735	2,927,358
1870	2,637,324	2,877,529
1871	2,966,780	3,887,993

The official estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year 1873, presented to the National Congress, were as follows :—

Sources of Revenue	1873	
	Silver Dollars	£
Import duties	10,400,000	2,080,000
Additional 5 per cent. ditto (war) .	2,600,000	520,000
Export duties	2,300,000	460,000
Additional 2 per cent. ditto (war) .	1,200,000	240,000
Storage	600,000	120,000
Stamp duty	340,000	68,000
Post Office	140,000	28,000
Interest at 7 per cent. on 17,000 shares of Central Argentine Rail- way	116,920	23,384
Interest on public works loan .	750,000	150,000
Sundries	80,000	16,000
Total estimated revenue .	18,606,620	3,721,324

Branches of Expenditure	1869-70	
	Dollars	£
Ministry of the Interior . .	2,042,439	408,487
Foreign Affairs . .	119,372	23,874
Finance . .	10,709,667	2,141,934
Public Instruction . .	1,489,951	297,990
War	5,739,889	1,147,379
Total estimated expenditure .	20,098,319	4,019,664

The public debt of the Argentine Confederation, divided into an external and an internal debt, was as follows, at the end of December 1872, according to official returns:—

EXTERNAL.		£
Old Buenos Ayres debt, 6 per cent. stock		900,800
" " 3 per cent. stock		939,400
Loan authorised by Act of Congress of May 27, 1865 .		2,285,600
" " October 1870		6,045,900
Total external debt		10,171,700
INTERNAL.		£
Consolidated 6 per cent. Argentine Stock		4,025,957
Buenos Ayres Public Stock (in paper currency) . .		345,120
Parana Debt, 1858, including interest		368,126
Obligations to roads and bridges		125,400
Total internal debt		4,864,603
Total debt		15,036,303

The greater part of the foreign loan of 1865, to the amount of 1,950,000*l.*, was issued in June 1868, by Messrs. Baring Brothers, London, at the price of 72½ for 100. It is at 6 per cent. interest, and to be repayable in 21 years. The loan of 1870, amounting to 6,122,400*l.*, granted by Congress for the construction of railways and other public works, was issued at the London Exchange in April 1871, at the price of 88½, under promise to be redeemed by an accumulative sinking fund of 2½ per cent.

Besides the liabilities above enumerated, there was a floating debt in treasury bills, to the amount of 5,993,379 dollars, or 1,198,676*l.*, at the end of 1872.—(Official Communication.)

The above statement of the revenue and expenditure and debt of the Argentine Confederation refers to the national or general government, called upon to defray the expenses of the army and navy, of the Foreign Department, and to meet other obligations imposed upon it by the constitution. Each of the fourteen provinces, or states, of the Confederation has a revenue of its own which is

derived by the imposition of local taxes. Buenos Ayres, the most important state of the Confederation, requires annually about 400,000*l.* to meet the expenses of its government, law courts, chambers, militia, country schools, and other public institutions. The liabilities of all the states are internal, with exception of Buenos Ayres, which contracted a foreign loan of 1,034,700*l.* in June 1870 in England. The loan, issued at 88, with interest of 6 per cent., is to be redeemed at par in 33 years.

The army of the Confederation, now in course of reorganisation, consists of 10,700 men, exclusive of the militia and the national guard, numbering 19,867 men. The navy, intended only for transport service, comprises seven small steamers and ten sailing vessels.

The following table contains a list of the fourteen provinces actually composing the Argentine Confederation, their estimated area, and the number of inhabitants, according to the last census, taken in 1869:—

Provinces	Area Engl. sq. miles	Population
Littoral or Riverine :		
Buenos Ayres	63,000	495,107
Santa Fé	18,000	89,218
Entre Rios	45,000	134,235
Corrientes	54,000	129,023
Provinces contiguous to the Andes :		
Rioja	31,500	48,746
Catamarca	31,500	79,962
San Juan	29,700	60,319
Mendoza	54,000	65,413
Central provinces :		
Cordova	54,000	210,508
San Luis	18,000	53,294
Santiago del Estero	31,500	132,898
Tucuman	13,500	108,904
Northern provinces :		
Salta	45,000	88,933
Jujuy	27,000	40,362
Total	515,700	1,736,922

The increase of population of recent years has been due chiefly to immigration. In 1863, the number of immigrants was 10,408; in 1864, it rose to 11,682; in 1865, to 11,767; in 1866, to 13,960; in 1867, to 17,046; in 1868, to 29,384; in 1869, to 37,934; in 1870, to 39,667; and in 1871 to 45,390 for 1871. Rather more than one-half of the immigrants of 1863–71 were Italians, next to whom natives of Spain and of France were most numerous. More than

85,000 Italians are settled in the province of Buenos Ayres alone, of whom 46,000 are in the capital.—(Official Communication.)

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of the Argentine Confederation has greatly increased in recent years, the increase falling, however, mainly on the imports. In the first year from 1868 to 1872, the value of the imports rose from 8 to 11 millions sterling, and that of the exports from 6 to 6½ millions. The imports into the Confederation consist chiefly of manufactured cotton and woollen goods, machinery, coal, and iron, while the exports are made up to the amount of more than one-half by wool and tallow. Among the minor exports are ox and cow hides, sheep skins, jerked beef, horse-hair, and ostrich feathers. The foreign trade of the Confederation is chiefly with Great Britain, France, and the United States, and passes almost entirely through the port of Buenos Ayres.

The commercial intercourse between the Argentine Confederation and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports of the Confederation to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into the Confederation in each of the five years from 1868 to 1872.

Years	Exports from the Argentine Confederation to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the Argentine Republic
	£	£
1868	1,496,136	1,927,428
1869	1,267,583	2,271,496
1870	1,486,425	2,346,937
1871	1,988,679	2,463,661
1872	1,902,889	3,911,419

The two staple articles of Argentine exports to the United Kingdom are skins, and tallow, the value of the skins, mainly sheep, amounting to 511,967*l.*, and of the tallow to 504,025*l.* in 1872. The imports of British produce into the Argentine Confederation consist chiefly of cotton and woollen manufactures, and of iron. The value of the British cotton manufactures imported in the year 1872 was 1,298,057*l.*, that of the woollens 473,769*l.*, and that of iron, wrought and unwrought, 537,160*l.*

A network of railways, constructed mainly at the expense of the State, has been in progress for several years. The following state-

ment gives the names of the various lines opened for traffic, in construction, and projected at the end of the year 1871 :—

Railways		Opened for traffic	In construction	Projected
		Metres	Metres	Metres
West.	{ From Buenos Ayres to Chivilcoi . . .	160,000	—	—
	„ Merlo to Lobos . . .	68,000	—	—
North	{ From Buenos Ayres to Las Conchas . . .	31,146	—	—
	„ Las Conchas to Zárate . . .	—	—	78,000
South	{ From Buenos Ayres to Chascomus . . .	114,000	—	—
	„ Chascomus to Dolores . . .	—	—	—
East	{ From Buenos Ayres to Boca and Barracas . . .	26,000	—	—
	„ Barracas to Ensenada . . .	—	45,000	—
Central Argentine	{ From Rosario to Córdoba . . .	22,200	—	—
	„ From Gualeguai to Puerto Ruiz . . .	9,654	—	—
Entre-Riano	{ „ Paraná to Nogayá . . .	—	—	102,743
Entre-Riano and Corriento	{ From Concordia to Mercedes . . .	—	—	313,755
		742,800	45,000	494,498
Total . . . { Metres . . .		1,282,298		
		English miles . . . 875		

The Congress of the Argentine Confederation, in the session of 1872, made grants for six new lines of railways, of an aggregate length of 1,540 English miles, to be completed in five years, at a total cost of 10,627,000*l.*, under a State guarantee of 7 per cent.

At the end of September 1872, there were 3,150 miles of telegraph lines in operation, and upwards of 1,500 miles in course of construction. At the same date Buenos Ayres, the capital, was in telegraphic communication with Montevideo, Valparaiso, and the and the other principal towns of the Confederation.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the Argentine Confederation, and the British equivalents, are as follows :—

MONEY.

The *Silver Dollar*, or *Patacon*, of 100 *centesimos*.—Average rate of exchange, 4*s.*

The *Peso*, paper currency.—Average rate of exchange, 2*d.*

122½ *Pesos* equal to one pound sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Quintal* = 101.40 lbs. *avoirdupois*.
 „ *Arroba* = 25.35 „ „
 „ *Fanega* = 1½ imperial bushel.

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BOLIVIA.

(REPÚBLICA BOLIVIANA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of the republic of Bolivia, drawn up by Simon Bolivar, liberator of the country from the Spanish rule, bears date August 25, 1826; but important modifications of it were added in 1828, 1831, and 1863. By its provisions, the whole executive power is vested in a President, elected for a term of four years; while the legislative authority rests with a Congress of two chambers, called the Senate, and the House of Representatives, both elected by universal suffrage. The President is assisted in his executive functions by a Vice-president, appointed by himself, and a ministry, divided into four departments, of the Interior and Justice; of Finance; of War; and of Education and Public Worship. The ministers are liable to impeachment before Congress.

President of the Republic—Don Adolfo Ballivian, elected April 1873, as successor of General Morales.

The fundamental law of the republic, ordering the regular election of the chief of the executive every four years, has seldom been carried out since the presidency of Grand-Marshal Santa-Cruz, who ruled Bolivia from May 1828, till his death, January 20, 1839. Subsequently the supreme power was almost invariably seized by some successful commander, who, proclaimed by the troops, instead of chosen by the people, was compelled to protect his office by armed force against military rivals. The predecessor of the actual President of the Republic, General Morales, who died in 1873, after being in office two years, was General Melgarejo. The latter assumed the government after an unsuccessful attempt at insurrection by a rival candidate to the presidency, General Belzu, head of the government from March 22 to his execution, March 27, 1869.

The seat of the government, formerly at the city of La Paz, capital of the republic, was transferred in 1869 to the fortified town of Oruro.

Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

There have been no official reports of the revenue and expenditure of the republic for several years. In the budget for 1867 the receipts from all sources were calculated at 4,529,345 pesos, or

1,509,781*l.*, and the expenditure at 5,957,275 pesos, or 1,989,091*l.*, leaving a deficit of 1,427,930 pesos, or 479,310*l.* The actual revenue for 1870 was estimated at 1,400,000*l.*, and the expenditure for the same year at 2,000,000*l.* About one-half of the public revenue is derived from a land-tax, which the aboriginal, or Indian, population is forced to pay, and the rest from import and export duties, and the proceeds of mines and other State property. Direct taxes, other than those laid upon the aborigines, do not exist.

The public debt, consisting of an internal and a foreign debt, amounted, in June 1873, to 3,200,000*l.* The internal liabilities, contracted at various periods by the government of the republic, comprise a total of about 4,500,000 pesos, or 1,500,000*l.* The foreign debt consists of a six per cent. loan of 1,700,000*l.* nominal capital—issued at the price of 68—contracted in England at the commencement of 1872. It was raised with the principal object to subsidise the National Bolivian Navigation Company, for the purpose of opening communication between the republic and the Atlantic Ocean.

Bolivia has a comparatively large standing army, distinguished by its number of officers. In 1872, the strength of the army was 3,050 rank and file, commanded by 31 generals, 359 staff officers, and 654 other officers. The annual cost of the army amounts to nearly one-half of the total public revenue.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The area of Bolivia is estimated at 473,300 English square miles. The population of European origin, according to an estimate of 1861, based upon official returns, amounted at that date to 1,742,352, distributed over the nine provinces of the republic as follows:—

Provinces	Population of province	Chief town of province	Population of chief town
La Paz . . .	475,322	La Paz . . .	76,372
Cochabamba . . .	349,892	Cochabamba . . .	40,678
Potosi . . .	281,229	Potosi . . .	22,850
Chuquisaca . . .	223,668	Sucre . . .	23,979
Santa-Cruz . . .	153,164	Santa-Cruz . . .	9,780
Oruro . . .	110,931	Oruro . . .	7,980
Tarija . . .	88,900	Tarija . . .	5,680
Veni . . .	53,973	Trinidad . . .	4,170
Atacama . . .	5,273	Colija . . .	2,380
Total white population	1,742,352	—	—

The aboriginal, or Indian population of Bolivia is variously esti-

mated at from 24,000 to 700,000 souls. A small number of them have been gained to Christianity and civilised habits by the efforts of Roman Catholic missionaries.

The total imports into Bolivia are valued at 1,288,900*l.*, and the exports at 1,324,000*l.* Nearly one-half of the imports are calculated to come from the United Kingdom, partly direct, through the port of Cobija, and partly, to a greater extent, through the port of Arica in Peru. The exports comprise silver, valued at 720,000*l.* per annum; Peruvian bark, valued at 160,000*l.*; cocoa and coffee, valued at 136,000*l.*; and copper, tin, and other ores, together with alpaca wool.

The direct commerce of Bolivia with the United Kingdom is comparatively small, as, owing to the small extent of sea coast possessed by the Republic, the imports and exports have to pass in transit either through Peru, or by the recently opened route of the National Bolivian Navigation Company, up the Amazon river and its tributaries, through Brazil. The total value of the merchandise sent to and received direct from Great Britain, in each of the five years 1868 to 1872, is shown in the subjoined tabular statement:—

Years	Exports from Bolivia to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Bolivia
	£	£
1868	163,359	3,425
1869	127,053	5,330
1870	123,921	536
1871	269,352	23,397
1872	981,573	29,798

The principal exports of Bolivia to Great Britain are copper, guano, cubic nitre, and silver ore. In the year 1872 the value of the exports of copper amounted to 91,068*l.*; of guano to 108,150*l.*; of nitre to 120,475*l.*, and of silver ore to 656,177*l.* The British imports into the republic consist chiefly of cotton goods of the value of, 5,542*l.*, and of iron of the value of 6,788*l.* in 1872.

The republic has but one seaport, the town of Cobija, or Cobija-Puerto, on the Pacific. Till within the last few years, the vast agricultural and mineral resources of the country were entirely dormant for want of means of communication, nearly all internal trade being carried on by packhorses and mules; but more recently an attempt has been made to construct roads, and lines of railway between the principal towns have been planned, and sanctioned by the government.

A line of railway connecting La Paz, capital of the republic, with the port of Aygacha, on the lake Titicaca, was opened for traffic in February 1872.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Bolivia, and the British equivalents, are—

MONEY.

The *Peso*, or *Dollar*, of 100 Centomas . . . = Approximate value 3s.

The Bolivian dollar is theoretically worth 4s. 2*l*., that is, if of the standard weight of 418 troy grains, of $\frac{1}{2}$ pure silver. But, for a number of years, the coins issued from the Government mint at Potosi have been 25 per cent., and more, below the standard.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Libra</i>	=	1.014 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	=	101.44 „ „
„ <i>Arroba</i> { of 25 pounds	=	25.36 „ „
{ of wine or spirits	=	6.70 Imperial gallons.
„ <i>Gallon</i>	=	0.74 „ „
„ <i>Vara</i>	=	0.927 yards.
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	=	0.859 square yards.

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BRAZIL.

(IMPERIO DO BRAZIL.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, born December 2, 1825, the son of Emperor Pedro I. and of Archduchess Leopoldina of Austria; succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father, April 7, 1831; declared of age, July 23, 1840; crowned July 18, 1841. Married, September 4, 1843, to

Theresa, Empress of Brazil, born March 14, 1822, the daughter of the late King Francis I. of the Two Sicilies. Offspring of the union is a daughter, Princess *Isabel*, born July 29, 1846; married, Oct. 16, 1864, to Prince Louis of Orleans, Comte d'Eu, born April 28, 1842, eldest son of the Duc de Nemours, of the ex-royal house of Bourbon-Orléans. A second daughter, Princess *Leopoldina*, born July 13, 1847, and married Dec. 15, 1864, to Prince August of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, died Feb. 7, 1871, leaving four sons, namely, Pedro, born March 19, 1866, Augusto, born Dec. 6, 1867, José, born May 21, 1869, and Luis, born Sept. 15, 1870.

Sisters of the Emperor.—1. Princess *Januaria*, born March 11, 1822; married, April 28, 1844, to Prince Louis of Bourbon, son of the late King Francisco I. of the Two Sicilies. Offspring of the union are two sons, Luis, born July 18, 1845, and Felipe, born August 12, 1847. 2. Princess *Francisca*, born August 2, 1824; married May 1, 1843, to François, Prince de Joinville, born Aug. 14, 1818, son of the late King Louis Philippe of the French. Offspring of the union are a daughter and a son, namely Princess Françoise, born August 4, 1844, and married June 11, 1863, to her cousin Robert d'Orléans, duc de Chartres, born Nov. 9, 1840; and Prince Pierre, born Nov. 4, 1845, and married May 10, 1872, to Princess Christine of Bourbon, born Oct. 29, 1852, cousin of the Ex-Queen Isabel II. of Spain.

The Emperor is a scion, in the direct male line, of the House of Braganza, the female line of which is ruling over Portugal. In 1807, the royal family of Portugal fled to Brazil; in 1815, the colony was declared a 'kingdom;' and, the Portuguese Court having returned to Europe in 1821, a national congress assembled at Rio de Janeiro, and on May 13, 1822, Don Pedro, eldest son of King João VI. of Portugal, was chosen 'Perpetual Protector' of Brazil. He proclaimed the independence of the country on Sep. 7, 1822,

and was chosen 'Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Protector' on the 12th October following. Having decided to abdicate in 1831, he left the crown to his only son, the present Emperor Pedro II.

The Brazilian empire derives from Portugal the principles of hereditary succession to the crown, which exclude the Salic law, and allow females to occupy the throne.

Constitution and Government.

The constitution of Brazil bears date March 25, 1824. It establishes four powers in the State—the legislative, the executive, the judicial, and the 'moderating' power, or the royal prerogative. The legislative power is vested, for the affairs of the empire, in a general legislative assembly, and for provincial affairs in the provincial assemblies. The general legislative assembly consists of two Houses, the Senate and the Congress. The members of both Houses are elected by the people, but under different forms. Senators are chosen for life at electoral meetings expressly convened, each of which has to nominate three candidates, leaving the choice between them to the sovereign or his ministers. A senator must be forty years of age, a native-born Brazilian, and possessing a clear annual income of 1,600 milreis, or 160*l.* Senators receive a salary of 3,600 milreis, or 360*l.*, each session.

The members of the House of Congress are chosen by indirect election, for the term of four years. For this purpose, the country is divided into electoral districts, where every 30 voters appoint one elector, and a number of the latter, varying according to population, nominate the deputy. The qualification for a voter is an annual income, of any sort, of 200 milreis, or 20*l.* The electors must have an income of 400 milreis, or 40*l.* a year, as a qualification; and the deputies must have an income of 800 milreis each, or 80*l.* per annum. All voters, inscribed on the lists, are bound to give their votes, under a penalty. Minors, monks, and servants are not allowed a vote; and naturalised foreigners, as well as persons not professing the Roman Catholic religion, are incapable of being elected deputies. The latter receive a salary of 2,400 milreis, or 240*l.*, each session, besides travelling expenses.

The annual session of the legislative assembly has to commence on May 3, and ordinarily extends over four months. Each House nominates its own officers. The two Houses sit in general assembly at the opening and close of the session for the deliberation of important measures; and on these occasions the president of the Senate takes the chair, and the senators and deputies sit in mixed order. The two Houses sit apart during the rest of the session, in the execution

of the ordinary duties of legislation. The Chamber of Deputies has the initiative in the assessment of taxes, in matters concerning the army and navy, and in the choice of the sovereign of the realm, should the latter act become necessary. The Senate has the exclusive privilege of taking cognisance of offences committed by members of the Imperial family, and by senators and deputies, if committed during the session. It is also invested with the right of convoking the legislative assembly, should the Emperor fail to do so, within two months after the period fixed by law.

The executive power is vested in the sovereign, assisted by his ministers and a council of state. The ministers are responsible for treason, corruption, abuse of power, and all acts contrary to the constitution, or the liberty, security, and property of the citizens. From this responsibility they cannot escape upon the plea of orders from the sovereign. The executive functions consist in the convocation of the ordinary meetings of the legislative assembly; the nomination of bishops, governors of provinces, and magistrates; the declaration of peace or war; and the general execution and superintendence of all measures voted by the legislature. The 'moderating' power, likewise vested in the sovereign, gives him the authority, not only to select ministers and senators, but to temporarily withhold his sanction from legislative measures, to convoke extraordinary legislative assemblies, to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, and to grant amnesties and pardons. The ministry is divided into seven departments, namely:—

1. The Ministry of Finance.—Visconde *Paranhos do Rio Branco*, appointed minister of finance and president of the council of ministers, March 7, 1871.

2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Visconde *Caravellas*, appointed January 28, 1873.

3. The Ministry of the Interior.—João Alfredo *Corrêa de Oliveira*, appointed July 16, 1868.

4. The Ministry of Marine.—José D. *Ribeiro da Luz*, appointed May 19, 1872.

5. The Ministry of War.—João José de *Junqueira*, appointed October 1871.

6. The Ministry of Justice.—Manoel Antonio *Duarte de Azevedo*, appointed March 7, 1871.

7. The Ministry of Public Works, Agriculture, and Commerce.—José F. da Costa *Pereira*, appointed January 28, 1873.

The ministers are assisted by a Council of State, consisting of twelve ordinary and twelve extraordinary members, all named by the Emperor for life. The twelve ordinary members are constantly consulted on matters of administration and international questions, but the whole twenty-four are convened only on special occasions.

The councillors of state, ordinary and extraordinary, are mostly ex-ministers. The heir to the throne, if of age, is by right a councillor of state.

At the head of each province is a president appointed by the central Government. Each province has also its local parliament or Provincial Chamber, and a general council, called the Legislative Assembly of the province. The members of the latter are nominated by the same electors who choose the deputies and senators to the general legislative assembly, while the members of the Provincial Chambers are elected directly by the voters. The election of members of the Provincial Chambers is for two years. The Legislative Assemblies of the provinces exercise, with some restrictions, as to political matters, the same power within their districts as the Congress for the whole empire.

Church and Education.

The established religion of the empire is the Roman Catholic, but according to Article 5 of the constitution, all other religions are tolerated, 'with their domestic or private form of worship, in buildings destined for this purpose, but without the exterior form of temples.' No person can be persecuted for religious acts or motives.

The Roman Catholic clergy is maintained by the State; funds, however, are voted for the construction of chapels and for the subsistence of ministers of different religions.

The bishops, and all other ecclesiastical officers are, depending the confirmation of the Apostolic See, appointed by the Emperor, and no Decree of Council, nor letters apostolic, nor any other ecclesiastical statutes, can be executed in the empire without the consent or *placit* of the Emperor, or of the General Assembly. Marriages of Protestants celebrated in foreign countries or in the empire, according to its civil law, are respected in all their legal effects.

Brazil constitutes an ecclesiastical province, with a metropolitan archbishopric, the seat of which is at Bahia, 11 suffragan bishops, 12 vicars-general, and 1,297 curates. For the private instruction of the clergy there are 11 seminaries, in general subsidised by the State.

Public education is divided into three distinct forms, or classes, namely, primary; secondary, or preparatory; and scientific, or superior. The primary instruction in the capital is under the charge of the General Assembly, and in the provinces under the Provincial Assemblies. According to the constitution it is gratuitous, and it 'will become compulsory as soon as the Government considers it opportune.' Notwithstanding the efforts of the legislature in recent years for the spread of education, it is still in a very backward state, and the public schools were frequented in 1868 by only 107,483 pupils.

The department of scientific instruction is represented by two faculties of law and two faculties of medicine, maintained at the charge of the Government.

Besides these establishments there are, regimental schools for the army, several preparatory schools, an academy of arts, a central college; a naval academy, and a practical school of artillery. The whole of the schools of the empire are under the supervision of the Minister of the Interior, and the control of the General Assembly.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the empire is raised to the extent of more than one-half by customs' duties, laid on exports as well as imports. The direct taxes, which contribute about one-fifth to the total ordinary receipts, are principally imposed on land, house-rent, trades and occupations, and transfer of property. To cover deficits, common in recent years through vastly increased expenditure for military purposes, the Government raised loans and issued bonds and paper money, the transactions being entered in the finance accounts as extraordinary receipts.

The following tables give an abstract of the sources of actual revenue, and the branches of actual expenditure in each of the two financial years, ending on the 30th June 1868-69 and 1869-70.

Sources of Revenue	1868-69	1869-70
<i>Ordinary Receipts.</i>	Milreis	Milreis
Import Duties	35,874,407	45,054,462
Shipping Dues	289,934	393,075
Export Duties	15,368,076	18,463,762
Inland Taxes	17,140,692	19,404,506
Extraordinary Receipts	2,939,085	3,621,322
<i>Total Ordinary Receipts:—</i>	71,612,194	86,937,127
<i>Extraordinary Receipts.</i>		
Deposits	963,425	1,336,386
Bonds issued	22,932,234	27,301,397
Paper Money issued, equivalent to the Payment of the Metallic Reserve of the same Bank effected in the Year	3,910,502	—
Paper Money issued, in substitution for Notes	7,300,000	—
Paper Money issued; authorised by Law No. 1508, of 28th Sept. 1867, and Law No. 4232, of 5th Aug. 1868	50,000,000	17,859,496
Operations of Credit (Private Loans)	6,842	—
National Loan	—	27,000,000
<i>Total Revenue:—</i> {	156,725,197 £17,631,584	160,434,406 18,048,871

Branches of Expenditure	1868-69	1869-70
Expenditure by the Ministers of Interior, Justice, Foreign Affairs, Marine, War, Finance, and Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works.	Milreis 162,833,307	Milreis 149,565,397
Operations of Credit.	352,097	278,762
Substitution of Notes	7,574,341	605,271
Advances, Various	—	6,387,915
<i>Total Expenditure :—</i>	{ 170,759,745 £19,235	{ 156,837,345 17,644,201

In the budget estimates laid before the House of Congress the public revenue and expenditure are usually made to balance. The budget for the year ending June 30, 1871, was calculated upon equal receipts and disbursements of 83,570,376 milreis, or 9,401,667*l.*, while the budget for the year ending June 30, 1872, stated receipts and disbursements at 82,298,855 milreis, or 9,258,621*l.* The branches of expenditure in the budget estimates of both these years were as follows :—

Branches of Expenditure	1870-71	1871-72
	Milreis	Milreis
Ministry of the Interior	5,010,351	5,118,123
„ of Justice	3,385,627	3,437,529
„ of Foreign Affairs	748,420	807,820
„ of Marine	8,600,488	8,868,372
„ of War	13,985,824	12,633,318
„ of Finance	40,234,656	39,425,176
„ of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works	11,605,010	12,008,517
<i>Total :—</i>	{ 83,570,376 £9,401,667	{ 82,298,855 9,258,621

There were large deficits during the years 1865-71, caused mainly by the war against Paraguay, terminated in 1870, the cost of which, calculated at upwards of 50,000,000*l.*, was covered partly by increased taxation and partly by loans contracted at home and abroad.

Old charges of the colonial times, the war of independence and with Uruguay, payments of indemnities to foreign nations, loans for public improvements, and loans to fill up deficits, have laid the foundation of a national debt, which amounted to 42,883,869*l.* on the 31st December, 1866, and to 68,398,866*l.* at the end of 1871. The following table gives the amount of each description of the public debt, according to returns issued in 1870 and 1871 :—

Description of Debt	Amount
	Milreis
Foreign Debt on June 30, 1870	113,606,445
Internal Funded Debt (4, 5, and 6 per cent.) on 31st March, 1870	240,246,800
Paper Money and Government Notes in Circulation at the end of April 1870	150,397,628
Treasury Acceptances on 30th April, 1870	53,863,800
Debt due to Orphan Fund	10,776,495
Deposits of Saving Banks, and other liabilities	12,432,262
	581,323,430
Total Debt, on June 30, 1870	£ 65,398,886
Loan contracted in England, February 1871	£ 3,000,000
Total Debt, on June 30, 1871	£ 68,398,886

The foreign loan contracted in England in February 1871 was at 5 per cent. interest, and issued at the rate of 89 per cent. The redemption of this loan is to be effected by a sinking fund of 1 per cent. annum, to be applied by purchase of bonds in the market when the price is under par, and when at or above par by drawings by lots. The operations of this sinking fund are to commence on the 1st of February, 1873.

The internal debt is increasing, in consequence of the liabilities incurred in the six years' war in Paraguay. On the 30th June, 1870, the internal funded debt had risen from 19,107,650*l.*, at which it stood December 31, 1869, to 22,146,250*l.*, showing an increase of 3,038,600*l.* The debt is represented by bonds, called *Apolicces*, inscribed to the holder, and the payment of its capital and interest, which is provided for by an annual vote of Congress, is under the charge of the sinking fund department (*Caixa da Amortisacao*), independent of the Government, directed by a committee, presided over by the Minister of Finance, and composed of a general inspector and five large Brazilian bondholders.

Besides the funded home and foreign debt, Brazil has a floating debt, consisting mainly of Treasury bills. They increased during the Paraguayan war to 8,300,000*l.*; but did not exceed 7,000,000*l.* in December 1870, the proceeds of an internal loan contracted in 1868 having been partly applied to their payment.

Army and Navy.

The army is formed partly by enlistment and partly by conscription. In extreme cases, impressment is resorted to. Liberal bounties and grants of land at the end of fourteen years of service, are held out as

inducements to enlist, and procure large numbers of soldiers. Exemption from military service may be obtained by either personal substitution, or on payment of the sum of 120*l.* to the Government. In a vote passed by the House of Congress in June 1869, the strength of the standing army was fixed at 20,000 on the peace-footing, and at 60,000 on the war-footing. There were actually under arms, according to official reports, at the end of April 1869 :—

In garrison within the empire :

	Men
Troops of the line	7,793
Militia and Reserve	6,458
Total	<u>14,251</u>

In campaign in Paraguay :

Staff and administration	456
Engineers	761
Artillery	1,577
Cavalry	6,734
Infantry	18,379
Total	<u>27,907</u>

Aggregate total 42,158

Besides the forces above enumerated, there exists a National Guard, the strength of which, according to official returns, was as follows at the end of June 1869 :—

	Men
Artillery	8,231
Cavalry	53,325
Infantry, active	453,992
„ reserve	88,383
Total	<u>603,931</u>

The army, formerly very small, was entirely reorganised in May 1865, when Brazil, in concert with the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay, commenced war against Paraguay. According to official reports, 20,550 men took the field on this occasion, and the number was gradually increased, till, in the summer of 1869, it had been raised to nearly 28,000 men. The troops of Uruguay at the same time numbered but about 1,000, and those of the Argentine Republic about 2,500, so that the burthen of the war fell upon Brazil. According to government estimates, more than 100,000 men were despatched successively from the empire to the seat of war in the years 1865–69.

The Imperial navy consisted in June 1870 of 89 men-of-war, 75 of which were commissioned, and 14 on the reserve. The naval force comprised 52 steamers and 20 ironclads, with a total propelling force of 7,500 horse-power, and an armament of 278 guns, of which 59

were rifled cannon throwing 70 to 150 pounders. Of the steamers, there were 4 of 300 horse-power; 12 of from 200 to 300; 10 of from 120 to 200; and the rest of under 120 horse-power. By a vote of the House of Congress passed May 17, 1869, the standing naval force was fixed at 4,000 men, power being given to Government to raise it to 8,000 men in case of war. The navy is manned by enlistment, both from among foreigners, who may be willing to serve, and natives. In case of necessity, impressment is resorted to, the same as in the army.

Area and Population.

The area of the empire is estimated at 147,624 geographical square leagues, or 3,100,104 English square miles, with a population of 9,858,000, in 1867, giving on the average, three inhabitants to the square mile. A census taken in 1872, the details of which had not been published at the end of 1873, showed an increase of the population to 10,095,978 of whom 1,683,864 were slaves, and 250,000 aborigines. The subjoined table gives the area and population, free and slave, of each of the twenty provinces of the empire, according to official estimates, referring to the year 1867 :—

Provinces	Area	Population	
		Free	Slave
Minas Geraes	Geo. sqr. miles. 11,413	1,150,000	300,000
Rio Janeiro	860	1,070,000	400,000
Bahia	6,091	1,109,000	300,000
Pernambuco	2,908	1,000,000	250,000
San Paulo	8,050	750,000	85,000
Ceará	1,736	525,000	25,000
Maranhão	6,759	320,000	65,000
Parahyba	1,138	250,000	30,000
Pará	54,507	290,000	30,000
Alagoas	530	250,000	50,000
Rio Grande do Sul	4,059	340,000	80,000
Rio Grande do Norte	802	210,000	20,000
Sergipe	528	220,000	55,000
Goyaz	13,594	135,000	15,000
Piauhv	4,527	210,000	22,000
Santa Catharina	694	125,000	15,000
Matto Grosso	28,716	95,000	5,000
Paraná	—	80,000	10,000
Espirito Santo	643	50,000	15,000
Amazonas	—	69,000	1,000
TOTAL	147,624	8,184,000	1,674,000
	Eng. sqr. miles. 3,100,104	9,858,000	

A law for the gradual emancipation of the vast slave population passed the Senate and Congress in the session of 1871. The law, which received the Imperial sanction on the 28th of September, 1871, taking effect from this date, enacts that children henceforth born of slave women shall be 'considered of free condition'—*considerados de condição livre*. Such children are not to be actually free, however, but are bound to serve the owners of their mothers for the term of twenty-one years under the name of apprentices. The apprentices must work, under severe penalties, for their hereditary masters, but if the latter inflict on them excessive bodily punishments—*castigos excessivos*—they are allowed to bring suit in a criminal court, which may declare their freedom. A final provision of the Act emancipates the slaves who are state property, to the number of 1,600, with the proviso that 'the slaves liberated by virtue of this law remain for five years under the inspection of the Government.' They are bound to hire themselves out—*Elles são obrigados á contractar seus serviços*—under penalty of being compelled, if living in vagrancy, to labour in the public establishments.

Vast tracts of Brazil are uninhabited, or peopled only by a scattered population. The masses of inhabitants congregate near the coast, and around the chief seaports; thus, the district of the municipality of Rio de Janeiro comprises about 450,000 inhabitants, while in the province of Pará, with an area of 672,780 English square miles, there live but 350,000 individuals, or not more than one person on every two square miles.

The population of Brazil is made up of an agglomeration of many races. While Brazil remained a colony of Portugal, but few women accompanied the emigrants to South America. The earliest European settlers intermarried and mixed with Indian women; and afterwards an extensive intermixture of race occurred with the Africans who were bought for slavery. In the northern provinces the Indian element preponderates, while in Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Minas the negroes are numerous. At the seaports, the chief part of the population is of European descent.

To promote immigration into Brazil, an Act was passed the 18th September, 1850, offering large inducements to colonists, in particular as to the easy purchase of crown lands. Numerous bye-laws were published afterwards for the benefit of the colonists. The immigration of settlers from Europe, particularly Germans and Swiss, has been otherwise encouraged by the Government for a number of years. According to an official report of 1869, there existed in the empire above 50 colonies, or nucleus of settlements, with about 40,000 settlers, the greater part of them in the Southern Provinces. Many of the colonies have become independent of state direction in consequence of their flourishing condition.

Trade and Commerce.

The total value of the imports into Brazil, including bullion and specie, averaged 19,000,000*l.* in three years, 1870 to 1872, and that of the exports during the same period, likewise including bullion and specie, 22,500,000*l.* More than one-half of the total imports into Brazil come from the United Kingdom, nearly one-fourth from France, and the rest chiefly from the Argentine Confederation, Portugal, and Germany. The exports of Brazil go to the extent of upwards of one-third to Great Britain and of about one-fourth to the United States, the remainder being divided chiefly among France, the Argentine Confederation, Germany, and Portugal.

The amount of the commercial intercourse of Brazil with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, which gives the value of the exports of the Brazilian Empire to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Brazil during each of the years from 1863 to 1872 :—

Years	Exports from Brazil to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Brazil
	£	£
1863	4,491,000	3,964,261
1864	7,021,121	6,249,260
1865	6,797,241	5,654,920
1866	7,237,793	7,224,794
1867	5,902,011	5,694,557
1868	7,455,803	5,351,989
1869	7,312,487	6,964,808
1870	6,127,448	5,366,834
1871	6,693,426	6,274,105
1872	9,450,249	7,519,719

The two great staple articles of Brazilian exports to the United Kingdom are raw cotton and unrefined sugar. The value of the cotton exports to Great Britain was 4,379,793*l.* in 1864; 4,373,811*l.* in 1865; 4,806,065*l.* in 1866; 3,341,206*l.* in 1867; 4,483,822*l.* in 1868; 4,093,727*l.* in 1869; 2,793,101*l.* in 1870; 2,980,644*l.* in 1871; and 4,729,913*l.*, representing 1,004,552 cwts. in 1872. Of sugar, sent in an unrefined state, the export value was 1,466,223*l.* in 1864; 1,027,217*l.* in 1865; 1,221,719*l.* in 1866; 1,083,475*l.* in 1867; 1,402,438*l.* in 1868; 1,541,581*l.* in 1869; 1,468,181*l.* in 1870; 1,416,020*l.* in 1871; and 2,269,605*l.*, representing 1,878,571 cwts., in 1872.

The most important article of British imports into Brazil is manufactured cotton, the value of which was 3,932,181*l.* in 1864; 2,834,069*l.* in 1865; 4,219,468*l.* in 1866; 3,016,613*l.* in 1867;

2,831,064*l.* in 1868; 4,109,757*l.* in 1869; 2,787,633*l.* in 1870; 3,072,569*l.* in 1871. and 3,919,297*l.* in 1872. Wrought and unwrought iron, of the value of 648,434*l.*; linens, of the value of 307,723*l.*; and woollen manufactures, of the value of 470,749*l.* in 1872, form the other chief articles of British imports into Brazil.

The import duties upon all articles of British manufacture are very heavy, averaging from 40 to 50 per cent. There are moreover burthensome imposts upon shipping in the various ports of the Empire, and, as stated in official reports, arbitrary demands on the part of local governments and officials. (Consular Reports, II., 1873; and 'Reports on British Trade Abroad,' I., 1873.)

The empire possesses six lines of railways of a total length of 410 miles, open for traffic: and 5 telegraphic lines of 1,030 miles, belonging to the state, besides those of the railways. The six railway lines are, the Pedro Segundo, 138 miles; the San Paulo, 85; the Bahia, 75; the Pernambuco, 76; the Cantagallo, 21; and the Mauá, 15 miles. The gross receipts of all the railways for the year 1869 were 680,000*l.*, and the expenses exactly one-half, leaving a net profit of 340,000*l.*, equal to 850*l.* per mile. The increase of income in 1869 was 33 per cent. over the previous year, although only 10 miles of new line had been opened. The number of passengers carried in 1869 was 1,158,000, showing an increase of 10 per cent., while the goods traffic was 375,000 tons, or an increase of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. over the previous year.

A commencement has been made, in recent years, to establish a system of telegraphs. There were, at the beginning of the year 1873, lines to the extent of 1,800 miles in the Empire.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Brazil, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Milreis* of 1,000 *Reis* . Average rate of exchange. 2*s.* 3*d.*

The standard of value is the gold *Octava* of 22 carats, equal to 4 milreis. English sovereigns are legal tender to the amount of 8,890 reis since the year 1857. Gold and silver coins have almost disappeared in recent years in Brazil, and the only circulating medium is an inconvertible paper currency, consisting of Treasury notes, called '*sedulas*' of a milreis and upwards, depreciated in value—specie bearing a premium of 60 to 75 per cent—together with copper and bronze coins.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The French metric system, which became compulsory in 1872, was adopted in 1862, and has been used since in all official

departments. But the ancient weights and measures are still partly employed. They are :—

The <i>Libra</i>	=	1·012 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	=	32·38 „ „
„ <i>Quintal</i>	=	129·54 „ „
„ <i>Alqueire</i> (of Rio) .	=	1 imperial bushel.
„ <i>Oitava</i>	=	55·34 grains.

Besides the above, the weights and measures of Portugal are also in use in some parts of the empire.

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CANADA.

(DOMINION OF CANADA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Dominion of Canada consists of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec—formerly Upper and Lower Canada—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island. They were united under the provisions of an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in March 1867, known as ‘The British North America Act, 1867,’ which came into operation on the 1st July, 1867, by royal proclamation. The Act orders that the constitution of the Dominion shall be ‘similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom;’ that the executive authority shall be vested in the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and carried on in her name by a Governor-General and Privy Council; and that the legislative power shall be exercised by a Parliament of two Houses, called the ‘Senate,’ and ‘the House of Commons.’ Provision is made in the Act for the admission of Newfoundland, still independent province of British North America, into the Dominion of Canada.

The members of the Senate of the Parliament of the Dominion are nominated for life, by summons of the Governor-General under the Great Seal of Canada. By the terms of the constitution, there are 75 senators, namely, 24 from the Province of Ontario, 22 from Quebec, 12 from Nova Scotia, 12 from New Brunswick, 2 from Manitoba, and 3 from British Columbia. Each senator must be 30 years of age, a born or naturalised subject, and possessed of property, real or personal, of the value of 4,000 dollars in the province for which he is appointed. A senator’s seat is vacated by his ceasing to have the requisite property qualification, and by non-attendance in parliament for two consecutive sessions. The House of Commons of the Dominion is elected by the people, for five years, at the rate of one representative for every 17,000 souls. At present, on the basis of the census returns of 1871, the House of Commons consists of 206 members, namely, 92 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 18 for Nova Scotia, 4 for New Brunswick, 5 for Manitoba, 6 for British Columbia, and 6 for Prince Edward Island.

The members of the House of Commons are elected by constituencies, varying in the different provinces. In Ontario and

Quebec a vote is given to every male subject being the owner or occupier or tenant of real property of the assessed value of 300 dollars, or of the yearly value of 30 dollars, if within cities or towns, or of the assessed value of 200 dollars, or the yearly value of 20 dollars, if not so situate. In New Brunswick a vote is given to every male subject of the age of 21 years, assessed in respect of real estate to the amount of 100 dollars, or of personal property, or personal and real, amounting together to 400 dollars, or 400 dollars annual income. In Nova Scotia the franchise is with all subjects of the age of 21 years, assessed in respect of real estate to the value of 150 dollars, or in respect of personal estate, or of real and personal together, to the value of 400 dollars. Voting in Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island, is open; but in New Brunswick votes are taken by ballot.

The Speaker of the House of Commons has a salary of 4,000 dollars per annum, and each member an allowance of 10 dollars per diem, up to the end of 30 days, and for a session lasting longer than this period, the sum of 1,000 dollars, with, in every case, 10 cents per mile for travelling expenses. The sum of 8 dollars per diem is deducted for every day's absence of a member, unless the same is caused by illness. There is the same allowance for the members of the Senate of the Dominion.

The seven provinces forming the Dominion have each a separate parliament and administration, with a Lieutenant-Governor at the head of the executive. They have full powers to regulate their own local affairs, dispose of their revenues, and enact such laws as they may deem best for their own internal welfare, provided only they do not interfere with, or are adverse to, the action and policy of the central administration under the Governor-General.

Governor-General.—Rt. Hon. Frederick Temple Blackwood, Earl of *Dufferin*, born June 21, 1826, son of fourth Lord Dufferin; educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford; succeeded his father July, 1841; British Commissioner in Syria, 1860; Under-Secretary of State for India, 1864–66; and for War, 1866–67; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1868–72; created Earl of Dufferin, October, 1870; appointed Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada and of British North America, May 22, 1872; assumed the Government, June 22, 1872.

The Governor-General has a salary of 10,000*l.* per annum. He is assisted in his functions, under the provisions of the Act of 1867, by a Council, composed of thirteen heads of departments. The present Council, formed July 1, 1867, and altered in 1869 and 1870, consists of the following members:—

1. President of the Council.—Hon. Alexander *Mackenzie*, born at Dundelk, Perthshire, N. B., 1815, editor for some time of the 'Lamb-

ton Shield'; member of the House of Commons for Lambton since 1867; appointed President of the Council, Nov. 7, 1873.

2. Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.—Hon. Antoine Aimé *Dorion*, born 1818; appointed Nov. 7, 1873.

3. Minister of Militia and Defence.—(Left vacant at the appointments of November, 1873.)

4. Minister of Customs.—Hon. Charles *Burpee*, born 1817; appointed Nov. 7, 1873.

5. Minister of Finance.—Hon. Richard John *Cartwright*, born 1835; appointed Nov. 7, 1873.

6. Minister of Public Works.—Hon. Alexander *Mackenzie*, President of the Council, appointed Nov. 7, 1873.

7. Minister of Inland Revenue.—Hon. Télesphore *Tournier*, Q.C., born 1824; appointed Nov. 7, 1873.

8. Secretary of State for the Provinces.—Hon. David *Christie*, born 1813; called to the Senate, 1867; appointed Nov. 7, 1873.

9. Minister of Marine and Fisheries.—Hon. Albert James *Smith*, born 1822; appointed Nov. 7, 1873.

10. Postmaster-General.—Lieut.-Col. Donald Alexander *Macdonald*, born 1825; appointed Nov. 7, 1873.

11. Secretary of State and Registrar-General.—Hon. James *Ross*, born 1817; appointed Nov. 7, 1873.

12. Minister of Immigration.—Hon. Lucius Letellier de St. Just, born 1823; called to the Senate, 1867; appointed Nov. 7, 1873.

13. Receiver-General.—Hon. Thomas *Coffin*, born 1817; appointed Nov. 7, 1873.

Each of the ministers has a salary, fixed by statute, of 7,000 dollars, or 1,400*l.* a year, with the exception of the President of the Council, who has 8,000 dollars, or 1,600*l.* per annum. The body of ministers is officially known as the 'Queen's Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada.'

By selection of the Crown, the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, has become the capital and seat of legislature of the Dominion of Canada.

Church and Education

There is no State Church in the Dominion, and in the whole of British North America. The Church of England is governed by nine bishops; the Roman Catholic Church by four archbishops, and fourteen bishops; and the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, by annual synods, presided over by moderators. The number of members of each religious creed in the Dominion was as follows at the census of April 3, 1871:—

Roman Catholics . . .	1,492,029	Congregationalists . . .	21,829
Presbyterians . . .	544,998	Miscellaneous creeds . . .	65,857
Anglicans . . .	494,049	Of 'no religion' . . .	5,575
Wesleyans and Methodists	567,091	No creed stated . . .	17,055
Baptists . . .	239,343		
Lutherans . . .	37,935	Total . . .	3,485,761

The census returns, besides the broad religious divisions here given, signalise a multitude of sectarian creeds, including 'Second Adventists,' 'Disciples,' 'Bible Christians,' 'Junkers,' 'Menonists,' 'Universalists,' and 'Mormons.' Roman Catholicism prevails most extensively in the province of Quebec, formerly Lower Canada, the number of its adherents there, in 1871, amounting to 1,019,850, or nearly 85 per cent. of the total of the Dominion. In the province of Ontario, formerly Upper Canada, the number of Roman Catholics, in 1871, was 274,162; while the Church of England numbered 330,965, and the Presbyterians 356,442 adherents.

The provinces of Quebec and Ontario have separate school laws, adapted to the religious elements prevailing in either. Each township in Ontario is divided into several school sections, according to the requirements of its inhabitants. The common schools are supported partly by government, and partly by local self-imposed taxation, and occasionally by the payment of a small fee for each scholar. The salaries of teachers vary from 130*l.* to 40*l.* in country parts, and from 280*l.* to 75*l.* in cities and towns. All common-school teachers must pass an examination before a county board of education, or receive a license from the provincial Normal School, empowering them to teach, before they can claim the government allowance.—(Official Communication.)

Revenue and Expenditure.

The gross revenue of the Dominion of Canada for the financial year ending June 30, 1872, amounted to 29,817,829 dollars, or 5,963,566*l.*, and the total gross expenditure to 31,321,164 dollars, or 6,264,233*l.*, leaving a deficit of 1,503,335 dollars, or 300,667*l.* The chief sources of revenue in the year 1871-72 were customs and excise; the receipts from customs producing 12,787,982 dollars, and excise 4,735,651 dollars. Included in the revenue of 1871-72 was the sum of 3,291,322 dollars, derived from loans. The principal branch of expenditure in the financial year, 1871-72, was the interest of the public debt, amounting to 5,257,230 dollars. In the budget for the financial year ending June 30, 1873, the total revenue was estimated at 20,365,000 dollars, or 4,073,000*l.*, and the total expenditure at 9,600,000 dollars, or 3,920,000*l.*, leaving a surplus of 765,000 dollars, or 153,000*l.* In the financial estimates for the year ending June 30, 1874, the total expenditure was fixed at

32,418,064 dollars, or 6,483,613*l.*, the interest and management of the public debt requiring 6,483,613 dollars, or 1,296,722*l.*

The public debt of the Dominion, incurred chiefly on account of public works, and the interest of which forms the largest branch of the expenditure, amounted on the 30th June, 1872, to 122,400,179 dollars, or 24,480,038*l.* Of this capital, the amount of 76,486,665 dollars, or 15,297,331*l.*, represented debt payable in London, and the rest, liabilities incurred in Canada, including trust funds and miscellaneous accounts.

The debt of the Dominion due in London consisted of the following items on the 30th June, 1872 :—

	Dollars	Dollars
Debentures Imperial Guaranteed Loan, bearing 4 per cent. interest	8,760,000	
Less unsold in hands of Financial Agents	1,460,000	
		7,300,000
Debentures Dominion of Canada 5 per cent.		2,433,333
Do. Consolidated Canadian Loan 5 per cent.	30,061,044	
Less unsold in hands of Financial Agents 3,003,020 74		
Amount held by Bank of Montreal	1,946,666 66	
	4,949,687	25,111,357
Inscriptions Consolidated Canadian Stock, bearing 5 per cent. interest		6,445,258
Debentures Province of Canada, bearing 5 per cent. interest		96,847
Do do. do 6 per cent. interest		24,782,040
Do Province of Nova Scotia, do		4,448,134
Do New Brunswick do		4,701,686
Do British Columbia do		1,168,000
	Total	76,486,655
		\$15,297,331

An Imperial parliamentary paper, issued in 1872, notifies that her Majesty's Government have engaged that when the Washington treaty shall have taken effect in Canada, by the issue of a proclamation of the Governor-General in Council, they will guarantee a Canadian loan of 2,500,000*l.*, to be applied to the construction of a railroad through British territory from Canada to the Pacific, and the improvement and enlargement of the Canadian canals: this loan to be raised at the same time and in equal proportions with the Canadian unguaranteed loan for the same objects.—(Official Communication.)

Army and Navy.

In addition to the troops maintained by the Imperial Government—the strength of which was reduced, in 1871, to 2,000 men, forming the garrison of the fortress of Halifax, considered an 'Imperial station'—Canada has a large volunteer force, and a newly-organised militia, brought into existence by a statute of the first

Federal Parliament, passed in March 1868, 'to provide for the defence of the Dominion.' By the terms of the Act, the militia consists of all male British subjects between 18 and 60, who are called out to serve in four classes, namely :—1st class, 18 to 30, unmarried; 2nd, from 30 to 45, unmarried; 3rd, 18 to 45, married; 4th, 45 to 60. Widowers without children rank as unmarried, but with them, as married. The militia is divided into an active and a reserve force. The active includes the volunteer, the regular, and the marine militia. The regular militia are those who voluntarily enlist to serve in the same, or men balloted, or in part of both. The marine militia is made up of persons whose usual occupation is on sailing or steam craft navigating the waters of the Dominion. Volunteers have to serve for three years; and the regular and marine militia for two years. The period of drill for volunteer corps is 16 days, and for corps of regular militia not less than 8 nor more than 16 days in each year, for which half a dollar per day is paid to the men and one dollar to the officers of regular militia. But the men of any corps residing within two miles of the place appointed for drill may be ordered out at other times than when performing their annual drills, without receiving pay. All men serving in the militia must take the oath of allegiance to the sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland.

Official returns of June 1872, give the strength of the active militia of the Dominion of Canada at the annual drill at 30,144. The strength of the 'reserve militia' of the Dominion at the same date was as follows:—Ontario, 330,886; Quebec, 222,854; New Brunswick, 59,923; and Nova Scotia, 80,345—being a total of 94,008 men.

Under the Act of 1868, amended in 1871, Canada is divided into eleven military districts, four of which are formed by Ontario, three by Quebec, one by Nova Scotia, one by New Brunswick, one by Manitoba, and one by British Columbia. The Act as amended orders that 45,000 active militiamen shall be drilled every year. The command of the whole force is vested in Her Majesty, who may call it to arms, wholly or in part, whenever necessary. The period of service in war is fixed at one year, to be extended, in case of emergency, by six months. Each military district is required to furnish its quota of the 45,000 men, but where volunteers are organised they will count either in full or in part for the quota, and where there are no volunteers, or not enough, a ballot is taken. The ballot takes place for three years, and in the balloting the number of battalions required from counties and townships is furnished according to population. Sums are granted towards the education of officers. Two schools of military instruction for infantry are established in each of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and one in each

of the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. As yet there are none in Manitoba or British Columbia. There are two schools of gunnery, which have permanent batteries of artillery, at Kingston, Ontario, and Quebec. Schools for instruction in cavalry exercise are also in existence.

The naval forces of Canada consisted, in 1872, of the following armed screw steamers, maintained on the great lakes and the river St. Lawrence, and furnished in part by the British Government and in part by that of the Dominion.

Name	Horse-power	Guns	Tonnage
Prince Alfred . . .	75	3	456
Rescue	65	3	275
Britomart	60	2	226
Cherub	60	2	226
Heron	60	2	226
Minstrel	60	2	226
Napoleon III. . . .	300	2	211
Lady Head	158	2	168

Besides the above, the Government of the Dominion owned the 'Daring' and the 'Druid,' two fast steamers, employed on coast service, not fitted with guns, but available as gunboats. (Official Communication.)

Area and Population.

The population of Canada in the year 1800 was estimated at 240,000; in 1825 it amounted to 581,920; in 1851 to 1,842,265; and in 1861 to 3,090,561. The last census, taken April 3, 1871, stated the total population of the Dominion of Canada to amount to 3,657,887, divided as follows:—

Provinces	Area. Engl. Sq. Miles	Population, 1871		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Ontario	121,260	828,590	792,261	1,620,851
Quebec	210,020	596,041	595,475	1,191,516
Nova Scotia	18,660	193,792	194,008	387,800
New Brunswick . . .	27,105	145,888	139,706	285,594
Manitoba	2,891,734	—	—	11,953
British Columbia . .	213,000	—	—	10,586
Prince Edward Island .	2,173	47,121	46,900	94,021
Total	3,483,952	—	—	3,602,321

Not included at present in the Dominion of Canada, but attracted towards the confederation, while forming part of British North America, is the colony of Newfoundland. The last census of

Newfoundland, taken at the end of 1869, stated the total population at 146,536—comprising 75,547 males, and 70,989 females—living on an area of 40,200 English square miles.

The population of the Dominion consisted at the census of 1871 to the extent of more than four-fifths of natives of British North America. These numbered 2,900,531, of whom 1,138,794 were natives of Ontario; 1,147,664 natives of Quebec; 360,832 natives of Nova Scotia; 245,068 natives of New Brunswick; 405 natives of Manitoba and British Columbia; and 7,768 natives of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. Of alien-born inhabitants of the Dominion the most numerous at the census of 1871 were 219,451 natives of Ireland; 144,999 natives of England and Wales; 121,074 natives of Scotland; 64,447 natives of the United States, and 24,162 natives of Germany.

The population of the principal cities of the Dominion and of British North America was as follows at the census of 1871:—

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Ontario	{	Toronto	46,092	{	Montreal	107,225
		Hamilton	26,716		Quebec	59,699
		Ottawa	21,545		Halifax	29,582
		London	15,826		St. John	28,988

Prince Edward Island . Charlotte Town . . . 8,807

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Newfoundland . . . St. John's . . . 22,583

The increase of population in recent years has been chiefly through immigration from the United Kingdom. There arrived 33,891 immigrants in 1869; 35,295 in 1870; 32,671 in 1871, and 32,205 in 1872. For the number of immigrants who left Great Britain and Ireland for British North America in each of the thirty years from 1842 to 1871, see p. 253

Trade and Industry.

The trade of the Dominion of Canada is chiefly with the United States and Great Britain, the greater part of the imports being derived from Great Britain, and the greater part of the exports going to the United States. The following statement gives the total value of exports, including bullion and specie, and the total value of imports entered for home consumption in the Dominion in each of the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1871, and June 30, 1872:—

Years ended June 30		Total Exports	Imports for Home Consumption
		Dollars	Dollars
1871	. .	74,173,618	86,947,482
1872	. .	82,639,663	107,709,112

The commerce of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, was carried on mainly with the following countries:—

Countries	Exports to	Imports from
	Dollars	Dollars
Great Britain	25,637,996	61,900,702
United States	31,896,816	34,217,969
Spanish West Indies	1,631,681	1,276,739
Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.	1,726,175	1,968,587
British West Indies	2,319,702	1,128,236
France	102,242	1,809,244

The exports to, or imports for home consumption from, was under a million of dollars from all other countries.

The principal exports in the year ending June 30, 1872, were:—

	Dollars
Produce of the mine	3,936,608
„ fisheries	4,348,508
„ forest	22,685,382
Animals and their produce	12,416,613
Manufactures	2,389,435
Agricultural products	13,378,562
Ships built at Quebec	332,262
Coin and bullion	4,010,398

The subjoined tabular statement exhibits the commercial intercourse of the Dominion of Canada—exclusive of Prince Edward Island, which entered the Dominion in June 1873—with the United Kingdom, giving the total value of the exports to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into the Dominion, in each of the ten years 1863 to 1872:—

Years	Exports from the Dominion of Canada to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the Dominion of Canada
	£	£
1863	8,165,613	4,813,482
1864	6,850,744	5,611,276
1865	6,350,178	4,777,280
1866	6,867,563	6,862,402
1867	6,003,538	5,311,197
1868	6,037,090	4,404,119
1869	6,997,188	4,571,920
1870	7,629,722	6,137,791
1871	8,378,479	7,616,516
1872	8,535,173	9,465,233

The two staple articles of exports from the Dominion of Canada to the United Kingdom are breadstuffs and wood. In the year 1872, the total exports of corn and flour amounted to 2,909,2547,

of which 1,147,676*l.* was for wheat; 1,208,413*l.* for maize, or Indian corn; and 296,970*l.* for wheat meal and flour; the remainder comprising peas, oats, oatmeal, and other kinds of breadstuffs. The value of the exports of wood and timber to Great Britain in 1872 was 4,201,670*l.*, made up chiefly of hewn timber, of the value of 1,835,040*l.*, and of sawn wood, of the value of 2,214,344*l.* The principal articles of British produce imported into the Dominion in the year 1872 were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 2,842,086*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 1,264,765*l.*; woollen manufactures, of the value of 1,412,189*l.*; and cotton goods, of the value of 978,496*l.*

Not included in the above returns is the trade with the province of Prince Edward Island, which entered the Dominion of Canada in 1873, and that with Newfoundland, as yet not included within the United Provinces. The exports from Prince Edward Island to Great Britain, consisting chiefly of corn, amounted to 117,065*l.*, and the imports of British produce to 171,900*l.* in 1872. The exports from Newfoundland to Great Britain, chiefly fish and train oil, amounted to 478,681*l.*, and the imports of British produce to 556,144*l.* in the year 1872. British Columbia, is commercially in little connection with the rest of the Dominion. The total exports from British Columbia to the United Kingdom amounted to 76,644*l.* in the year 1872, and the total imports of British produce to 78,431*l.* The exports consist mainly of skins and furs, and the British imports of apparel and woollen manufactures.

The Dominion of Canada had a network of railways of a total length of 2,928 miles at the end of 1872. There were at the same period lines of a total length of 1,100 miles in course of construction, and 3,000 miles more had been surveyed, and concessions granted by the Government. Partly included in the latter class was a railway crossing the whole of the Dominion, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to the construction of which the British Government had consented to contribute a grant, in the form of a guaranteed loan of 2,500,000*l.* The total cost of construction of the railways opened for traffic at the end of 1872 was 163,553,000 dollars, or 32,710,600*l.*

On June 30, 1872, there were in the Dominion 3,943 post-offices. In the year 1871 there were 11,992,898 miles travelled over for postal purposes. The number of letters and cards sent through the post-office during the year 1871 was 27,050,000; of newspapers, 22,250,000; of registered letters, 1,100,000; of free letters, 1,218,400; and of parcels, 64,160. The revenue for the year was 1,079,767 dollars, and the expenditure 1,271,006 dollars, leaving a deficit of 191,239 dollars. A uniform rate of postage of three cents has been established over the whole Dominion, from the borders of the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean.

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CHILI.

(REPÚBLICA DE CHILE.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Chili threw off the allegiance to the Crown of Spain by the declaration of independence of September 18, 1810. The constitution, voted by the representatives of the nation in 1833, establishes three authorities in the State—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The legislative power is vested in two assemblies, called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of twenty members, elected for the term of nine years; while the Chamber of Deputies, chosen for a period of three years, consists of one representative for every 20,000 of the population. The executive is exercised by a president, elected for a term of five years.

President of the Republic.—Don Federico Errazuriz; elected President of the Republic, as successor of Don José Joaquín Pérez, September 17, 1871.

The president of the republic is chosen by indirect election. The people, in the first instance, nominate their delegates by ballot—to the number of 216 in the presidential election of 1866—and the latter, in their turn, appoint the chief of the State. The votes are examined, and the declaration of the poll takes place at a meeting of the two Houses of Legislature.

The president is assisted in his executive functions by a Council of State, and a ministry, divided into four departments, namely, the Ministry of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs; the Ministry of Finance; the Ministry of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs; and the Ministry of War and Marine.

The Council of State, appointed by the president of the republic, consists of the ministers for the time being, two judges, one ecclesiastical dignitary, one general or admiral, and five other members.

Revenue, Army and Navy.

The public revenue of Chili is estimated to amount to 1,750,000*l.* a year, and the expenditure to nearly 2,000,000*l.* No recent account of receipts and disbursements has been published. The following table gives the sources of actual revenue and the various branches of expenditure in the year 1867, after official returns:—

Sources of Revenue		Branches of Expenditure	
	Dollars		Dollars
Customs . . .	4,040,787	Ministry of the Interior . .	1,149,669
State monopolies .	1,110,648	„ Foreign Affairs . .	91,627
Land taxes . . .	643,078	„ Justice . .	378,116
Excise . . .	237,831	„ Public Worship . .	212,437
Tax on capital . .	3,370	„ Public Instruction . .	580,583
Patents . . .	84,980	„ Finance . .	3,652,951
Stamps . . .	95,105	„ War . .	1,471,476
Post . . .	129,881	„ Marine . .	533,507
Mint . . .	1,987		
Tolls . . .	25,247		
Railways . . .	162,651		
Other Receipts . .	3,232,355		
Total revenue } dollars		Total expenditure } dollars	
£ 1,854,984		£ 1,614,073	

The public debt acknowledged by the republic consisted, at the end of September 1870, of the following home and foreign liabilities:—

INTERNAL DEBT—

	Dollars	£
Old Debt, at 3 per cent.	2,500,000	468,750
Loans of 1862-8, at 7 and 8 per cent. . .	5,000,000	937,500
Total internal debt	7,500,000	1,406,250

FOREIGN DEBT—

Loan of 1862, at 6 per cent.	850,000
War Loans of 1837-39, consolidated at 3 per cent.	520,000
Railway loan of 1858, at 4½ per cent.	1,500,000
Railway Loan of 1870, at 5 per cent.	1,012,700
Total debt	5,288,950

The railway loan of 1870, authorised by Act of Congress of Nov. 24, 1870, was contracted for in England at the price of 83, and is to be redeemed at par by a sinking fund of 2 per cent. for the first five years, and subsequently of 1 per cent.

To the above was added, in 1867, a loan of 2,000,000*l.*, at 6 per cent., contracted in England. It was issued at the price of 82, and the bonds were secured by the hypothecation of the customs revenues, which in 1865 amounted to nearly 825,000*l.*

The army of Chili, raised by conscription, was stated to amount to 5,300 men at the commencement of 1866, when the republic was at war with Spain. According to an official return of the same period, there were 29,698 national guards, or militia, inscribed on the lists.

The navy of Chili consisted, at the commencement of 1873, of the screw-corvette 'Esmeralda,' of 16 guns; the steamer 'Covadonga,' of four guns; the steamer 'Maipu,' of two guns, and seven smaller vessels, the latter carrying a total of eighteen guns. There were in course of construction at the same date, at Earle's Shipbuilding Company's works, Hull, England, two ironclad corvettes, of 2,000 tons burthen, plated with 9-inch armour, each carrying six 12½-ton rifled muzzle-loading guns.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The area of the republic is estimated to embrace 6,237½ geographical, or 130,977 English square miles, with a population numbering 1,938,861 souls in 1869. The republic is divided into fifteen provinces, of the following area and population, according to the census of 1869:—

Provinces	Area—Geographical Square Miles	Population.
Chiloë	112·89	61,607
Llanquihue	381·38	42,168
Valdivia	472·19	27,066
Arauco	645·08	84,966
Concepcion	181·61	151,965
Nuble	199·77	123,989
Maule	201·59	209,084
Talca	149·83	105,437
Curico	138·66	98,859
Colchagua	165·39	149,747
Santiago	436·16	367,686
Valparaiso	67·09	143,441
Aconcagua	252·80	132,348
Coquimbo	898·97	157,465
Atacama	1,934·15	83,033
Total	6,237·57	1,938,861

Not included in the above table is the land of the Araucanians, a vast district on the southern frontier, nominally annexed to the republic in 1862. It is calculated to embrace 120,000 English square miles, on which live about 70,000 warlike aborigines.

The two largest towns of Chili are Santiago, the capital, and Valparaiso, its port; the first of which had 115,377, and the second 70,438 inhabitants at the census of 1869.

The total exports of the republic amounted to 30,000,000 pesos, or 6,000,000*l.*, on the average of the five years 1867 to 1871, and the imports during the same period to 26,000,000 pesos, or 5,200,000*l.* The foreign commerce of Chili is carried on mainly

with Great Britain, to which two-thirds of the exports are sent. Among the importing countries France stands next in the list, followed by Germany, the United States, and Peru.

The commercial intercourse between Chili and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the value of the total exports to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the total imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Chili, in each of the five years from 1868 to 1872 :—

Years	Exports from Chili to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Chili
	£	£
1868	4,366,598	1,962,714
1869	3,634,717	1,989,794
1870	3,828,225	2,674,306
1871	3,798,361	2,010,060
1872	5,591,783	3,147,843

The staple article of export from Chili to the United Kingdom is copper. In the year 1872 the value of the total exports of copper to Great Britain amounted to 3,507,579*l*. Of this total, the copper ore was valued at 33,731*l*., regulus at 958,326*l*., and unwrought or partly wrought copper at 2,515,522. Next to copper, the most important articles exported to Great Britain are wheat, of the value of 948,906*l*.; silver ore, of the value of 523,472*l*.; raw cotton, of the value of 114,352*l*.; and wool of the value of 73,453*l*., in the year 1872.

The principal articles of British produce imported into Chili are cotton and woollen manufactures. In 1872, the total imports of cotton fabrics were of the value of 1,198,196*l*., and those of woollens 314,191*l*. Among the other British imports of 1872 were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 344,345*l*., and hardwares and cutlery of the value of 130,765*l*.

The commercial navy of Chili consisted, on September 30, 1872, of 250 vessels of 58,230 tons burthen, with 2,900 sailors.

Chili was among the first States in South America in the construction of railways. At the end of 1872, the total length of lines open for traffic was 620 English miles, while 195 miles more were in course of construction, some nearly completed. The two most important railways open for traffic are the lines from Valparaíso to Santiago, 115 miles in length, and from Santiago to Curicó, 116 miles long, both state property. The railways in course of construction in 1873 comprised two mineral lines, from Talcahuano to Chillan, and from San Fernando to La Palmilla, both the property of the state.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Chili are :—

MONEY.

The *Pesos*, or *Dollar* = 100 *Centavos* . Average rate of exchange, 4s.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Ounce</i>	=	1·014 ounce avoirdupois.
„ <i>Libra</i>	=	1·014 lb. „
„ <i>Quintal</i>	=	101·44 „ „
„ <i>Arroba</i> { of 25 pounds	=	25·36 „ „
{ of wine or spirits	=	6·70 imperial gallons.
„ <i>Gallon</i>	=	0·74 „ „
„ <i>Vara</i>	=	0·927 yard. „
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	=	0·859 square yard.

The metric system of France has been legally established in Chili, but the old weights and measures are still in general use.

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COLOMBIA.

(ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA.)

Constitution and Government

THE federative republic of Colombia, officially styled the United States of Colombia, was formed by the Convention of Bogota, concluded Sept. 20, 1861, by the representatives of nine states previously a part of New Granada. A constitution, bearing date May 8, 1863, vests the executive authority in a president elected for two years, while the legislative power rests with a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate, numbering 27 members, is composed of representatives of the nine states, each deputing three senators; the House of Representatives, numbering 66 members, is elected by universal suffrage, each state forming a constituency and returning one member for 50,000 inhabitants, and a second for every additional 20,000. Besides the central government thus created, each of the nine states has its own legislature and chief executive officer, the latter called Governor in all except Panama, which gives him the title of President.

The President of Colombia has at his side a Vice-President, acting as chairman of the Senate, and his executive functions must be exercised through four ministers, or secretaries, responsible to Congress. His biennial term of office begins on the 1st of April, ending the last of March.

President of the Republic.—General Trujillo, elected Provisional President August, 1872.

The first head of the executive government of Colombia, after its establishment as a federative republic, was General Thomas Mosquera, who acted as Dictator from Sept. 20, 1861, till the proclamation of the constitution of 1863, under which Don Manuel Murillo Toro was elected President for two years, commencing April 1, 1864. General Mosquera was chosen his successor, but before his term of office had expired he came into conflict with the Congress of the republic, and on the 23rd of May was deposed and imprisoned, his place being filled provisionally by the Vice-President, General Santos Gutierrez, who was subsequently elected President for the next term. Since 1872 the Executive underwent constant changes in consequence of uninterrupted civil warfare.

Seat of the central government is the federal city of Bogota.

Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

The revenue of the central government amounted, on the average of recent years, to less than 500,000*l.* per annum. The following table gives the revenue and expenditure in the three financial terms 1864 to 1867 according to official returns:—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Pesos	£	Pesos	£
1864-65	2,200,000	440,000	2,700,000	540,000
1865-66	2,715,128	543,025	2,020,000	404,000
1866-67	2,350,000	470,000	2,351,000	470,200

The public debt was reported to amount to 49,646,000 pesos, or 9,929,200*l.*, in 1867, three-fourths of which sum was due to British creditors, who hold as security on mortgage the chief source of revenue of the Republic, that derived from the customs. In the year 1867, the customs produced 205,510*l.*, while in the year 1866 the receipts amounted to 250,242*l.*

The federal army, by the terms of the constitution, is to number 2,000 men on the peace-footing. In case of war, each of the states is bound to furnish a contingent of one per cent. of the population, raising the total strength of the army to about 27,000 men.

Population and Trade.

The area of the republic is estimated to embrace 432,400 English square miles, on which lived in 1870, according to an enumeration then made, 2,900,633 inhabitants of European descent, besides an aboriginal, or Indian population, estimated at 100,000. The white, or European-descended population, was divided as follows, between the nine states of the confederacy:—

States	Population of state	Chief town	Population of chief town
Panama . .	220,542	Panama . .	18,000
Santander . .	425,427	Pamplona . .	3,200
Cauca . .	435,078	Popayan . .	20,000
Boyaca . .	482,874	Tunja . .	8,000
Cundinamarca .	409,602	Bogota . .	46,000
Antioquia . .	365,974	Antioquia . .	20,000
Polima . .	230,821	Purificacion . .	500
Bolivar . .	225,060	Carthagena . .	25,000
Magdalena . .	85,255	Santa Martha . .	2,000
Total . .	2,900,633		

The most important of the nine states of Colombia, the state of Panama, comprises the whole isthmus of that name, known historically as the Isthmus of Darien. The extreme length of the state from east to west is about 360 geographical miles, but the sinuosities of the coast give about 400 miles on the Atlantic and 600 on the Pacific Ocean.

The foreign trade of Colombia is carried on mainly through the two ports of Panama and of Colon, or Aspinwall, and is of considerable importance, owing to the geographical situation of these places, which, united by railway, connect the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean. The transit trade across the Isthmus of Panama is of the estimated value of 17,000,000*l.* per annum, about two-thirds representing the trade from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and one-third that in the opposite direction. The commerce of the Republic itself is very small, but its amount cannot be ascertained, as no official accounts of it are kept, and it is mixed up entirely with the transit trade.

The following table gives the total value of the exports sent from Colombia to Great Britain, and of the imports of British home produce entered into Colombia, in each of the five years from 1868 to 1872 :—

Years	Exports from Colombia to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Colombia
	£	£
1868	1,096,032	2,515,170
1869	1,116,118	2,109,758
1870	906,279	2,135,454
1871	1,042,339	2,643,074
1872	1,019,235	3,150,337

Of the exports from Colombia to Great Britain the most important in 1872 were raw cotton, of the value of 265,853*l.*; cautchouc, of the value of 74,997*l.*; indigo, of the value of 83,276*l.*; and Peruvian bark, of the value of 106,617*l.* At the head of the articles of British home produce imported into Colombia in 1872 were manufactured cotton goods, of the value of 1,571,940*l.* The other principal articles imported from Great Britain in 1872 were linen manufactures, of the value of 224,708*l.*, and woollens, of the value of 159,368*l.*

In the summer of 1869 a treaty was concluded between the government of the Republic and that of the United States of America, which gave to the latter the exclusive right to construct an inter-oceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien, at any point which may be selected by the United States. The Colombian Govern-

ment cede six miles of land on each side of the canal, and are to receive 10 per cent. of the net income for the first 10 years, and, after the canal is paid for, 25 per cent. of the net profits. The surveys are to be made within two years after the ratification of the treaty, and the canal begun within five years and finished within fifteen years after the ratification, otherwise the charter fails. The charter runs for 100 years. The canal is to be under the control of the United States, and navigation is to be open to all nations in time of peace, but closed to belligerents.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Colombia, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The *Peso*, or dollar, of 10 reals: approximate value, 4s.

The currency is almost entirely imported, the gold coins consisting of doubloons of Spain, equal to 16 dollars, of British sovereigns, condors, and half condors, and the silver of pesos, reals, half reals, and quarter reals. There are no home-struck copper coins. In foreign mercantile transactions, the French five-franc piece, equal to one peso, is most generally in use.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system of France was introduced into the Republic in 1857, and the only weights and measures recognised by the Government are the French. In custom-house business the kilogramme, equal to 2,205 pounds avoirdupois, is the standard. In ordinary commerce, the arroba, of 25 pounds, the quintal, of 100 pounds, and the carga, of 250 pounds, are generally used. The Colombian libra is equal to 1,102 pounds avoirdupois. As regards measures of length, the English yard is mostly employed, but in liquid measure the French litre is the legal standard.

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COSTA RICA.

(REPÚBLICA DE COSTA RICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Costa Rica, an independent state since the year 1812, is governed by the Charter of January 21, 1847, modified in 1859, 1860, and 1863. By its terms the legislative power is vested in a congress of two chambers, called the Senate and the House of Representatives, the first consisting of 25, and the second of 29 members, elected by the people. The executive authority is in the hands of a President, elected, together with a Vice-President, who acts as chairman of the Senate, for the term of four years.

President of the Republic.—General Tomas, elected May, 1872.

There have been constant changes in the executive in recent years, owing to civil wars and insurrections, which did not allow any President to serve the full term of office provided for by the constitution.

The President is assisted in the exercising of his executive and administrative functions by two ministers, nominated by himself, the first having under his charge the departments of finance, justice, and foreign affairs; and the second, those of the interior, army and navy, and public works.

Revenue and Public Debt.

The public revenue of Costa Rica for the year ending April 30, 1872, amounted, according to government returns, to 1,663,774 dollars, or 32,755*l.*, and balanced the public expenditure. In the budget estimates for the year ending April 1873, voted by Congress, the revenue was estimated at 2,203,153 dollars, or 440,631*l.*, and the expenditure at the same amount. The revenue is drawn mainly from three sources, namely customs, duties on spirits, and duties on tobacco, the first calculated to produce 149,000*l.*, the second 139,000*l.*, and the third 60,000*l.* in the budget estimates of 1872-73.

Costa Rica has an internal debt estimated at 6,000,000 dollars, or 1,200,000*l.*, exclusive of temporary liabilities. The foreign debt of the republic consists of a six per cent. loan, of the nominal amount of 1,000,000*l.*, contracted in England in 1871, and a seven per

cent. loan, of the nominal amount of 2,400,000*l.*—issued at 82—contracted in 1872. Both loans were raised for the purpose of constructing railways and other public works.

The area of the republic is calculated to embrace 26,040 English square miles, including some disputed territories on the northern frontier. The population, in a government estimate of the year 1860, is returned at 126,750: but in a more recent semi-official statement given as numbering 120,499 souls. Nearly one-third of the inhabitants are aborigines, or ‘Indians,’ while another third have sprung from a mixture of races. There are also about one thousand free negroes. The population of European descent, many of them pure Spanish blood, dwell mostly in a small district on the Rio Grande, around and not far off the capital of the republic, the city of San José.

The total imports of Costa Rica in recent years averaged 600,000*l.* per annum, and the exports 700,000*l.* In the fiscal year ending April 30, 1872, the total value of the imports was 3,150,550 dollars, or 630,110*l.*, and that of the exports 3,871,000 dollars, or 774,200*l.* The exports consist almost exclusively of coffee, the amount exported in the fiscal year 1871–72 comprising 167,949 bags, of the total value of 3,165,740 dollars, or 633,148*l.* The commercial intercourse of Costa Rica is chiefly with the United Kingdom, but it is not reported on in the ‘Annual Statement’ published by the Board of Trade, which throws the statistics of the republic together with other states, under the general heading of ‘Central America.’ For the value of the imports and exports thus given, see GUATEMALA, page 529.

An important line of railway, destined to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, was in progress in Costa Rica during the year 1873. The first portion of the line, between Alaguela and Cartago was opened for traffic in March 1873, and the whole was to be completed before the end of 1874.

The whole foreign trade of the republic passes through the port of Punta Arenas, on the Pacific.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Costa Rica, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The <i>Peso</i> or <i>Piaster</i> , of 8 <i>Reales</i>	approximate value, 4 <i>s.</i> 3½ <i>d.</i>
„ <i>Dollar</i> , of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	„ „ 4 <i>s.</i>

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	.	= 1·014 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	.	.	.	.	= 101·40 „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	.	.	.	.	= 25·35 „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	.	.	.	.	= 1½ Imperial bushel.

The old weights and measures of Spain are in general use, but the introduction of the French metric system is contemplated.

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ECUADOR.

(REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR.)

Constitution and Government.*

THE Republic of Ecuador was constituted May 11, 1830, in consequence of a civil war which separated the members of the Central American Free-state founded by Simon Bolivar on the ruins of the Spanish colony and kingdom of New Granada. By its constitution, dating March 31, 1843, the executive is vested in a President, elected for the term of four years, while the legislative power is given to a Congress of two Houses, the first consisting of 18 senators and the second of 30 deputies, both elected by universal suffrage. The Congress has to assemble on the 15th September of every year at Quito, the capital and seat of the government, without being summoned by the government. The nomination of the President takes place, in an indirect manner, by 900 electors, returned by the people for the purpose. The electors appoint, together with the head of the executive, a Vice-President, who, in certain cases, may be called upon by Congress to succeed him before his term of office has come to an end.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Quintino Garcia Moreno, elected August 13, 1869.

The President exercises his functions through a cabinet of three ministers who, together with himself and the Vice-President, are responsible, individually and collectively, to the Congress. There is no power of veto with the President, nor can he dissolve, shorten, or prorogue the sittings of Congress. By the terms of the constitution no citizen can enjoy titular or other distinctions, nor are hereditary rights or privileges of rank and race allowed to exist in the republic.

Since the year 1863 there has been almost uninterrupted civil war in Ecuador.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The public revenue in the year 1870 amounted to 1,813,870 dollars, or 362,774*l.*; and the expenditure to 1,875,355 dollars, or 375,071*l.* Nearly two-thirds of the revenue is derived from customs duties on imports, which produced 1,271,559 dollars, or 254,311*l.* in 1870. At the commencement of 1870 the liabilities of the republic amounted, according to returns of that date, to 3,274,000*l.*,

the total made up of a foreign debt of 1,824,000*l.*, contracted in England in 1855, and internal liabilities amounting to 1,450,000*l.*

The standing army numbered 1,200 men in 1868, but plans were entertained for its reduction, with a view to ultimate extinction. The navy at the same date consisted of three small steamers.

There is nothing known accurately regarding the extent and population of the republic, the limits of which towards the north are in dispute. According to the best estimates of native writers, the area amounts to 218,984 English square miles, with a population of about 1,300,000 inhabitants, including 200,000 aborigines, or Indians. The country is divided into three departments, the most populous of which, Quito, contains the capital of the same name, seat of the government, with 76,000 inhabitants.

The foreign commerce of Ecuador is carried on mainly through the port of Guayaquil, the imports of which, in the year 1870 amounted to 760,510*l.*, and the exports to 782,932*l.* In 1869 the imports were of the value of 405,198*l.*, and the exports of 591,540*l.* The commercial intercourse of Ecuador is mainly with the United Kingdom, the foreign trade centering in the port of Guayaquil. The total value of the exports of Ecuador to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce and manufactures to Ecuador, was as follows in the five years 1868 to 1872:—

Years	Exports from Ecuador to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Ecuador
	£	£
1868	102,101	28,840
1869	200,064	55,152
1870	138,411	57,008
1871	277,766	61,167
1872	243,840	82,282

The chief articles of export from Ecuador to Great Britain in the year 1872 consisted of cocoa, of the value of 84,888*l.*; caoutchouc, of the value of 30,499*l.*; and Peruvian bark, of the value of 44,597*l.* Of the imports of British produce into Ecuador cotton goods, to the value of 17,486*l.*, formed the principal article in 1872.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The chief coin is the dollar, also called piaster, of the approximate value of 4*s.*; but the money in circulation is largely that of France, Great Britain, and the United States. By a law of December 6, 1856, coming into effect the 1st of January, 1858, the French metrical system of weights and measures was made the legal standard of the republic.

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GUATEMALA.

(REPÚBLICA DE GUATEMALA.)

Constitution and Government.

The Republic of Guatemala, established on April 17, 1839, after having formed part (for eighteen years) of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a constitution proclaimed October 2, 1859. By its terms the legislative power is vested in a congress of two chambers, called the Council of State and the House of Representatives, the first consisting of 24 and the second of 52 members. Both chambers are elected for four years, the House of Representatives by the people, and the Council of State by the House. The executive is vested in a President, also elected for four years.

President of the Republic.—Don Miguel Garcia *Granados*, elected May 1872.

The administration is carried on, under the President, by the heads of three departments, of Foreign Affairs, of Interior and Justice, and of War and Finance.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The total revenue of the state in the year 1869 amounted to 729,390 dollars, or 145,878*l.*, and the expenditure to 1,885,231 dollars, or 377,046*l.*, leaving a deficit of 1,155,841 dollars, or 231,168*l.* The source of revenue and branches of expenditure of the year were as follows:—

<i>Sources of Revenue.</i>						Dollars.
Direct and Indirect Taxes . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	319,425
Custom Duties . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	389,766
Post Office . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	2,698
Tobacco Monopoly . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	13,185
Rent of National Buildings . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	490
Deposits . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	1,335
Miscellaneous Receipts . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	213
Civil and Military Pension Funds . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	2,298
Total Revenue						729,390

Branches of Expenditure.

	Dollars.
Government and House of Representatives	49,068
Tribunals of Justice	37,984
Municipality and Police	10,348
Treasury and Mint	17,616
Legations	6,910
Army	263,588
Administrative Expenses	21,031
Church and Education	28,623
Premiums on Exports	26,889
Subsidy to Panamá Steamers	40,230
Indemnity of Foreign Claim	10,815
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Interest on Consolidated Debt	Dollars. 31,715
„ Old Foreign Debt	15,551
„ New Foreign Debt	22,965
„ Loans on Custom House Bonds	141,563
Payment of Loans on Custom House Bonds	555,700
Liquidation of Government Bonds	523,913
„ 3 per cent Bonds	6,000
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Miscellaneous Disbursements	1,297,404
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Total Expenditure	74,725
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	1,885,231

The large deficit of 1869 was covered partly by small loans, amounting to 138,080 dollars, borrowed in the country, and partly and mainly by the proceeds of a foreign loan, to the nominal amount of 500,000*l.*, and bringing in 1,018,061 dollars, or 203,602*l.*, raised in England. The total debt of Guatemala at the end of 1871 was estimated at 6,000,000 dollars, or 1,200,000*l.*, inclusive of the English loan of 500,000*l.*, raised in 1869, but exclusive of a floating debt of unknown amount.

The area of Guatemala is estimated at 41,830 English square miles. According to a rough enumeration taken in September 1865, there were at that period 1,180,000 inhabitants. Guatemala is administratively divided into seventeen provinces, of which three, Escuintla, Sololá, and Suchitepequez, are on the Pacific ocean, one Yzabal, borders the Atlantic, and the rest are inland. Capital of the republic and seat of the government is Santiago de Guatemala, or Guatemala la Nueva, with 45,000 inhabitants, a tenth of them of European origin. The former capital, Santiago de Caballeros, or Guatemala la Antigua, which had once a population of 60,000, was partly destroyed by fire and earthquakes in 1773, and has now only 20,000 inhabitants. The bulk of the population of the republic consists of aborigines, or so-called Indians.

The commercial intercourse of Guatemala is chiefly with Great Britain and the United States, the exports consisting of indigo,

cochineal, coffee, and various other articles of agricultural produce. In the five years from 1866 to 1870 the value of the total imports and exports was as follows :—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1866	339,840	411,245
1867	314,923	399,281
1868	322,960	430,680
1869	296,206	499,412
1870	331,568	489,385

The value of the commercial intercourse of the republic with the United Kingdom is not reported in the 'Annual Statement' published by the Board of Trade, which summarizes, under the heading 'Central America,' the commerce of the five states of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador, with Great Britain. As the population of Guatemala represents about one-half of the total of this 'Central America,' it may be assumed that to the state also belongs one-half of commercial intercourse with the United Kingdom. It is shown in the following table, which gives the value of the exports from 'Central America' to Great Britain, and that of the imports of British produce into 'Central America' in each of the five years 1868 to 1872 :—

Years	Exports from Central America to Great Britain	Imports of British Produce into Central America
	£	£
1868	939,827	160,049
1869	1,114,504	205,893
1870	1,054,277	360,538
1871	1,061,611	291,501
1872	1,126,117	290,557

The principal articles exported from Central America to Great Britain in the year 1872 were coffee, of the value of 587,328*l.*, and indigo, of the value of 305,316*l.* The staple article of British produce imported into Central America consists of cotton manufactures, the value of these imports amounting to 94,122*l.* in 1872.

The staple place of foreign commerce is the capital, Santiago de Guatemala. The chief ports of the republic are Izabal on the Atlantic, and San José on the Pacific coast.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Guatemala, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The <i>Peso</i> or <i>Piaster</i> , of 8 <i>Reales</i>	approximate value, 4s. 3½ <i>d</i> .
„ <i>Dollar</i> , of 100 <i>Centavas</i>	„ „ 4s.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Libra</i>	= 1·014 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	= 101·40 „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	= 25·35 „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	= 1½ imperial bushel.

The old weights and measures of Spain are in general use.

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HAITI.

(RÉPUBLIQUE DE HAÏTI.)

Constitution and Government.

The republic of Haiti, formerly a French colony, is governed under a constitution proclaimed June 14, 1867. By its terms the legislative power rest in a National Assembly, divided into two chambers, respectively called the Senate and the House of Commons. The latter is elected by the direct vote of all male citizens for the term of three years, while the members of the Senate are nominated for two years by the House of Commons from a list presented by the electoral colleges. The executive power is in the hands of a President elected by the people for four years, and who must be at least thirty-five years of age. Re-election of the President can only take place after an interval of four years from the expiration of his term of service.

President of the Republic.—General *Nissage-Saget*, elected March 19, 1870, for the term May 15, 1870, to May 14, 1874.

The administration of the republic is carried on, under the President, by four heads of departments: the ministers of Finance and Foreign Affairs; of Justice and Public Instruction; of the Interior; and of War.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The public revenue and expenditure are known only by estimates, long-continued civil war having brought extreme disorder into the finances of the Republic. It is calculated that the total revenue amounted to 40,000,000 gourdes, or about 500,000*l.*, in the year 1870, and that the expenditure was nearly double this sum. There is a large floating debt, consisting chiefly of paper money issued by successive governments, the greater mass enormously depreciated by frequent repudiation, and by forgery on a vast scale. There is also a foreign debt, consisting of a loan of 11,949,840 francs, or 477,994*l.*, contracted at Paris in 1825, and of other liabilities incurred towards France, the total amounting to 32,049,840 francs, or 1,281,994*l.* No interest has for years been paid on this debt.

The area of the republic, which embraces the western portion of the Island of Haiti—the larger but less populated eastern division forming the republic of *San Domingo* (see pp. 56-57)—is estimated at 10,204 English square miles. A census of the population does not exist; but the inhabitants, the moiety of whom are negroes and the rest French-speaking mulattoes, with very few of European descent, are calculated by the best authorities to number about 572,000, while official estimates give them at 800,000. Capital of the republic is Port-au-Prince, with 22,000 inhabitants, situated on a large bay, and possessed of an excellent harbour.

The commercial intercourse of the republic is chiefly with the United States and Great Britain, the former contributing about 45 per cent, and the latter 40 per cent to the aggregate imports and exports. The total imports in the three years 1868 to 1870 averaged 1,250,000*l.*, and the exports 1,820,000*l.* Among the principal articles exported are coffee, raw cotton, mahogany, log-wood, and guano. The total quantity of coffee exported in the year 1871 was 43,360 pounds. Five years previous, in 1866, the coffee exports amounted to 55,090,000 pounds, and after this period there was a gradual decline.

There is no report of the value of the commercial intercourse of the republic with the United Kingdom in the 'Annual Statement,' published by the Board of Trade, which throws Haiti together with San Domingo. But as the population of the latter state is only about one-fourth of that of Haiti, an estimate may be made of the respective distribution of exports and imports during the five years 1868 to 1872, given in the following table:—

Years	Exports from Haiti and San Domingo to the United Kingdom.	Imports of British Produce into Haiti and San Domingo.
	£	£
1868	144,985	220,806
1869	181,957	84,367
1870	230,832	395,486
1871	218,559	339,877
1872	389,661	617,560

The chief articles of exports to the United Kingdom in 1872 were coffee, of the value of 191,927*l.*, and raw cotton, of the value of 76,786*l.* The staple articles of British produce imported into Haiti and San Domingo in 1872 were cotton manufactures, valued at 365,285*l.*, and linens, valued at 135,078*l.*

Chief port of Haiti is the capital, Port-au-Prince, through which pass more than two-thirds of the total exports and imports of the republic.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Haiti, and the British equivalents, are :

MONEY.

The *Gourde*, of 100 cents . . . approximate value, 3*d*.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The weights and measures in use are those of France.

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HONDURAS.

(REPÚBLICA DEL HONDURAS.)

Constitution and Government.

The Republic of Honduras, established in 1839, on the dissolution of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a charter proclaimed in November 1865. It gives the legislative power to a congress of two houses, called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate consists of seven members, three of whom are elected annually, and the Chamber of Deputies of fourteen members, one-half of whom are elected annually. The executive authority rests with a President, elected for four years.

President of the Republic.—Don Celeo Arias, formerly Minister of the Interior and Public Instruction; elected President June 1872.

The President succeeded General Medina, elected 1870, who fled from the capital and was driven from power in May 1872, in consequence of an invasion of the republic by the troops of San Salvador, he having previously, on March 5, 1872, declared war against the latter state.

The administration of the republic is carried on by a Council of State, composed of two ministers, appointed by the President, one senator elected by both Houses of Congress, and the Judge of the Supreme Court.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The finances of the republic are in great disorder owing to prolonged civil strife, aggravated in 1872 by the war with San Salvador. Semi-official reports give the total public revenue for 1870 at 388,000 dollars, or 97,000*l.*, about one-third derived from customs duties, and another third from the government monopoly of sale of aguardiente, or native rum. The expenditure for several years exceeded the revenue, and the deficits were covered by loans.

The foreign debt of Honduras amounted to a total of 5,990,108*l.* at the end of 1872. It consists of three loans: the first contracted at the London Stock Exchange in 1867, for the nominal amount of 1,000,000*l.*; the second issued at the Paris Bourse in 1868, for the nominal amount of 2,490,108*l.*; and the third, negotiated at the

London Stock Exchange in 1870, for the nominal amount of 2,500,000*l.* The English loans were at 10 per cent., and issued at the price of 80, and the French loan was at 6 per cent., and issued at 75. All the loans were raised for the professed object of constructing an interoceanic railway from Port Cortez, or Puerto Caballos, on the Atlantic, to the Bay of Fonseca, on the Pacific. It was announced in the prospectus of the last loan that the entire railway would be 'completed and in efficient working order in the autumn of 1872;' but at the period stated only 62 miles on the Atlantic side had been constructed, out of a total of 225 miles, and the works had come to a temporary standstill owing to the want of funds and to the breaking out of the war with San Salvador.

In May 1872 the government of Honduras issued at the London Stock Exchange the prospectus of a 'ten per cent ship railway loan' of 15,000,000*l.*, 'for the purpose of adapting the present interoceanic railway, now in course of construction, to a ship railway across the republic of Honduras,' that is 'a railway capable of conveying ships of large tonnage, without disturbing the cargo, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, to and from Puerto Caballos on the former, and the Bay of Fonseca on the latter.' The loan was to be in 150,000 bonds of 100*l.* each, issued at the price of 80, and repayable in fifteen years. It met with no subscribers in Great Britain.

The area of the republic, divided administratively into seven departments, is calculated to embrace 39,600 English square miles, with a population of 250,000 souls, or nine inhabitants to the square mile. Both area and population are only known through estimates, no enumeration having as yet taken place. The bulk of the inhabitants consists of aboriginal 'Indians,' and the sparse European-descended population, mainly of Spanish origin, is in the small ports on the Pacific coast and in the town of Santa Rosas, in the tobacco districts of Gracias. Capital of the republic is the ancient town of Comayagua, with 9,000 inhabitants, situated nearly in the centre of the state, and chief station on the planned interoceanic railway. The capital was taken by the troops of San Salvador on May 27, 1872.

The exports of Honduras consist chiefly of mahogany, hides, sarsaparilla, tobacco, cattle, and small quantities of indigo, and the imports of cotton, silks, and hardware. The resources of the country are at present wholly undeveloped. There are no official returns of the value of either the imports or exports, owing partly to the customs at the principal ports being farmed out to individuals whose interest it is to conceal all facts concerning their revenue. The commercial intercourse is mainly with Great Britain, but the amount is not given in the 'Annual Statement' of the Board of Trade, which merges Honduras into 'Central America.'

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Honduras and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Dollar*, of 100 cents: approximate value, 4s.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Arroba</i>	{	for wine . . .	=	3½ imperial gallons.
		„ oil . . .	=	2¾ „ „
	„ <i>Square Vara</i> . . .		=	1·09 vara = 1 yard.
	„ <i>Fanega</i> . . .		=	1½ imperial bushel.

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MEXICO.

(REPÚBLICA MEXICANA.)

Constitution and Government.

The present constitution of Mexico bears date February 5, 1857. By the terms of it Mexico is declared a federative republic, divided into nineteen States, each of which is permitted to manage its own local affairs, while the whole are cemented together in one body politic by fundamental and constituent laws. The powers of the supreme government are divided into three branches, the legislative, executive, and judiciary. The legislative power is vested in a Congress consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate, and the executive in a President. Representatives, elected by each State, at the rate of one member for 80,000 inhabitants, hold their places for two years. The qualifications requisite are, twenty-five years' age, and eight years' residence in the State. The Senate consists of two members for each State, of at least thirty years of age, who are elected by a plurality of votes in the State Congress. The members of both Houses receive salaries of 2,000 dollars a year. The President and Vice-President are elected by the Congress of the States, and hold office for four years. Congress has to meet annually from January 1 to April 15, and a council of Government, consisting of the Vice-President and half the Senate, sits during the recesses. The city of Mexico is the seat of government. The legislatures of each of the nineteen States are similar to that of the republic.

President of the Republic.—Don Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, formerly President of the Supreme Court of Justice; elected President of the republic, as successor of Don Benito Juarez, November 2, 1872.

The administration is carried on, under the direction of the President, by a council of six ministers, heads of the departments of Justice, Finance, the Interior, Army and Navy, Foreign Affairs, and Public Works.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue is derived to the extent of more than two-thirds from customs' duties, laid both on exports and imports, while nearly one half of the total expenditure is for the maintenance of the army. The finances of the State have been for many years in great disorder, the expenditure exceeding constantly the revenue. The following statement represents the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the financial year ending June 30, 1869:—

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

	Dollars
Customs and harbour duties	12,994,708
Direct taxes	1,500,000
Stamps	2,000,000
Sale of national lands	900,000
Receipts from loans	100,000
Miscellaneous receipts	725,000
Total revenue	{ 18,219,708 £3,603,941

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.

	Dollars
Congress and executive power	788,240
Supreme Court of Justice	488,290
Ministry of the Interior	1,025,080
Ministry of Finance	5,143,726
Ministry of War	8,450,990
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	124,540
Justice and education	380,640
Public Works	2,292,932
Total expenditure	{ 18,694,438 £3,738,887

It will be seen that, according to these estimates, the financial year 1868-69 would show a deficit of 474,430 dollars, or 134,946*l*. The actual deficit was reported to have reached 2,565,000 dollars, or 513,000*l*. There have been constant deficits for the last twenty years, amounting at times, as during the French occupation, to more than the whole revenue.

The revenue of the country, at different periods, amounted to the following sums:—

Year	Dollars	Year	Dollars
1700	3,000,000	1829	14,493,189
1763	5,705,876	1830	18,923,299
1802	20,200,000	1831	16,413,060
1820 { last year of }	21,100,000	1844 { Republic under }	19,421,863
1825 { Spanish rule }	10,690,608	1851 { Republic under }	10,148,563
1826	13,289,682	1851 { Arista }	10,148,563
1827	10,494,299	1866 { Empire under }	16,500,000
1828	12,232,385	1866 { Maximilian I. }	16,500,000

The public debt of Mexico, both internal and external, was estimated, in 1871, at 395,500,000 dollars, or 79,100,000*l*. But no official returns regarding it have been published since the reign of the Emperor Maximilian I., in 1865, when the total debt was stated to be 63,471,450*l*., bearing an annual interest of 3,945,094*l*. In the subjoined statement an abstract is given of the returns published under the government of Maximilian I., showing the state of the Mexican debt, both as regards capital and annual interest, in pounds sterling, on August 1, 1865:—

	Capital	Annual interest
	£	£
Old English Three per Cent. Loan, as per settlement of 1851	10,241,650	307,205
Three per Cent. Stock, created 1864, for settlement of overdue coupons of old loan	4,864,800	145,944
Six per Cent. Anglo-French Loan of 1864	12,365,000	741,900
Six per Cent. Lottery Loan of 1865	10,000,000	—
Interest £600,000, Lottery Prizes £120,000, Sinking Fund £250,000	—	970,000
Six per Cent. Internal Mexican Debt, circa	7,000,000	420,000
Admitted Claims of Foreigners bearing interest at 6 per cent.	6,000,000	360,000
Amount due to French Government for war expenses at 31st March, 1865	13,000,000	—
Annual Payment to France on account of War Expenses, as per Paris Convention of 1864	—	1,000,000
Total	63,471,450	3,945,094

The actual government of the republic does not recognise any portion of the above liabilities, except the Six per cent. Internal Mexican debt, the interest of which has not been paid for a great number of years.

Area and Population.

The area of Mexico and number of inhabitants are chiefly known through estimates. The most reliable of these, based on partial enumerations made by the Government of the republic in 1869, state the area of Mexico to embrace a territory of 1,030,442 English square miles, with a total population of 9,176,082. The following table, drawn up after a report published in the 'Federalista' of October 13, 1871, gives the population, together with the name of the capital, of each of the 27 states composing the republic, with addition of the territory of Lower California, and the Federal district of Mexico, seat of the central government:—

State	Capital	Population
Sonora	Ures	109,388
Chihuahua	Chihuahua	179,971
Coahuila	Saltillo	98,397
Nuovo-Leon	Monterey	174,000
Tamaulipas	Ciudad Victoria	108,778
San Luis Potosi	San Luis	476,500
Zacatecas	Zacatecas	397,945
Aguascalientes	Aguascalientes	140,630
Durango	Durango	185,077
Sinaloa	Culiacan	163,095
Jalisco	Guadalajara	924,580
Colima	Colima	63,333
Michoacan	Morelia	618,240
Guanajuata	Guanajuata	874,043
Queretaro	Queretaro	153,286
Hidalgo	Pachuca	404,207
Mexico	Toluca	650,663
Morelos	Cuernavaca	150,384
Guerrero	Tixtla	300,029
Tlaxcala	Tlaxcala	121,665
Puebla	Puebla	697,788
Vera Cruz	Vera Cruz	459,262
Oaxaca	Oaxaca	646,725
Chiapas	San Cristobal	193,987
Tabasco	San Juan Bautista	83,707
Campeche	Campeche	80,366
Yucatan	Merida	422,365
Territory of Lower California	La Paz	21,645
Federal District of Mexico .	Mexico	275,996
Total . . . .	. . . .	9,176,082

It is calculated that five millions, or rather more than one-half, of the population of the republic of Mexico, are pure 'Indians,' the rest comprising a mixture of various races, the white, or European-descended inhabitants, numbering from about 500,000 souls. Formerly existing distinctions of colour and race were abolished by the constitution of 1824, which admits persons of all colours to the equal enjoyment of civil and political rights.

Trade and Industry.

The total imports of Mexico in the year 1870 were of the value of 23,478,000 dollars, or 4,695,600*l.*, and the value of the exports 24,135,000 dollars, or 4,827,000*l.* The chief article of exports was silver, of the value of 17,210,000 dollars, or 3,442,000*l.*, the remainder comprising copper ores, cochineal indigo, hides, and ma-

hogany and other woods. The staple imports are cotton and linen manufactures, wrought iron, and machinery. More than two-thirds of the total trade of Mexico is carried on with the United States. In 1870 the movement of shipping in the ports of the republic comprised 238 vessels of the United States, of an aggregate of 370,675 tons; 128 British vessels, of 78,725 tons; 94 French vessels, of 59,118 tons; and 47 German vessels, of 13,499 tons.

The subjoined tabular statement shows the total value of the exports from Mexico to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Mexico, in each of the eight years from 1865 to 1872:—

Years	Exports from Mexico to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Mexico
	£	£
1865	3,216,924	1,898,056
1866	313,478	1,283,213
1867	315,168	812,948
1868	350,664	848,588
1869	350,570	631,724
1870	299,813	910,882
1871	397,334	1,049,013
1872	443,524	843,186

The principal articles of export from Mexico to Great Britain in the year 1872 were mahogany, of the value of 182,318*l.*; hemp and other vegetable substances, of the value of 65,332*l.*, and dye-woods of various kinds, of the value of 28,575*l.* Cotton manufactures, of the value of 381,951*l.*; linens, of the value of 92,963*l.* and iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 142,130*l.*, formed the chief imports of the United Kingdom into Mexico in 1872.

The formerly valuable silver mines of Mexico, neglected for a long time, were partly reopened in 1864. The richest of all the mines now worked are those of Real del Monte and Pachuca, situated about sixty miles from the city of Mexico, and belonging to an Anglo-Mexican company. The total exports of silver ore from Mexico to the United Kingdom amounted in value to 26*l.* in 1868, to 80*l.* in 1869, to 3,340*l.* in 1870, to 29,774*l.* in 1871, and to 25,643*l.* in 1872.

A line of railway, called the 'National Mexican,' 300 miles long, from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, with branch to Puebla, was commenced, under state aid, in 1864, and completed in 1869. A portion of the line, from the capital to San Angelo, was opened in September 1865. At the end of 1871 there existed telegraph lines of a total length of 802 Mexican leagues, or 3,150 English miles.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Mexico and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Dollar*, of 100 cents: approximate value, 4s.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Arroba</i>	{ for wine . . .	=	3½ imperial gallons.
	„ oil . . .	=	2¾ „ „
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	. . .	=	1.09 vara = 1 " yard.
„ <i>Fanga</i>	. . .	=	1½ imperial bushel.

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NICARAGUA.

(REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA.)

Constitution and Government.

The constitution of the republic of Nicaragua was proclaimed on August 19, 1858. It vests the legislative power in a Congress of two houses, the upper called the Senate, comprising ten members, and the lower, called the House of Representatives, eleven members. Both branches of the legislature are elected by universal suffrage, for the term of four years. The executive power is with a President elected, also for four years.

President of the Republic.—Don Vicente Cuadra, elected February 1, 1871.

The President exercises his functions through a council of responsible ministers, composed of four members, presiding over the departments of Finance, of Foreign Affairs, of Public Instruction, and of War and Marine.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The revenue of the republic in the year 1870 was estimated at 644,000 dollars, or 128,800*l.*, and the expenditure at 647,000 dollars, or 129,400*l.* According to an official report, the net revenue of the years of 1867 and 1868 amounted to 947,872 dollars, or 188,574*l.*, and the expenditure to 1,000,837 dollars, or 200,167*l.*, leaving a deficit of 52,965 dollars, or 10,593*l.* Two-thirds of the total annual revenue are derived from government monopolies on spirits, tobacco, and gunpowder, and the remainder chiefly from import duties and a tax on slaughtered cattle. The expenditure is principally for the maintenance of an army, nominally of ten thousand men, and the payment of interest of the public debt.

The total amount of the public debt at the end of 1870 was estimated at 7,000,000 dollars, or 280,000*l.* There are no official returns of the debt. In a report of Mr. Edwin Corbett, British Secretary of Embassy, written in May 1869, it is stated, 'The Government's position with regard to its liabilities may be said to be almost as bad as it can be, for while their known indebtedness ascends to a very high figure they are actually ignorant as to what the total amount is, "because it is not yet known what is the

total of government bills outside of the Republic." . . . As a climax it only remains to be added that paid up bonds and bills of different kinds to the amount of 110,601 dollars 95 cents have lately been abstracted from the Treasury Office.' The public liabilities of Nicaragua were wholly contracted within the country.

The area of the Republic is estimated at 49,500 English square miles, and the population at 350,000 souls, giving an average of nearly seven inhabitants to the square mile. There are no census returns. The great mass of the population consist of aboriginal 'Indians,' Mulattoes, Negroes, and mixed races, and the number of Europeans and their descendants is very small and on the decrease. There are few towns, and the chief occupation of the inhabitants is the rearing of cattle, carried on in a rude fashion. Old capital of the republic is the city of Leon, ten miles from the Pacific, surrounded by five active volcanoes, and partly in ruins. At present the seat of the government is the town of Managua, situated on the southern border of the great lake of the same name, with 8,000 inhabitants. The capital is provisional, being built on the slope of an active volcano, and liable therefore to instant destruction.

The commerce of Nicaragua is very small, and, in the absence of official returns, little of it is known. In the annual 'Statement of the Board of Trade,' the commercial intercourse of Great Britain with the Republic is merged into 'Central America.'

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The same as in Honduras. See p. 536.

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PARAGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA DEL PARAGUAY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Paraguay gained its independence from Spanish rule in 1811, and after a short government by two consuls, the supreme power was seized, in 1815, by Dr. José Gaspar Rodríguez Francia, who exercised autocratic sway as Dictator, till his death, Sept. 20, 1840. Dr. Francia's reign was followed by a state of anarchy, which lasted till 1842, when a National Congress, meeting at the capital of Asuncion, elected two nephews of the Dictator, Don Alonso and Don Carlos Antonio Lopez, joint consuls of the Republic. Another Congress voted, March 13, 1844, a new constitution, and, March 14, elected Don Carlos Antonio Lopez sole President, with dictatorial powers, which were continued by another election, March 14, 1857. At the death of Don Carlos, September 10, 1862, his son, Don Francisco Solano Lopez, born 1827, succeeded to the supreme power, by testamentary order, without opposition. President Lopez, in 1865, began a dispute with the government of Brazil, the consequence of which was the entry of a Brazilian army, united with forces of the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay, into the Republic, June 1865. After a struggle of five years, Lopez was defeated and killed in the battle of Aquidaban, March 1, 1870.

A Congress, meeting at Asuncion in June 1870, voted a new constitution for Paraguay, which was publicly proclaimed on the 25th of November 1870. The constitution is modelled closely on that of the Argentine Confederation, the legislative authority being vested in a Congress of two Houses, a Senate and a House of Deputies, and the executive being entrusted to a President, elected for the term of six years, with a non-active Vice-President at his side.

President of the Republic.—Don Salvador Jovellnauos, elected December 12, 1871.

The President exercises his functions through a cabinet of responsible ministers, five in number, presiding over the departments of the Interior, of Finance, of Worship and Public Instruction, of War and Navy, and of Foreign Affairs.

Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

The public revenue of Paraguay is derived to the extent of about two-thirds from state property and monopolies, and the remainder from customs duties. According to the budget of the Minister of Finance, laid before Congress in the session of 1871, the public revenue for the year ending the 31st of December 1871 was estimated at only 390,000 pesos, or 78,000*l.*, against an expenditure of 750,000 pesos, or 150,000*l.*, leaving a deficit of 360,000 pesos, or 72,000*l.* To cover this large deficit, and at the same time obtain funds for the construction of works of public utility, especially railways, the Congress of the Republic, on the proposition of the Minister, legalised the sale of state property, chiefly in land, to the amount of 26,000,000 pesos, or 5,200,000*l.*

The republic had no debt until the war of 1865-70, which led to the raising of large internal loans. In 1871, the Government contracted a foreign loan of the nominal amount of 2,000,000*l.*, bearing 8 per cent. interest, through Messrs. Robinson, Fleming, & Co., London. The loan, issued at the price of 80, was hypothecated on the public lands of Paraguay, valued at 19,380,000*l.*

The military force formerly numbered about 3,000 men, principally cavalry; but in the war against the united forces of Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic, carried on during the years 1865-70, the President raised an army of 60,000 men, including 10,000 cavalry, and 5,000 artillery. These troops were divided for a time into four corps-d'armée of from 10,000 to 20,000 men, and had with them 400 field pieces and battery guns. In 1871 the total strength of the army was reduced to 2,000 men.

Area, Population, and Trade.

The frontiers of the republic, not well defined previous to the war of 1865-70, large territories considered to form part of it being claimed by Brazil, Bolivia, and the Argentine Confederation, were fixed by a secret Treaty of Alliance between Brazil, the Argentine Confederation, and Uruguay, signed on the 1st of May 1865, to be within the 22 to 27 degrees latitude south, and the 57 to 60 degrees longitude west, of the meridian of Paris. Under its old limits, the territory was estimated to embrace 29,470 square leagues, or 103,145 Eng. square miles; but the new boundaries imposed by the conquerors in the war reduced the area to 16,590 square leagues, or 57,303 Eng. square miles.

An enumeration made by the government in 1857 showed the population to number 1,337,439 souls. At the beginning of 1871 the population, according to an official return, was reduced to 1,200,000 souls. About one-third of the inhabitants were living

at the date of the census in the central province, containing the capital, the rest being spread thinly as settlers over the remaining portion of cultivated country. Nearly three-fourths of the entire territory are national property, consisting of pasturage lands and forests, which have never been granted to individuals, the estates of the Jesuit missions and other religious corporations, and a great number of government farming establishments. Part of these lands are let at a very moderate rent, and for an unlimited period, under the sole condition that they shall be properly cultivated, or turned into pasture. According to an official survey made at the end of 1870, the total area of state property, and of lands held on lease from the government, comprised 16,329 square leagues, of which 7,100 were fields, 8,369 mountains, and 840 square leagues planted with *yerba maté*, or Paraguayan tea.

The latter produce forms one of the chief articles of the commerce of Paraguay. The *yerba maté*, a species of cabbage, the leaves of which are dried and reduced to powder, is exported in considerable quantities, being extensively used in South America as a kind of tea. When the crops of *maté* are being gathered, the government sends its agents to the plantations, who fix the quantity wanted by government, as well as the price to be paid for it, while the remainder is left at the disposal of the proprietor of the land. The total exports of *yerba maté*, in 1870, amounted to 4,800,000 pounds, valued at 290,000*l.*, the other principal exports of the year comprising tobacco, to the amount of 3,500,000 pounds, valued at 150,000*l.*, and hides to the value of 80,000*l.* The imports consist chiefly of cotton and linen manufactures, derived to the extent of three-fourths from Great Britain, and one-fourth from France and Germany. The British imports are passing entirely through the territories of Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, and since the year 1862, when a few articles of machinery and furniture, valued at 1,764*l.*, arrived from England, there has been no direct intercourse between Paraguay and the United Kingdom.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Paraguay, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The *Peso*, or *Dollar* = 100 *Centenas* Average rate of exchange, 4*s.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Quintal</i>	=	101·40 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	=	25·35 „ „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	=	1½ imperial bushel.
„ <i>Lino</i> (land measure)	=	69½ Engl. sq. yards.
„ <i>Legua madra</i>	=	12½ Engl. sq. miles.

x x 2

Since the end of the war of 1865-70, an extensive paper currency has been introduced into the Republic. By a decree of the government dated January 14, 1871, the value of the English sovereign was fixed at five pesos. Besides the above, the weights and measures of the Argentine Confederation are in general use, and the currency of Brazil has been largely introduced since the commencement of the war.

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PERU.

(REPÚBLICA DEL PERÚ.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Peru, one of the oldest of Spanish colonies in America, issued its declaration of independence in 1821, after a war of eleven years. The present constitution, proclaimed Aug. 31, 1867, is modelled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former composed of deputies of the provinces, two for each, and the latter of representatives nominated by the electoral colleges of provinces and parishes, at the rate of one member for every 20,000 inhabitants. The parochial electoral colleges choose deputies to the provincial colleges, who in turn send representatives to Congress. In the session of 1872, the Senate was composed of 40 members, and the House of Representatives of 80 members.

The executive power is entrusted to a president, assisted by a vice-president, both elected by the people for the term of five years.

President of the Republic.—Don Manuel Pardo, elected August 1, 1872.

The President has to exercise his executive functions through a cabinet of five ministers, holding office at his pleasure. The department are those of Foreign Affairs, of the Interior, of Justice, of Finance and Commerce, and of War and the Navy.

By the terms of the constitution of 1867, there exists absolute political, but not religious freedom, the charter prohibiting the public exercise of any other religion than the Roman Catholic, which is declared the religion of the state.

Revenue, Army, and Navy.

The public revenue is mainly derived from the sale of guano, and but to a small extent from customs. Direct taxation does not exist. The budget estimates for the two years 1871 and 1872 were as follows:—

Sources of Revenue	Two years 1871 and 1872
	Pesos
Customs	5,294,600
Sale of guano	44,915,451
Miscellaneous receipts	8,773,800
Total	{ 58,982,851 £ 11,796,570

Branches of Expenditure	1871 and 1872
	Pesos
Ministry of the interior	6,460,004
„ foreign affairs	409,043
„ justice and public instruction	4,632,333
„ finance and commerce	4,812,564
„ war and the navy	10,870,762
Administration of the Public Debt . .	30,729,058
Total	{ 57,913,764 £ 11,582,753

According to these estimates there was to be a surplus of 1,069,087 pesos, or 213,817*l.*, in the two years 1871 and 1872. The actual revenue and expenditure of former years showed deficits.

Peru has a considerable public debt, divided into an internal and external. The internal liabilities are estimated at 2,500,000*l.*, exclusive of a floating debt of an unknown amount. The foreign is made up of several small loans raised in 1860–64, and of the following three loans contracted in England:—

Foreign Loan.	Nominal Amount of Issue.
	£
Loans at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., of 1860–64 . . .	1,300,000
Consolidated 5 per cent. loan, of 1865 . .	10,000,000
Railway 6 per cent. loan of 1870 . . .	11,920,000
„ 5 „ „ 1872 . . .	15,000,000
Total	38,220,000

The 6 per cent. loan of 1870 was issued at the price of $82\frac{1}{2}$, and the 5 per cent. loan of 1872 at the price of 72. The latter loan was intended to be for the nominal amount of 36,800,000*l.*, but provisionally there was issued in July 1872, no more than 15,000,000*l.* The loans, secured on the guano deposits and the general resources of Peru, are repayable in 20 years through the operation of sinking funds.

The army of the republic was composed as follows in 1872:—

	Men	
Infantry, 8 battalions	5,600	} Total . 13,200
Cavalry, 3 regiments	1,200	
Artillery, 2 brigades	1,000	
Gendarmerie	5,400	

The Peruvian navy consisted, in the summer of 1872, of 6 ironclads, the 'Independencia,' frigate, 14 guns; the 'Atahualpa,' turret ship, 3 guns; the 'Manco Capac,' turret, 3 guns; the 'Union,' 14 guns; the 'Victoria,' 2 guns, and the 'Loa,' 2 guns; and of six other steamers, the 'Callao,' 30 guns, the 'America,' 14 guns, the 'Chalaco,' 4 guns, the 'Tumbez,' 4 guns, the 'Chanchamaya,' 2 guns, and the 'Colon,' 2 guns. The most important of these ships, the ironclad frigate 'Independencia,' built at Poplar, London, in 1865, has a stem constructed as a ram, and the armament consists entirely of Armstrong guns on the shunt principle—viz. 12 70-pounders of 4 tons each on the main deck, and 2 pivot guns, 150-pounders, weighing 7 tons each, on the upper deck. These latter guns can be fired on a line even with the keel. The two next largest ironclads in the list, the 'Atahualpa,' and the 'Manco Capac,' are so-called Monitors, and were purchased in March, 1869, from the United States. Each of these ships carries, on revolving turrets, three guns, throwing shots of 500 pounds weight. They are thickly armoured from stem to stern, and when in action only six inches above the sea-level, with the further defence of being able to hurl streams of boiling water on an enemy attempting to get on board. The fleet is usually lying at the port of Callao near Lima.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The area of Peru is estimated to extend over 502,760 English square miles, while the population, according to a rough official enumeration made in 1862, amounts to 3,199,000. The Republic is divided into eighteen provinces, the population of which is officially stated as follows, on the basis of the enumeration of 1862:—

Provinces	Population	Provinces	Population
Piura . . .	172,000	Huanuco . . .	90,000
Cajamarca . . .	273,000	Ica	68,000
Amazonas . . .	44,000	Ayacucho . . .	210,000
Loreto	58,000	Cuzco	464,000
Libertad . . .	56,000	Puno	305,000
Ancacho . . .	317,000	Arequipa . . .	200,000
Lima	350,000	Moquegua . . .	85,000
Callao	40,000	Jarapaca . . .	25,000
Junin	282,000		
Huancavelua . .	160,000	Total	3,199,000

It is estimated that 57 per cent. of the population of Peru are aborigines, or 'Indians,' and that 23 per cent. belong to mixed

racas, 'Cholos' and 'Zombos.' The remaining 20 per cent. are divided among descendants of Spaniards, Negroes, Chinese, and Europeans, the latter forming barely 2 per cent. of the total population, comprising chiefly Italians and Germans. Immigration into the Republic has not taken place to any extent in recent years. At the enumeration of 1862 the population of the capital, Lima, was returned at 121,370.

The total imports of the republic averaged five millions sterling in the years 1867-71, and the total exports rather more than six millions. The foreign trade of Peru is chiefly with Great Britain and the United States, and it centres in the port of Callao, suburb of Lima, the capital.

The commercial intercourse between Peru and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports from Peru to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Peru in each of the five years, 1868 to 1872 :—

Years	Exports from Peru to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Peru
	£	£
1868	3,400,026	1,132,363
1869	3,992,472	1,381,695
1870	4,881,075	1,761,173
1871	3,971,968	2,159,770
1872	4,211,723	2,870,238

The staple article of export from Peru to the United Kingdom is guano, shipped to the value of from 1,700,000*l.* to above 3,000,000*l.* in recent years. In 1864, the exports of guano to Great Britain amounted to 113,086 tons, valued at 1,357,032*l.*; in 1865 to 210,784 tons, valued at 2,529,408*l.*; in 1866, to 109,142 tons, valued at 1,309,704*l.*; in 1867, to 164,112 tons, valued at 1,996,344*l.*; in 1868 to 155,766 tons, valued at 1,890,219*l.*; in 1869 to 199,122 tons, valued at 2,581,024*l.*; in 1870, to 243,434 tons, of the value of 3,248,293*l.*; in 1871 to 142,365 tons, valued at 1,711,176*l.*; and in 1872 to 74,401 tons, valued 875,882*l.* It will be seen that the guano exports to Great Britain reached their highest in the year 1870, and that in 1872 they fell to less than one-third the amount, and lower than they had been in any previous year since 1864.

The amount of guano still existing in Peru, is stated to be 'under 3,000,000 tons,' in an official report by Mr. Hutchinson, British Consul at Callao, dated December 21, 1872. In Mr. Hutchinson's statement the unexhausted deposits of the Guanape

Islands, are estimated at 500,000 tons, those of the Macabee Islands at 750,000 tons, and those of the Lobos Islands likewise at 750,000 tons. According to this calculation based on 'very cautious inquiries,' the guano deposits of Peru will have totally disappeared at the end of 1877.

Next in importance to guano, as an article of export to Great Britain, stands cubic nitre. The exports of nitre, steadily rising, were of the value of 684,320*l.*, representing 884,977 cwts., in 1869; of 829,358*l.*, representing 1,068,972 cwts., in 1870; of 1,015,415*l.*, representing 1,298,905 cwts., in 1871; and of 1,045,383*l.*, representing 1,365,195 cwts., in 1872. Among the other articles of export to Great Britain are sheep and alpaca wool, of the total value of 707,820*l.* in 1872. The imports of British produce into Peru comprise mainly cotton and woollen manufactures and iron. In 1872, the imports of cotton goods amounted to 516,840*l.*; of woollens to 295,522*l.*; and of iron, wrought and unwrought, to 745,523*l.*

A system of railways, designed mainly to develop the exploitation of the mineral wealth of the country, including important mines of nitrate of soda, has been in course of construction for several years, the cost being defrayed by the large loans raised in England. At the end of 1873 there were open for traffic, or in course of construction, the following lines of state railways:—

State Railways.	Length	Cost of construction.	
		Sols.	£
Callao and Oroya	English miles. 130	27,600,000	5,175,000
Mollendo and Arequipa . . .	107	12,000,000	2,250,000
Arequipa to Puno	222	32,000,000	6,000,000
Puno to Cuzco	230	25,000,000	4,687,500
Chimbote to Huaraz	172	24,000,000	4,500,000
Ilo to Moquegua	63	6,700,000	1,256,250
Pacasmayo, Guadalupe, and Magdalena	83	27,100,000	1,331,250
Total	1,007	134,400,000	25,200,000

The first of the lines here enumerated, Callao and Oroya, was to be finished at the end of 1874; the fourth, Puno to Cuzco, at the end of 1875; and the fifth, Chimbote to Huaraz, at the end of 1876. All the other lines were either open for traffic, or ready to be opened, in 1873. The whole of the state railways of Peru were constructed by Mr. Henry Meiggs, railway contractor from the United States.

There were in course of construction at the end of 1873, besides the above-named, railways of a total length of 600 English miles to be completed in 1877-80. The most important of these are a line from Lima to Oroya, 222 miles in length, and another, offering vast engineering difficulties, 187 miles long, from Arequipa to Puno, across the summit of the Cordillera de los Andes.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Peru, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The <i>Sol</i> = 100 <i>centesimos</i>	.	Average rate of exchange, 3s. 9d.
„ <i>Peso</i> = 10 <i>dinero</i>	.	„ „ „ 4s.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Ounce</i>	.	.	.	.	=	1·014 ounce	avoirdupois.
„ <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	.	=	1·014 lb.	„
„ <i>Quintal</i>	.	.	.	.	=	101·44	„
„ <i>Arroba</i>	{ of 25 pounds		.	.	=	25·36	„
	{ of wine or spirits		.	.	=	6·70 imperial	gallons.
„ <i>Gallon</i>	.	.	.	.	=	0·74	„
„ <i>Vara</i>	.	.	.	.	=	0·927	yard.
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	.	.	.	.	=	0·859	square yard.

The French metric system of weights and measures was established by law in 1860, but has not yet come into general use.

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SAN DOMINGO.

(REPÚBLICA DOMINICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of San Domingo, founded in 1844, is governed under a constitution bearing date November 18, 1844, re-proclaimed, with changes, November 14, 1865, after a revolution which expelled the troops of Spain, who held possession of the country for the two previous years. By the terms of the constitution the legislative power of the Republic is vested in a National Congress of two Houses, called the Consejo conservador, and the Tribunado, the first consisting of five, and the second of fifteen members. The members of both Houses are chosen in indirect election, with restricted suffrage, for the term of six years. The National Congress, besides the prerogative of legislation, has that of declaring war, making peace, and pardoning criminals. But the powers of the National Congress only embrace the general affairs of the Republic; and the individual states, five in number, have separate legislatures.

The executive of the Republic is vested in a President, chosen in indirect election for the term of four years.

President of the Republic.—Don Ignacio Gonzales, elected Dec. 20, 1873.

The administrative affairs of the Republic are in charge of a ministry appointed by the President, with the approval of the Consejo conservador. The ministry is composed of the heads of the departments of finance, justice, war, and foreign affairs.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The general revenue of the Republic is estimated at 1,200,000 dollars, or 2,40,000*l.*, per annum, and the expenditure is believed to be largely in excess of this amount. There are no recent official returns regarding the receipts and disbursements of the central government. The revenue is mainly derived from customs duties, which average 40 per cent, while a large part of the annual expenditure is for the maintenance of a standing army of 4,000 men in peace, and raised on the war-footing to 15,000 men. Besides a large internal debt, of unknown amount, San Domingo has a foreign debt contracted at the London Stock Exchange in 1869. The debt, to the nominal amount of 757,700*l.*, at 6 per cent., was issued at the price of 80, and at the end of 1872 it had been reduced, through the action of a sinking fund of 1³ per cent., to 722,700*l.*

The area of San Domingo which embraces the eastern portion of

the Island of Haiti—the western division forming the Republic of *Haiti* (see pp. 531–33)—is estimated at 18,045 English square miles with a population of 136,500 inhabitants, or 8 to the square mile.

The Republic is divided into the five provinces, or states, mutually independent, of San Domingo, Azua de Compostela, Santa Cruz del Seybo, Santiago de los Caballeros, and Concepcion de la Vega. The population, like that of the neighbouring Haiti, is composed mainly of negroes and mulattoes, but the whites, or European-descended inhabitants, are comparatively numerous, and owing to their influence the Spanish language is the prevailing dialect. Capital of the Republic is the city of San Domingo, founded 1494, at the mouth of the river Ozama, with 15,000 inhabitants.

The commerce of the Republic is small, owing in part to customs duties of a prohibitory character. The total imports of 1870 were estimated at 560,000 dollars, or 132,000*l.*, and the exports at 700,000 dollars, or 140,000*l.* Principal articles of export are coffee, dyewoods, and guano. The commercial intercourse of the Republic is mainly with the United States and Great Britain. In the 'Annual Statement of the Board of Trade' the exports to and imports from Great Britain are with Haiti. (See p. 532.)

On the north-east coast of San Domingo lies the Bay of Samaná, one of the greatest natural harbours in the world, 30 miles long and 10 miles broad, important as a naval station. It was ceded, with the surrounding country, the peninsula of Samaná, to a company formed in the United States, by a treaty signed by the President of the Republic, January 10, 1873. Under the treaty the company has a grant of sovereign rights over the acquired district, embracing an area of 600 English square miles.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of San Domingo are those of Spain, but the French metrical system is coming into use.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning San Domingo.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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SAN SALVADOR.

(REPÚBLICA DE SAN SALVADOR.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of San Salvador, and independent state since 1853, when it dissolved its federative union with Honduras and Nicaragua, is governed nominally under a constitution proclaimed in March 1864, but undergoing frequent alterations through internecine war. The constitution vests the legislative power in a Congress of two Houses, the Senate, composed of 12, and the House of Representatives, composed of 24 members. The executive is in the hands of a President, originally elected for six years, but whose tenure of office was in 1867 limited to four years.

President of the Republic.—General St. Jago Gonzales, elected Jan. 20, 1872.

The administrative affairs of the Republic are carried on, under the President, by a ministry of two members, the first head of the united departments of the interior, war, and finance, and the second of the departments of foreign affairs and public instruction.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The public revenue during the year 1871 amounted, according to an official report, to 1,355,868 dollars, or 271,174*l.*, and the expenditure to 1,173,996 dollars, or 234,799*l.*, thus leaving a surplus of 181,872 dollars, or 36,375*l.* The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure in the year 1871 were as follows:—

<i>Sources of Revenue :</i>		<i>Branches of Expenditure.</i>	
	Dollars.		Dollars.
Customs	587,239	Administration	258,989
Excise	177,092	Church	8,683
Rum tax	168,954	Army	518,267
Post office	11,874	Internal debt	139,621
Various sources	49,863	Subsidies	25,218
Receipts from Loans	260,846	Schools	41,783
		Pensions	10,037
		Public works	122,773
		Telegraph	23,537
		Export bounties	25,088
Total	1,355,868	Total	1,173,996

San Salvador had in 1871 but a small public debt, amounting to 705,800 dollars, or 141,160*l.*, represented chiefly by 'libranzas,' or

treasury bills. The debt was largely increased during the year 1872, when the republic raised an army of four thousand men to invade Honduras, the capital of which the troops entered in May. It was estimated that the cost of the war, carried early to a victorious issue, would amount to 6,000,000 dollars, or 1,200,000*l*.

Official returns state the area of the Republic to embrace 9,594 English square miles. The population was estimated in 1870 at 434,520 souls, giving an average of 45 inhabitants to the square mile, being four times that of the aggregate of the other states of Central America. Aboriginal and mixed races constitute the bulk of the population, among whom live about 10,000 whites, or descendants of Europeans. The native population of San Salvador, more inclined to civilised pursuits than that of any neighbouring state, is largely engaged in agriculture, as well as various branches of manufacture, and in recent years the working of iron mines has been undertaken. The principal articles of agricultural produce are indigo, coffee, and balsam, the latter known as Balm of Peru being grown along a great part of the Pacific coast, from the Rio Acajutla to the Guameca, the district bearing the name of Costa de Balsamo. Capital of the Republic is the city of San Salvador, founded by George Alvarado in 1528, with 16,000 inhabitants. The city was repeatedly destroyed by earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, the last time on April 16, 1854, when it was overwhelmed by almost total ruin, in consequence of which most of the inhabitants erected new dwellings on a neighbouring site, at present called Nueva San Salvador. The new capital again was partly destroyed by a series of earthquakes, and simultaneous eruptions of the neighbouring Tzalco volcano, which began March 4, and ended March 19, 1873. The capital is connected by a good road with the fifteen miles distant port of La Libertad, principal harbour of the Republic.

The commercial intercourse of San Salvador is chiefly with the United States and Great Britain. In the year 1871, the value of the total imports was 2,403,060 dollars, or 480,612*l*., and that of the exports 3,502,866 dollars, or 700,173*l*. Among the exports indigo forms the staple article. The statistics of the commercial intercourse of San Salvador with the United Kingdom are not given in the annual statement of the Board of Trade, in which the trade of the Republic is thrown together with that of the states of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, under the general designation of 'Central America.' (See p. 529.)

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of San Salvador, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The <i>Peso</i> or <i>Piaster</i> , of 8 <i>reales</i>	. approximate value.	4s. 3½ <i>d.</i>
„ <i>Dollar</i> , of 100 <i>centavas</i>	„ „	4s.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Libra</i>	. . . . .	= 1·014 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	. . . . .	= 101·40 „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	. . . . .	= 25·35 „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	. . . . .	= 1½ imperial bushel.

The weights and measures of the United States are, besides the above, in general use.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning San Salvador.

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UNITED STATES.

(UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE form of government of the United States is based on the constitution of September 17, 1787, to which ten amendments were added, December 15, 1791; an eleventh amendment, January 8, 1798; a twelfth amendment, September 25, 1804; a thirteenth amendment, December 18, 1865; a fourteenth amendment, July 28, 1868; and a fifteenth amendment, March 30, 1870.

By the constitution, the government of the nation is entrusted to three separate authorities, the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. The executive power is vested in a president. It is enacted by section 1, article II. of the constitution, that the president 'shall hold his office during the term of four years,' and be elected, together with a vice-president, chosen for the same term, in the mode here prescribed. 'Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.' The same section of the constitution enacts that 'the Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States;' and further that 'no person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.'

The president is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia in the service of the Union. He has the power of a veto on all laws passed by Congress; but notwithstanding his veto, any bill may become a law on its afterwards being passed by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress. The vice-president is ex-officio president of the Senate; and in case of the death or resignation of the president, he becomes the president for the remainder of the term, and his place is filled by the vice-president, or the temporary president of the Senate. The elections for president and vice-president are at present held in all the States on the first Tuesday in November, every four years; and on the 4th of March following the new president elect is inaugurated.

President of the United States.—Ulysses Grant, born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, 1822; studied military science at the college of Westpoint, 1839–44; entered the army as lieutenant, 1845; promoted captain, 1853; resigned his commission and settled as a farmer in Missouri, 1854; re-entered the army at the outbreak of the civil war, and appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, July 1861; nominated lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, March 1862; elected president of the United States, by 214 against 80 votes of the Electoral College, Nov. 3, 1868; re-elected, by 292 against 74 votes, for a second term of four years, November 5, 1872.

Vice-president of the United States.—Henry Wilson, born at Farmington, New Hampshire, February 16, 1812; apprenticed to a shoemaker, and established himself in business at Natick, Massachusetts; owned and edited the 'Boston Republican'; member of the State Legislature of Massachusetts, 1841–52; member of the State Constitutional Convention, 1853; raised a regiment of volunteers, and served as colonel in the civil war, 1861–65; Senator of the United States for the State of Massachusetts since 1855; elected vice-president of the United States for the term 1873 to 1877, November 5, 1872.

The president of the United States has, under an act of Congress passed in the session of 1873, an annual salary of 50,000 dollars, or 10,000*l.*, and the vice-president of 10,000 dollars currency, or 2,000*l.*

Since the adoption of the constitution the offices of president and vice-president have been occupied as follows:—

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
George Washington . . .	Virginia . . .	1789–1797	1732	1799
John Adams . . .	Massachusetts . . .	1797–1801	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson . . .	Virginia . . .	1801–1809	1743	1826
James Madison . . .	Virginia . . .	1809–1817	1751	1837
James Monroe . . .	Virginia . . .	1817–1825	1759	1831
John Quincy Adams . . .	Massachusetts . . .	1825–1829	1767	1848
Andrew Jackson . . .	Tennessee . . .	1829–1837	1767	1845
Martin Van Buren . . .	New York . . .	1837–1841	1782	1862
William H. Harrison . . .	Ohio . . .	1841–1841	1773	1841
John Tyler . . .	Virginia . . .	1841–1845	1790	1862
James Knox Polk . . .	Tennessee . . .	1845–1849	1795	1849
Zachary Taylor . . .	Louisiana . . .	1849–1850	1784	1850
Millard Fillmore . . .	New York . . .	1850–1853	1800	—
Franklin Pierce . . .	New Hampshire . . .	1853–1857	1804	1869
James Buchanan . . .	Pennsylvania . . .	1857–1861	1791	1868
Abraham Lincoln . . .	Illinois . . .	1861–1865	1809	1865
Andrew Johnson . . .	Tennessee . . .	1865–1869	1808	—
Ulysses S. Grant . . .	Illinois . . .	1869 —	1822	—

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
John Adams	Massachusetts . .	1789-1797	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson . .	Virginia	1797-1801	1743	1826
Aaron Burr	New York	1801-1805	1756	1836
George Clinton . . .	New York	1805-1812	1739	1812
Elbridge Gerry . . .	Massachusetts . .	1813-1814	1744	1814
Daniel D. Tompkins .	New York	1817-1825	1744	1825
John C. Calhoun . . .	South Carolina .	1825-1832	1782	1850
Martin Van Buren . .	New York	1833-1837	1782	1862
Richard M. Johnson .	Kentucky	1837-1841	1780	1850
John Tyler	Virginia	1841-1841	1790	1862
George M. Dallas . .	Pennsylvania . .	1845-1849	1792	1865
Millard Fillmore . .	New York	1849-1850	1800	—
William R. King . . .	Alabama	1853-1853	1786	1853
John C. Breckinridge .	Kentucky	1857-1861	1821	—
Hannibal Hamlin . .	Maine	1861-1865	1809	—
Andrew Johnson . . .	Tennessee . . .	1865-1865	1808	—
Lafayette S. Foster .	Connecticut . . .	1865-1869	1806	—
Schuyler Colfax . . .	Indiana	1869-1873	1823	—
Henry Wilson	Massachusetts . .	1873 —	1812	—

The administrative business of the nation is conducted by seven chief officers, or heads of departments, who form what is called the 'Cabinet.' They are chosen by the president, but must be approved of by the Senate. Each of them presides over a separate department, and has to act under the immediate authority of the president. The heads of departments are:—

1. The Secretary of State and of Foreign Affairs.—*Hamilton Fish*, born in the city of New York, 1809; studied for the bar, and graduated at Columbia College; successively member of Congress, Lieut.-governor and governor of the State of New York, and United States Senator; appointed Secretary of State, March 11, 1869.

2. Secretary of the Treasury.—*William Adams Richardson*, born in the State of Massachusetts, 1821; educated for the bar, and graduated at Harvard College; successively compiler of the Statutes of Massachusetts and Judge of Probate for Middlesex county; Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, March 20, 1869, to March 17, 1873. Appointed Secretary of the Treasury, March 17, 1873.

3. Secretary of War.—General *William Worth Belknap*, born at Newburgh, New York, 1829; educated at Princeton College, New Jersey; entered the army at the commencement of the civil war, and served in the campaigns of Tennessee and Georgia; Collector of revenue in Iowa 1866-69. Appointed Secretary of War, October 25, 1869.

4. Secretary of the Navy.—George M. *Robeson*, born in the State of New Jersey, 1824; studied for the bar and graduated at Princeton College; was Attorney-General of New Jersey, 1866–69. Appointed Secretary of the Navy, June 25, 1869.

5. Secretary of the Interior.—Columbus *Delano*, born at Shoreham, Vermont, 1809; removed to Mount Vernon, Ohio, 1817; admitted to the bar, 1832; elected representative of Ohio, in the 29th Congress, 1844; Commissary-General of Ohio, 1861; re-elected representative of Ohio in Congress, 1864 and 1866. Appointed Secretary of the Interior, October 29, 1870.

6. Postmaster-General.—John *Cresswell*, born in the State of Maryland, 1828; studied law, and admitted to the bar, 1850; elected a member of the State Legislature, 1861; elected representative in Congress, 1863; and Senator in Congress, 1865. Appointed Postmaster-General, March 5, 1869.

7. Attorney-General.—George H. *Williams*, born in Columbia County, New York, March 23, 1823; studied law, and admitted to the bar, 1844; Judge of the first judicial district of Iowa, 1847–53; Chief Judge of the territory of Oregon, 1853–57; Senator in Congress from Oregon, 1865–71. Appointed Attorney-General, December 4, 1871.

Each of the above ministers has an annual salary of 10,000 dollars currency, or 2,000*l*. All hold office under the will of the president.

The whole legislative power is vested by the constitution in a Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate, or Upper House, consists of two members from each State, chosen by the State legislatures for six years. Senators must be not less than thirty years of age; must have been citizens of the United States for nine years; and be residents in the State for which they are chosen. Besides its legislative capacity, the Senate is invested with certain judicial functions, and its members constitute a High Court of Impeachment. The judgment only extends to removal from office and disqualification. Representatives have the sole power of impeachment.

The House of Representatives, or Lower House, is composed of members elected every second year by the vote of all male citizens over the age of 21 of the several States of the Union. The number of members to which each State is entitled is determined by the census taken every ten years. A law passed February 2, 1872, after the results of the ninth census of the United States, taken June 1870, had been ascertained, provides that from and after March 3, 1873, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 283

members, to be apportioned among the several States as follows:—

Maine	5	South Carolina	5	Florida	1
New Hampshire	2	Georgia	9	Texas	6
Vermont	2	Alabama	7	Iowa	9
Massachusetts	11	Mississippi	6	Wisconsin	8
Rhode Island	2	Louisiana	5	California	4
Connecticut	4	Ohio	20	Minnesota	3
New York	32	Kentucky	10	Oregon	1
New Jersey	7	Tennessee	9	Kansas	3
Pennsylvania	26	Indiana	12	West Virginia	3
Delaware	1	Illinois	19	Nevada	1
Maryland	6	Missouri	13	Nebraska	1
Virginia	9	Arkansas	4		—
North Carolina	8	Michigan	9	Total	283

By an Act passed May 30, 1872, it was provided that nine States, namely, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Tennessee, Louisiana, Alabama, and Florida, should be entitled to one representative each in addition to the number apportioned to them by the Act of February 2, 1872.

According to the terms of the constitution, representatives must not be less than twenty-five years of age, must have been citizens of the United States for seven years, and be residents in the States from which they are chosen. In addition to the representatives from the States, the House admits a 'delegate' from each organised territory, who has the right to debate on subjects in which his territory is interested, but is not entitled to vote. The delegates are elected, like the representatives, by the vote of all male citizens over 21, with this difference, that in one territory (Wyoming) the franchise is also accorded to women.

Every bill which has passed the House of Representatives and the Senate must, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if not approved, he may return it, with his objections, to the House in which it originated. If after reconsideration two-thirds of that House agree to pass the bill, it must be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it must likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it becomes a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses are determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill are entered on the journal of each House respectively. The occasions when Presidents of the United States have used their veto power have been very rare, except during the presidency of Andrew Johnson, who employed it more frequently than all his predecessors in office taken together. From the establishment of the republic to the end

of the year 1866, a period embracing 39 Congresses, there were but 28 vetoes, being an average of one in three years. Of these vetoes President Washington sent two to Congress; President Madison, six; President Monroe, one; President Jackson, nine; President Tyler, four; President Polk, three; and President Buchanan, one. Presidents John Adams, Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, Harrison, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, and Lincoln, sent no vetoes to Congress, and their administrations covered an aggregate of nearly 33 years. Of the 26 vetoes sent to Congress previous to the presidency of Andrew Johnson, only one was overruled, but, on the other hand, the numerous vetoes of the head of the executive from 1865 to 1869 were nearly all thrown aside by a two-third majority of Congress. If any Bill is not returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it has been presented to him, it becomes a law, unless Congress by adjournment prevent the return.

Each of the two Houses of Congress is made by the constitution the 'judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members;' and each of the Houses may, 'with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.'

By the 8th Section of the 1st Article of the Constitution of the United States, the Congress has power:—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States;
2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States;
3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;
4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalisation, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States;
5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;
6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;
7. To establish post-offices and post roads;
8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;
9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;
10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;
11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;
12. To raise and support armies, but so that no appropriation of money to that use be made for a longer term than two years;

13. To provide and maintain a navy ;
14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces ;
15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions ;
16. To provide for organising, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress ;
17. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested in the Government of the United States.

The Congress of the United States has the power to alter the Constitution, by the 5th article of the same. The article orders that the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary to propose amendments to the Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing the amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

Under an Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1873, the salary of a senator, representative, or delegate in Congress is 7,500 dollars, or 1,500*l.*, per annum with travelling expenses. These expenses are calculated by the most direct route of usual travel, and similar return, once for each session of Congress. The salary of the Vice-President of the Senate, and of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, is 10,000 dollars, or 2,000*l.*, per annum, under the same law.

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives are prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but Congress may at any time by law alter such regulations, or make new ones, except as to the places of choosing senators. No senator or representative can, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any *civil* office under authority of the United States, which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding *any* office under the United States can be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

According to the sixth article of the Constitution, 'the senators and representatives, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to

support this Constitution ; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.'

The period usually termed 'a Congress,' in legislative language, continues for two years ; as, for example, from noon March 4, 1873, until noon March 4, 1875, at which latter time the term of the representatives to the Forty-third Congress expires, and the term of the new House of Representatives commences. Congresses always commence and expire in years terminating with odd numbers. The term of the First Congress was from 1789 to 1791, and the term of the Forty-third Congress will be from 1873 to 1875.

By the tenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, passed December 15, 1791, the powers not delegated to Congress are reserved to the individual States. Therefore the powers to enact municipal laws, that is, all laws which concern only the States directly and immediately, are among the reserved rights of the States, and as such vested in the State Legislatures.

The constitutions of the several States all agree in their main features, and the modes of administration are virtually alike. In all there is the same form, and the same principles lie at the foundation. The executive in every State is vested in a governor. The duties of the governors are in general analogous to those of the president, as far as the several State governments are analogous to that of the Union. The governors have the nomination, and, in conjunction with the Senate, the appointment of many important officers. Like the president, they make recommendations to the Legislature, and take care that the laws are executed. Like the president, they may be impeached and removed for treason, bribery, or other high crimes.

Slavery was abolished throughout the whole of the United States by the thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution, passed Dec. 18, 1865 :—'Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.' The vast change in the political and social organisation of the republic made by this new fundamental law was completed by the fourteenth and fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution, passed in 1868 and 1870, which gave to the former slaves all the rights and privileges of citizenship. The fourteenth Amendment declares that 'all persons born or naturalised in the United States are citizens thereof and of the States in which they reside, and no State shall deny such citizens due and equal protection by laws, nor deprive them of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.' It orders further 'that representation shall be apportioned among the

several States, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State.' Finally, the fifteenth Amendment, ratified March 30, 1870, enacts that 'The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, colour, or previous condition of servitude.' Under this last Amendment to the Constitution, all the citizens of the United States, except untaxed Indians, are admitted to the franchise. (Official Communication).

Revenue and Expenditure.

The national income of the United States is mainly derived from two sources, namely, customs duties, and indirect taxes upon property, manufactures, and natural produce, the whole of them classed under the name of 'Internal Revenue.' The national expenditure, too, is mainly on account of two branches, the maintenance of an armed force by land and sea, and payment of interest of the public debt, incurred by the civil war of 1861-66. Roughly stated, the produce of the customs discharges the cost of the civil service, army and navy, and that of internal revenue pays the interest and sinking fund of the public debt, together with all other disbursements. The cost of the general administration, including the expenses of the executive and legislature, provided for under the head of 'Civil List,' is comparatively small.

The following table exhibits, in dollars and pounds sterling—converted at 5 to 1—the total gross revenue and the total expenditure of the United States in each of the five fiscal years, ending June 30, from 1869 to 1873:—

REVENUE			EXPENDITURE		
Years, ending June 30	Dollars	£	Years, ending June 30	Dollars	£
1869	370,943,747	74,188,749	1869	321,490,597	64,298,119
1870	411,255,477	82,255,095	1870	309,653,560	61,930,712
1871	339,101,231	67,820,246	1871	290,062,920	58,012,584
1872	374,106,867	74,821,373	1872	277,517,962	55,503,592
1873	333,738,204	66,747,640	1873	290,345,245	58,069,049

The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure of the financial year ending June 30, 1873, were as follows:—

<i>Sources of Revenue.</i>	Dollars	£
Customs	188,089,523	37,617,905
Internal Revenue	113,729,318	22,745,863
Public Land Sales	2,882,312	576,462
Miscellaneous sources	29,037,051	5,807,410
Total Revenue	333,738,204	66,747,640
<i>Branches of Expenditure.</i>		
Civil List and Administration	78,434,030	15,686,806
Pensions and Indians	37,311,132	7,462,226
Army	46,323,138	9,264,627
Navy	23,526,257	4,705,251
Interest on public debt	104,750,688	20,950,139
Total Expenditure	290,345,245	58,069,049
Surplus of Revenue	43,392,959	8,678,591

Since the year 1865-66 the revenue of the United States every year largely exceeded the expenditure, in consequence of which there was a gradual reduction of taxes. In the second session of the forty-second Congress there were passed a series of laws, coming into effect October 1, 1872, which abolished nearly the whole of the stamp duties. The Internal Revenue at present is collected mainly from whisky, tobacco, and malt liquors. Stamps are still required upon bank cheques, draughts, orders, 'patent medicines,' and proprietary articles; but the other stamp taxes are all repealed. The surplus of every year has to be devoted, in conformity with several enactments of Congress, to the gradual redemption of the national debt.

The following table shows the total amount of the national debt, on the 1st of July of each of the years 1862, 1866, 1869, 1871, 1872, and 1873:—

Years	Capital of Debt	
	Dollars	£
1862	514,211,372	107,127,369
1866	2,783,425,879	579,880,391
1869	2,380,094,127	499,214,041
1871	2,292,030,835	458,406,167
1872	2,253,251,328	450,650,265
1873	2,234,482,993	446,896,598

According to the official statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, the various liabilities incurred successively by the government, under the sanction of Congress, which form the national debt of the United States, were as follows on the 1st of July, 1873:—

Title of Loan	Authorizing Act	Rate of interest per cent	When payable	Total outstanding Amount
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.				Dollars
Loan of 1858.	June 14, 1858	5	January 1, 1874	20,000,000
Loan of February 1861 ('81's)	February 8, 1861	6	December 31, 1880	18,415,000
Oregon War Debt.	March 2, 1861	6	July 1, 1881	945,000
Loan of July & Aug. '61 ('81's)	July 17 and Aug. 5, '61.	6	June 30, 1881	189,321,200
Five-twenties of 1862	February 25, 1862	6	May 1, 1882	213,067,000
Loan of 1863 ('81's)	March 3, 1863	6	June 30, 1881	75,000,000
Ten-forties of 1864	March 3, 1864	5	March 1, 1904	195,467,450
Five-twenties of March 1864	March 3, 1864	6	November 1, 1884	2,291,700
Five-twenties of June 1864	June 30, 1864	6	November 1, 1884	66,519,500
Five-twenties of 1865	March 3, 1865	6	November 1, 1885	155,467,450
Consols of 1865	March 3, 1865	6	July 1, 1885	206,861,500
Consols of 1867	March 3, 1865	6	July 1, 1887	315,014,550
Consols of 1868	March 3, 1865	6	July 1, 1888	38,335,500
Funded Loan of 1881	J'y 14, '70 & Jan. 20, '71	5		200,000,000
Funded Loan of 1886	J'y 14, '70 & Jan. 20, '71	4½		
Funded Loan of 1901	J'y 14, '70 & Jan. 20, '71	4		
Aggregate of Debt bearing interest in Coin				1,695,805,950
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.				
Navy Pension Fund	July 23, 1868	3	Payable on demand	14,000,000
Certif. of Indebtedness of 1870	July 8, 1870	4	September 1, 1875	678,000
Aggregate of Debt bearing Interest in Lawful Money				25,343,000
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.				
Old Debt	Various, prior to 1837	4 to 6	—	57,665
Mexican Indemnity Stock	August 10, 1846	5	—	1,105
Loan of 1847	January 28, 1847	6	—	1,650
Bounty Land Scrip	February 11, 1847	6	—	3,600
Texas Indemnity Stock	September 9, 1850	5	—	174,000
Loan of 1860	June 22, 1860	5	—	10,000
Five-twenties of 1862	February 25, 1862	6	—	50,558,500
Treasury Notes prior to 1846	Various, prior to 1846	1-10 to 6	—	82,575
Treasury Notes of 1846	July 22, 1846	1-10 to 6	—	6,000
Treasury Notes of 1847	January 28, 1847	6	—	950
Treasury Notes of 1857	December 23, 1857	3 to 6	—	2,000
Treasury Notes of 1861	March 2, 1861	6	—	3,150
Seven-thirties of 1861	July 17, 1861	7 3-10	—	19,350
One-year Notes of 1863.	March 3, 1863	5	—	84,655
Two-year Notes of 1863	March 3, 1863	5	—	57,150
Compound Interest Notes	Mar. 3, '63; June 30, '64	6	—	479,400
Seven-thirties of 1864 & 1865	June 30, '64; Mar. 3, '65	7 3-10	—	274,100
Certificates of Indebtedness.	Mar. 1, '62; Mar. 3, '63	6	—	5,000
Temporary Loan	June 30, 1864	4 to 6	—	78,560
Three per cent. certificates	Mar. 2, '67; July 25, '68	3	—	30,000
Aggregate of Debt on which Interest has ceased since maturity				51,929,710
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.				
Old Demand Notes	July 17, 1861	—	—	79,967
Legal Tender Notes	February 12, 1862	—	{ Issues prior to 1869 (Series of 1869.)	356,000,000
	February 25, 1862	—		
	July 11, 1862	—		
Certificates of Deposit	March 3, 1863	—	{ First Issue Second Issue Third Issue Fourth Issue	31,730,000
	June 8, 1872	—		
	July 17, 1862	—		
	March 3, 1863	—		
Fractional Currency	June 30, 1864	—	—	44,999,365
Coin Certificates	March 3, 1863	—	—	39,460,000
Unclaimed Interest	—	—	—	—
Aggregate of Debt bearing no Interest				472,069,332

The following table contains the summary of the various classes of the public debt, and the interest thereon, on the 1st July, 1872:—

		Principal	Interest
Debt bearing interest in coin—	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Bonds at 6 per cent. . . .	1,282,238,650		
Bonds at 5 per cent. . . .	414,567,300		
Bonds at 4½ per cent. . . .			
Bonds at 4 per cent. . . .			
		1,695,805,950	41,554,607
Debt bearing interest in lawful money—			
Certificates of indebtedness at 4 per cent. . . .	678,000		
Navy Pension Fund at 3 per cent. . . .	14,000,000		
		14,678,000	219,040
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity .		51,929,710	568,470
Debt bearing no interest—			
Old demand and legal-tender notes	36,079,967		
Certificates of deposit. . .	31,730,000		
Fractional currency	44,799,365		
Coin certificates	36,460,000		
		472,069,333	
Unclaimed interest			11,534
Total debt on the 1st November, 1872		2,234,482,993	42,356,652

The reduction in the public debt from the 4th of March, 1869, commencement of President Grant's administration, to the 1st of July, 1873, amounted to 377,644,546 dollars, or 75,528,909%, and the decrease in the annual interest charge during the same period to 28,338,546 dollars, or 5,667,709%.

It is ordered, by Act of Congress, that a sinking fund shall be provided for the payment of the debt. The Act requires that the surplus gold remaining after the payment of the interest shall be devoted 'to the purchase or payment of 1 per cent. of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after July 1, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct.'

By the terms of a 'Funding Bill,' passed July 13, 1870, and amended Jan. 20, 1871, the payment of the debt of the United States is fixed within certain terms. The Bill orders the issue of several new classes of bonds, namely, 5 per cent. bonds to the amount of 500,000,000 dollars, payable at the pleasure of the United States after ten years; 4½ per cent. bonds to the amount of

300,000 000 dollars, payable after 15 years; and 4 per cent. bonds to the amount of 700,000,000 dollars, payable after 30 years. These bonds are payable, principal and interest, in gold, and are exempt from all taxation. The Bill does not force any holders of the old issues to take the new ones in exchange; but the Secretary of the Treasury is authorised to redeem such of the old issues as he sees fit, after giving notice, at par in coin, to be procured by the sale of the new bonds.

Army and Navy.

1. *Army.*

By the eighth section of the first article of the constitution of the United States, Congress is empowered in general 'to raise and support armies;' and by the second section of the second article, the president is appointed commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia when called into the service of the United States. On August 7, 1789, Congress established a Department of War as the instrument of the president in carrying out the provisions of the constitution for military affairs. A number of 'Original Rules and Articles of War' were enacted by the Congress of 1776, and continued in force under the constitution, with several modifications. These rules were the basis of the actual Articles of War which were enacted in 1806, and have been but slightly altered since that time. They form the military code which governs all troops when mustered into the service.

In 1790, the rank and file of the army, as fixed by act of Congress, amounted to 1,216 men; to which force, in the next year, one regiment 900 strong was added. In 1792, an act of Congress provided for a uniform militia throughout the United States, and the system then arranged has received but slight alterations until the present time. The nominal strength of the militia thus organised was 3,245,000 at the last census. In 1796, the regular army consisted of not more than one corps of artillerists and engineers, two companies of light dragoons, and four regiments of infantry of eight companies each. This force was little increased, except during occasional periods, till the outbreak of the civil war.

At the commencement of the year 1861, the United States army consisted of about 14,000 regular troops, garrisoned chiefly in the Southern States. A large number of these joined the cause of the so-called Confederate States, reducing the Federal army to less than 5,000 men. On April 15, 1861, the president called out 75,000 volunteers for three months, to defend the capital, which was threatened; and on May 3, he called out 42,000 volunteers to serve for three years or the war. On July 22, 1861, Congress passed an act authorising the president to accept the services of 500,000

volunteers for such terms as he might deem necessary, ranging from six months to three years or during the war. On July 25, 1861, the president was again authorised to call out 500,000, making in all 1,000,000 men. The number proving insufficient for the active prosecution of hostilities, and the repair of losses occasioned by the war, a draft was ordered in the summer of 1863, by proclamation of the President of the United States. By a new proclamation of the president, dated October 17, 1863, a levy of 300,000 men was ordered, and another call of 500,000 men was made February 1, 1864. The total number of men called under arms by the Government of the United States, from 1861 till the end of the civil war, in 1865, amounted to 2,670,874, or nearly one-fourth of the entire male population of the Northern States. The State of New York furnished over one-sixth of the whole number, Pennsylvania one-eighth, Ohio one-ninth, and Massachusetts one-fifteenth: these four States gave to the army one-fifth of their entire male population. New Hampshire and Vermont sent one-fourth of their male citizens, and Indiana and Illinois over one-fourth. Kansas showed the highest proportion, having sent 36 per cent. of her men, while Iowa sent 30 per cent. The Southern or Confederate States had in the field, during the greater part of the war, an army of 400,000 men, of which, it is estimated, they lost 300,000 from wounds and disease. The Southern army was entirely disbanded in April 1865; but of the Federal army there remained 210,000 on the pay rolls on July 31, 1865, after which date there commenced a slow process of disbandment.

By Acts of Congress, approved July 28, 1866, March 3, 1869, and July 15, 1870, the number of land forces constituting the standing army of the United States was strictly limited. Section 2 of the Act of July 15, 1870, provides that on or before the 1st day of July, 1871, the number of enlisted men in the army shall be reduced to 30,000, and thereafter, unless otherwise directed by law, there shall be no more than 30,000 enlisted men at any one time.

The term of service in the army is five years. As now organised, the army is composed of 10 regiments of cavalry, consisting each of 12 troops, or companies; 25 regiments of infantry, of 10 companies each; 5 regiments of artillery; and 1 engineer battalion; besides the cadets of the military academy. The 9th and 10th regiments of cavalry, and the 24th and 25th regiments of infantry, are composed of negro soldiers, but are commanded by white officers.

The army was commanded, on July 1, 1873, by 1 general, 1 lieutenant-general, 3 major-generals, 13 brigadier-generals, 73 colonels, 76 lieutenant-colonels, 249 majors, 30 aides-de-camp, 607 captains, and 1,057 first and second lieutenants.

Sections 7 and 8 of the Act of July 15, 1870, provide that no

appointment to the grades of major-general and brigadier-general shall be made until the number of the former shall be reduced below three, and of the latter below six, after which these are to remain the standard numbers.

In April 1873, the territory of the United States was divided for military purposes into eleven departments, and these grouped into four military divisions, namely, Division of the South, composed of the Departments of the South and the Gulf; Division of the Missouri, composed of the Departments of Dakota, the Platte, the Missouri, and Texas; Division of the Pacific, composed of the Departments of Columbia, California, and Arizona; and, Division of the Atlantic, composed of the Departments of the East and the Lakes.—(Official Communication.)

2. *Navy.*

The naval forces of the United States consisted on July 1, 1873, of 48 iron-clads, 63 other steamers, and 29 sailing vessels. On the 1st July, 1872, there were 51 iron-clads, 69 other steamers, and 30 sailing vessels, so that there was a decrease within the year of 3 ironclads, of 6 steamers, and of one sailing vessel.

There are four 'rates' in the official classification of ships of war. First-rates are all vessels of 4,600 tons and upwards; Second-rates, vessels of 2,000 to 4,600; Third-rates, vessels of 900 to 2,000; and Fourth-rates, all vessels under 900 tons.

The following table gives a list, in alphabetical order of names, of the 48 iron-clads, and of all the First, Second, and Third-rate steamers of the navy in 1873. The list is drawn up from the 'Navy-register of the United States,' issued by the Secretary of the Navy corrected to July 1, 1873:—

IRON-CLAD SCREW STEAMERS.

Name	Guns	Tonnage	Station or Condition
Ajax . . .	2	550	Repairing at Philadelphia
Algoma . . .	2	483	Laid up at League Island
Amphitrite . . .	4	874	Naval Academy, Annapolis
Canonicus . . .	2	550	Laid up at League Island.
Camanche . . .	2	496	Laid up at Mare Island
Catskill . . .	2	496	Laid up at League Island
Chickasaw . . .	4	450	Laid up at New Orleans
Cohoes . . .	2	483	Laid up at League Island
Colossus . . .	10	2,127	Unfinished at New York
Dictator . . .	2	1,750	In ordinary, New London
Etlah . . .	2	483	Laid up at New Orleans
Hero . . .	1	483	Laid up at Washington
Iris . . .	2	483	Laid up at New Orleans
Jason . . .	2	496	Laid up at League Island

Name	Guns	Tonnage	Station or Condition
Kewaydin . . .	4	540	Laid up at New Orleans
Klamath . . .	2	483	Laid up at New Orleans
Koka . . .	2	483	Laid up at League Island
Lehigh . . .	2	496	Laid up at League Island
Mahopac . . .	2	550	Repairing at Norfolk
Manhattan . . .	2	550	Repairing at Philadelphia
Massachusetts . . .	4	2,127	On the stocks, Portsmouth
Miantonomah . . .	4	1,225	Repairing at Boston
Minnetonka . . .	1	483	Laid up at League Island
Modoc . . .	1	483	Laid up at League Island
Monadnock . . .	4	1,091	Laid up at Mare Island
Montauk . . .	2	496	Laid up at Washington
Nahant . . .	2	496	Laid up at League Island
Nantucket . . .	2	496	Laid up at League Island
Napa . . .	1	483	Laid up at League Island
Nausett . . .	2	483	Laid up at League Island
Nebraska . . .	4	2,125	On the stocks, Philadelphia
Niobe . . .	2	483	Laid up at League Island
Oregon . . .	4	1,127	On the stocks at Boston
Otsego . . .	1	483	Laid up at League Island
Passaic . . .	2	496	Laid up at League Island
Piscataqua . . .	1	483	Laid up at Washington
Puritan . . .	2	1,870	Laid up at League Island
Roanoke . . .	6	2,260	Laid up at New York
Saugus . . .	2	550	North Atlantic Station
Shawnee . . .	2	483	Laid up at Boston
Suncook . . .	2	483	Laid up at League Island
Terror . . .	4	1,085	In Ordinary, Philadelphia
Umpqua . . .	2	483	Laid up at New Orleans
Wassuc . . .	1	483	Laid up at Boston
Winnebago . . .	4	540	Laid up at New Orleans
Wyandotte . . .	2	550	Laid up at League Island
Yazoo . . .	2	483	Laid up at League Island
Yuma . . .	2	483	Laid up at New Orleans

STEAMERS NOT IRON-CLAD.

Name	Propulsion	Guns	Tonnage
<i>First Rates—</i>			
Colorado	Screw	45	4,700
Franklin	Screw	39	5,170
Minnesota	Screw	45	4,700
Niagara	Screw	12	5,440
Wabash	Screw	45	4,650
<i>Second Rates—</i>			
Alaska	Screw	12	2,400
Antietam	Screw	21	4,000
Benicia	Screw	12	2,400
Brooklyn	Screw	20	3,000
California	Screw	21	4,000

Name	Propulsion	Guns	Tonnage
Canandaigua	Screw	10	2,130
Congress	Screw	16	3,050
Connecticut	Screw	21	4,450
Delaware	Screw	21	4,000
Florida	Screw	23	4,220
Hartford	Screw	18	2,900
Illinois	Screw	21	4,000
Iowa	Screw	23	4,000
Java	Screw	21	4,000
Lackawanna	Screw	10	2,220
Lancaster	Screw	22	3,250
Monongahela	Screw	11	2,100
Nevada	Screw	23	4,000
New York	Screw	21	4,070
Omaha	Screw	12	2,400
Pennsylvania	Screw	21	4,000
Pensacola	Screw	22	3,000
Plymouth	Screw	12	2,400
Powhatan	Paddle-wheel	17	3,980
Richmond	Screw	14	2,700
Saranac	Paddle-wheel	11	2,150
Severn	Screw	15	3,050
Shenandoah	Screw	11	2,100
Susquehanna	Screw	23	3,980
Tennessee	Screw	23	4,220
Ticonderoga	Screw	11	2,220
Worcester	Screw	15	3,050
<i>Third Rates—</i>			
Ashuelot	Paddle-wheel	6	1,370
Galena	Screw	7	1,840
Iroquois	Screw	6	1,575
Juniata	Screw	8	1,900
Kansas	Screw	3	900
Kearsarge	Screw	6	1,550
Mohican	Screw	6	1,550
Monocacy	Paddle-wheel	6	1,370
Nantasket	Screw	7	1,165
Narragansett	Screw	5	1,235
Nipsic	Screw	3	900
Nyack	Screw	3	900
Ossipee	Screw	8	1,900
Quinnebang	Screw	7	1,840
Saco	Screw	3	900
Shawmut	Screw	3	900
Swatara	Screw	7	1,850
Tuscarora	Screw	6	1,560
Yantic	Screw	3	900
Wachusett	Screw	6	1,575
Wyoming	Screw	6	1,560

The United States possess ten navy-yards and stations, namely, Portsmouth, Charlestown, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, League

Island, New London, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and Mare Island. Portsmouth, New Hampshire, has an area of 63 acres, and a water front of 1,000 feet; Charlestown, near Boston, covers 80 acres of ground, and the water frontage is 600 feet; and Brooklyn covers a surface of 80 acres of ground, and has an available water frontage of 1,200 feet. Philadelphia yard has 15 acres surface, and Washington yard has an area of 42 acres. Norfolk and Pensacola yards, and Mare Island, on the Pacific, are used only as dockyards for the temporary repair of ships of the navy. (Official Communication.)

Area and Population.

The total area of the United States was reported at the census of 1870 to embrace 3,603,844 square miles, inclusive of the territory long known as 'Russian America,' purchased from the Russian Government by treaty of June 20, 1867, and annexed to the Republic Oct. 18, 1867, under the name of 'Alaska.' The area of the United States, excluding Alaska, is equal to 1,942 millions of acres, about one-half of which are public lands. At the census of 1870, the arable land under cultivation was found to be 189 millions of acres, or less than one-tenth of the total area.

The population of the United States has been ascertained at all times with great accuracy. The census is taken in the States in obedience to Article 1, section 2, of the Constitution, which provides that 'Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included in this Union according to their respective numbers;' and the same section directs that 'the actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years.' Under these provisions, and the laws passed in pursuance of them, the census of the United States has been taken nine times, viz., in 1790, in 1800, in 1810, in 1820, in 1830, in 1840, in 1850, in 1860, and in 1870.

The following table gives the total population of the United States, at each of the nine enumerations from 1790 to 1870:—

Years	White	Free coloured	Slave	Total
1790	3,231,631	—	697,697	3,929,328
1800	4,304,489	108,395	893,041	5,305,925
1810	5,862,004	186,446	1,191,364	7,239,814
1820	7,861,937	233,524	1,538,038	9,638,131
1830	10,537,378	319,599	2,009,043	12,866,020
1840	14,195,695	386,303	2,487,455	17,069,453
1850	19,553,114	434,449	3,204,313	23,191,876
1860	26,975,575	488,005	3,979,741	31,443,321
1870	33,589,377	4,968,994	—	38,558,371

The subjoined table gives the population of the various States and Territories of the Union at the two enumerations of June 1860, and of June 1870, the latter after the revised census returns published by the government in 1872. In regard to the census of June 1870 it is stated that, 'Indians are not included in the numbers.' The last column of the table shows the rank of each of the 37 States, and of each of the 10 Territories composing the Union in 1870, according to the number of population of 1870.

Ninth Census of the United States, June 1870	Population in 1860	Population in 1870	Rank in 1870
STATES :—			
Alabama	964,201	996,992	16
Arkansas	433,450	484,471	26
California	379,994	560,247	24
Connecticut	460,147	537,454	25
Delaware	112,216	125,015	34
Florida	140,424	187,748	33
Georgia	1,057,286	1,184,109	12
Illinois	1,711,951	2,539,891	4
Indiana	1,350,428	1,680,637	6
Iowa	674,913	1,194,020	11
Kansas	107,206	364,399	29
Kentucky	1,155,684	1,321,011	8
Louisiana	708,002	726,915	21
Maine	628,279	626,915	23
Maryland	687,049	780,894	20
Massachusetts	1,231,066	1,457,351	7
Michigan	749,113	1,184,059	13
Minnesota	172,023	439,706	28
Mississippi	791,305	827,922	18
Missouri	1,182,012	1,721,295	5
Nebraska	28,841	122,993	35
Nevada	6,857	42,491	37
New Hampshire	326,073	318,300	31
New Jersey	672,035	906,096	17
New York	3,880,735	4,382,759	1
North Carolina	992,622	1,071,361	14
Ohio	2,339,511	2,665,260	3
Oregon	52,465	90,923	36
Pennsylvania	2,906,215	3,521,951	2
Rhode Island	174,620	217,353	32
South Carolina	703,708	705,606	22
Tennessee	1,109,801	1,258,520	9
Texas	604,215	818,579	19
Vermont	315,098	330,551	30
Virginia	1,596,318	1,225,163	10
West Virginia	—	442,014	27
Wisconsin	775,881	1,054,670	15
Total, States	31,183,744	38,115,641	

Ninth Census of the United States, June 1870	Population in 1860	Population in 1870	Rank in 1870
TERRITORIES :—			
Arizona	—	9,658	9
Colorado	34,277	39,864	4
Columbia District	75,080	131,700	1
Dakota	4,837	14,181	8
Idaho	—	14,999	7
Montana	—	20,595	6
New Mexico	93,516	91,874	2
Utah	40,273	86,786	3
Washington	11,594	23,955	5
Wyoming	—	9,118	10
Total, Territories	259,577	442,730	
Total United States	31,443,321	38,558,371	

As regards sex, the total population of the United States at the census of 1870 comprised 19,493,565 males and 19,064,806 females. In 16 states and the district of Columbia there was a preponderancy of males over females, the greatest in the north-eastern states of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and New York. The preponderance of males over females was greatest in the territories of Arizona, Idaho, Montana, and Newaha. In the Mormon territory of Utah there were 44,121 males and 42,665 females at the census of 1870.

At the first census of the Union, in 1790, there existed only 17 States, the largest of which was Virginia, with a population of 747,610, and the smallest, Tennessee, with a population of 35,691. At the second census, in 1800, there were 20 States, the largest, Virginia, with a population of 880,200, and the smallest, Indiana, with 5,641 inhabitants. Virginia still took the lead at the third census in 1810, with a population of 974,601; the smallest State, number 24, being Michigan, with 4,762 inhabitants. At the fourth census, in 1820, there were 27 States, New York standing first with 1,372,111, and Michigan last with 8,765 inhabitants. All the succeeding enumerations gave the State of New York the first place. At the fifth census, in 1830, the State of New York had a population of 1,918,608, and the 27th and last State, Arkansas, 30,388. The sixth census, of 1840, included 29 States, that of New York with 2,428,921, and the least populated, Wisconsin, with 30,945 inhabitants. Hitherto, the Union was only composed of States, besides the neutral District of Columbia, but the seventh census, of 1850, added 2 Territories, New Mexico and Utah, to 33 existing States, the first, New York, having a population of 3,097,394, and the last, Minnesota, of 6,077. At the eighth census, of 1860, there were 36 States and 6 Territories, the State of New York heading

the list with 3,880,735 inhabitants. The ninth and last census included 37 States and 10 Territories. (For area see pages 591-2.)

The enumerated aboriginal or Indian population of the United States amounted to 25,731 at the census of 1870, against 44,021 in 1860. The number of the former slave population, described as 'free-coloured' at the last census, will be seen on reference to the table on page 578, giving the total results of the nine enumerations.

The following table gives the numbers of the native and of the foreign-born population in each of the States and Territories of the Union, according to the returns of the census of June, 1870 :—

States and Territories	Native Population	Foreign-born Population	Total
STATES :—			
Alabama	987,030	9,962	996,992
Arkansas	479,445	5,026	484,471
California	350,416	209,831	560,247
Connecticut	423,815	113,639	537,454
Delaware	115,879	9,136	125,015
Florida	182,781	4,967	187,748
Georgia	1,172,982	11,127	1,184,109
Illinois	2,024,693	515,198	2,539,891
Indiana	1,539,163	141,474	1,680,637
Iowa	987,735	204,057	1,191,792
Kansas	316,007	48,392	364,399
Kentucky	1,257,613	63,398	1,321,011
Louisiana	665,088	61,827	726,915
Maine	578,034	48,881	626,915
Maryland	697,482	83,412	780,894
Massachusetts	1,104,032	353,319	1,457,351
Michigan	916,049	268,010	1,184,059
Minnesota	279,009	160,697	439,706
Mississippi	816,731	11,191	827,922
Missouri	1,499,028	222,267	1,721,295
Nebraska	92,245	30,748	122,993
Nevada	23,690	18,801	42,491
New Hampshire	288,689	29,611	318,300
New Jersey	717,153	188,943	906,096
New York	3,244,406	1,138,353	4,382,759
North Carolina	1,068,332	3,029	1,071,361
Ohio	2,292,767	372,493	2,665,260
Oregon	79,323	11,600	90,923
Pennsylvania	2,976,530	545,261	3,521,791
Rhode Island	161,957	55,396	217,353
South Carolina	697,532	8,074	705,606
Tennessee	1,239,204	19,316	1,258,520
Texas	756,168	62,411	818,579
Vermont	283,396	47,155	330,551
Virginia	1,211,409	13,754	1,225,163
West Virginia	424,923	17,091	442,014
Wisconsin	690,171	364,499	1,054,670
Total, States	32,640,907	5,474,734	38,115,641

States and Territories	Native Population	Foreign-born Population	Total
TERRITORIES :—			
Arizona	3,849	5,809	9,658
Colorado	33,265	6,599	39,864
Dakota	9,366	4,815	14,181
District of Columbia	115,446	16,254	131,700
Idaho	7,114	7,885	14,999
Montana	12,616	7,979	20,595
New Mexico	86,254	5,620	91,874
Utah	56,084	30,702	86,786
Washington	18,931	5,024	23,955
Wyoming	5,605	3,513	9,118
Total, Territories	348,530	94,200	442,730
Total, United States	32,989,437	5,568,934	38,558,371

There were at the census of 1870 fourteen towns in the United States with upwards of 100,000 inhabitants. The following table gives the population of each of these towns in 1860 and in 1870, showing the growth within the decennial period :—

Towns	States	Population	
		1860	1870
New York	New York	805,651	942,292
Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	562,529	674,022
Brooklyn	New York	266,661	396,099
St. Louis	Missouri	160,733	310,864
Chicago	Illinois	109,260	298,977
Baltimore	Maryland	212,418	267,354
Boston	Massachusetts	177,812	250,526
Cincinnati	Ohio	161,044	216,239
New Orleans	Louisiana	168,675	191,418
San Francisco	California	56,802	149,473
Buffalo	New York	81,130	117,714
Washington	Dis. Columbia	61,122	109,199
Newark	New York	71,914	105,059
Louisville	Kentucky	68,033	100,753

The immense extent of land forming part of the United States, as yet uninhabited and uncultivated, is held to be national property, at the disposal of Congress and the executive of the Republic. The whole public domain is surveyed and divided by parallel lines into 'townships' of six miles square or thirty-six square miles, and these are again divided by parallel lines exactly one mile apart. The smaller squares are called 'sections,' and contain 640 acres, which are again divided into half and quarter sections, and also eighths. These lands are offered for sale at the several land offices in the

districts to be sold, the price being fixed at one dollar and a quarter per acre. The purchaser comes in as the assignee of the United States, and receives a patent from the President. There are some fifty different land offices, and from two to three million acres are sold annually. It is provided by law that two sections, of 640 acres of land in each 'township,' are reserved for common schools, so that the spread of education may go together with colonisation.

The power of Congress over the public territory is exclusive and universal, except so far as restrained by stipulations in the original cessions. This is not the case, however, with what is called 'national property,' such as forts and arsenals, where the States have not ceded the jurisdiction. In such cases, the administration of the State continues, subject, however, to the exercise of the legal powers of the national government.

The United States acquired their actual power and greatness mainly through immigration. From 1775 to 1815 immigration into the country was very small, on account of the American Revolution and the European wars, not over 3,000 or 4,000 a year arriving during this period. When peace between England and America was re-established, in 1815, immigration took a fresh start. The famine of 1816 and 1817 gave the first powerful impulse to a larger immigration from Germany, and after the year 1820 a never-interrupted stream of population kept flowing into the United States. The following statement shows the numbers of immigrants in the fifty years 1820 to 1870, spread over equal decennial periods:—

Four census periods	Immigrants
In the 10 years previous to December 31, 1830 . . .	151,824
„ 10 years previous to „ „ 1840 . . .	559,125
„ 10 years previous to „ „ 1850 . . .	1,713,251
„ 10 years previous to „ „ 1860 . . .	2,598,216
„ 10 years previous to „ „ 1870 . . .	4,491,451

The native countries of all the immigrants who arrived in the United States from 1820 to 1870 are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Native countries	Number
England and Wales	528,627
Ireland	2,700,493
Scotland	84,623
Great Britain, not specified	544,107
Total Great Britain and Ireland	3,857,850
France	245,812
Spain	23,214
Portugal	4,695

Native countries		Number
Belgium		17,278
Prussia		100,983
Germany, ex Prussia		2,267,500
Netherlands		31,118
Denmark		23,425
Norway and Sweden		153,928
Poland		4,038
Russia		4,045
Turkey and Greece		505
Switzerland		61,572
Central Italy		23,998
Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and Malta		2,905
Iceland		11
Egypt		20
British America		284,491
South America		8,644
Central America and Mexico		21,216
West Indies		50,187
China		109,502
East Indies		208
Persia		14
Other parts of Asia		65
Liberia, Morocco, Algiers, and Barbary States		75
Cape of Good Hope		88
Africa		475
Azores, Canary, Madeira, and Cape Verd Islands		7,570
Sandwich and Society Islands		162
Australia		247
St. Helena		33
Japan		259
South Sea Islands and New Zealand		119
Not stated		248,213
Total aliens		7,553,865
Natives of the United States		716,469
Total		8,270,334

During the year 1872 there arrived in the United States 449,483 immigrants. Of these 157,905 came from Great Britain and Ireland; 155,595 from Germany; 40,288 from the Dominion of Canada and British North America; 24,992 from Sweden and Norway; 10,642 from China; 13,782 from France; 6,132 from Austria; 7,239 from Italy; 4,031 from Switzerland; 3,758 from Denmark; and 3,917 from Russia. (For immigration from Great Britain and Ireland in each of the thirty years from 1843 to 1872, see p. 253.)

The following is an estimate of the number of naturalised citizens residing in the United States, with the countries where they were born: — Ireland, 1,611,000; Germany, 1,498,000; England, 430,000; British America, 250,000; France, 109,000; Scotland,

105,000; Switzerland, 54,000; Wales, 45,000; Norway, 43,000; Netherlands, 28,000; Turkey, 28,000; Italy, 10,000; Denmark, 10,000; Belgium, 9,000; Poland, 7,000; Mexico, 7,000; the Antilles, 7,000; China, 5,000; Portugal, 4,000; various countries, 204,000—total, 4,136,000.

The first negro slaves were imported into Virginia in 1619, and in 1670 there were about 2,000 negro slaves in the colony. The first slave ship fitted out in the English colonies sailed from Boston in 1648. The importation of slaves into the United States was interdicted by law in 1808. In 1774 the Legislature of Rhode Island interdicted the importation of slaves into that colony; and the next year, and while still a British colony, passed a law of emancipation by declaring the children of all slave mothers to be born free. Massachusetts abolished slavery by the Bill of Rights in 1780. Connecticut, in 1784, put a stop to the introduction of negroes, and declared all born after March 1 of that year free at the age of twenty-six. Pennsylvania prohibited the introduction of slaves in 1780, and declared free all children of slave mothers born after the passing of the law. Virginia prohibited the importation of slaves in 1778, and Maryland in 1783. Slavery was abolished in New Hampshire in 1792, in New York in 1799, and in New Jersey in 1825. The constitutional amendment of Dec. 18, 1865—see p. 568—abolished slavery throughout the United States.

The mortality of the population of the United States varied in 1870, according to latitude, the nature of the population, the soil, and other causes, from 0.44 per cent. in Washington territory, to 2.06 per cent. in Arkansas. Taking the country by regions, the Pacific Coast and the North-Western States show the lowest, and the Mississippi Valley the highest, rate of mortality in the United States.

Trade and Industry.

The subjoined table gives the total value, in dollars and pounds sterling, of the imports and exports of merchandise in each of the six fiscal years ending June, from 1868 to 1873:—

Years ended June 30	Imports		Exports	
	Dollars	£	Dollars	£
1868	357,436,440	71,487,288	476,902,839	95,380,567
1869	417,506,379	83,501,276	439,134,529	87,826,906
1870	462,377,587	92,475,517	529,519,302	105,903,860
1871	541,493,774	108,298,755	590,978,550	118,195,710
1872	572,510,304	114,502,161	561,808,381	112,361,676
1873	642,030,539	128,406,108	626,595,077	125,319,015

The following table gives the total value of the gold and silver bullion and specie imported and exported from the United States, in each of the six fiscal years ended 30th June, from 1868 to 1873 :—

Years (ended June 30)	Imported		Exported	
	Dollars	£	Dollars	£
1868	14,188,368	2,955,910	93,784,102	19,038,355
1869	19,807,876	4,126,641	57,138,380	11,503,829
1870	26,419,179	5,303,834	58,155,666	11,631,133
1871	21,270,024	4,254,015	98,441,989	19,889,198
1872	13,743,689	2,748,738	79,877,534	15,975,507
1873	21,480,937	4,296,187	84,608,574	16,921,715

The exports of the United States consist in the main of agricultural produce. Foremost, as regards value, in the list of articles, stand wheat and flour, and then follow cotton, tobacco, pickled pork and hams, and butter and cheese. Considerably more than two-thirds of the exports go to Great Britain and Ireland, the rest being taken chiefly by Canada, the British West Indies, and Germany.

The commercial intercourse of the United States with Great Britain and Ireland is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports of merchandise—exclusive of bullion and gold and silver specie—from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into the United States, in each of the ten years from 1863 to 1872 :—

Years	Exports from the United States to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the United States
	£	£
1863	19,572,010	15,344,392
1864	17,923,577	16,708,505
1865	21,624,291	21,227,956
1866	46,854,518	28,499,514
1867	41,046,034	21,825,703
1868	43,062,383	21,431,632
1869	42,573,047	24,624,311
1870	49,804,835	28,335,394
1871	61,134,463	34,227,701
1872	54,663,948	40,736,597

The great fluctuations in exports shown in the preceding table were caused chiefly by the supply of the single article, cotton. In 1854, the United States sent 722,156,346 pounds of cotton to the

British market, and in 1860 the amount had risen to 1 115,890,608 pounds. The supply fell as low as 6,394,080 pounds in 1863; but rose to 14,148,064 pounds in 1864; to 135,832,480 pounds in 1865; to 720,057,440 pounds in 1866; to 528,162,096 pounds in 1867; to 574,444,752 pounds in 1868; to 457,358,944 pounds in 1869; to 716,248,848 pounds in 1870; and to 1,038,677,920 pounds in 1871, but fell again to 625,600,080 pounds in 1872. Next to cotton, the most valuable export article of the United States, for the above period, was wheat and wheaten flour, the supply of which, however, was subject to great fluctuations.

The following table gives the real or declared value of all the principal articles—exclusive of bullion and specie—exported from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland in each of the three years 1870, 1871, and 1872:—

Exports to Great Britain and Ireland	1870	1871	1872
	£	£	£
Bacon and hams	1,021,014	1,919,858	3,458,550
Beef, salted	378,640	515,613	277,317
Butter	80,928	394,359	199,679
Caoutchouc	231,881	82,694	49,638
Cheese	1,861,263	2,014,805	1,701,435
Clocks	62,780	75,266	75,619
Corn, wheat	6,564,341	8,056,008	5,676,471
„ maize or Indian corn	8,211	2,826,978	6,066,626
„ wheat meal and flour	1,450,430	1,458,199	618,911
Cotton, raw	31,345,348	33,090,939	25,947,466
Fruit, raw	82,032	40,604	159,787
Hops	165,468	133,031	48,110
Iron and steel, wrought or ma- nufactured }	98,781	114,611	195,754
Lard	335,907	1,203,866	1,257,859
Naphtha	199,941	71,813	147,427
Oil, spermaceti, or head matter	239,775	358,634	238,773
„ of turpentine	92,277	215,605	393,446
„ seed cake	798,558	978,315	783,498
Petroleum	511,333	597,438	411,561
Pork, salted	205,470	361,297	300,032
Rosin	334,617	245,134	437,197
Skins and furs of all sorts	228,602	345,214	729,614
Tallow and stearine	434,457	551,827	698,918
Tobacco, unmanufactured	987,859	1,624,453	706,733
„ manufactured, and cigars }	77,052	127,368	96,280
Wood and timber:—			
Hewn	329,609	394,373	533,495
Sawn or split	64,815	226,571	161,560
All other articles	1,623,446	3,109,590	3,292,192
Total	49,804,835	61,134,463	54,663,948

The following table gives the value of the principal articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures imported into the United States in each of the three years 1870 to 1872 :—

Imports of British Home Produce into the United States	1870	1871	1872
	£	£	£
Alkali, soda	755,838	827,051	1,251,141
Arms, ammunition, and military stores :—			
Fire-arms	53,245	78,992	98,491
Gunpowder	213	102	—
All other kinds	32,004	42,740	57,223
Beer and ale	148,409	181,195	229,230
Coals, cinders, and fuel	65,402	93,120	113,197
Cotton piece goods	2,674,697	3,504,801	3,492,138
„ thread for sewing	442,347	375,574	477,892
Earthen and China-ware	709,194	760,636	841,239
Haberdashery and millinery	949,384	1,513,924	1,384,857
Hardware and cutlery unenumerated	682,325	741,312	951,618
Linen, piece goods	3,014,654	3,215,647	3,628,143
„ thread	154,617	150,696	162,333
Metals :—			
Iron, old	469,974	638,729	533,461
„ pig	355,600	594,086	1,017,123
„ bar, bolt, and rod	415,646	534,205	745,681
„ railroad, of all kinds	3,277,002	3,976,857	4,812,866
„ hoops, sheets, and boiler plates	388,616	409,686	427,603
„ wire	67,716	58,148	67,273
„ tin plates	1,762,914	2,075,600	2,770,332
„ cast or wrought, of all kinds	162,244	180,005	308,551
„ steel, unwrought	581,034	620,537	769,858
„ steel, manufactures of	107,064	136,535	112,550
Copper, wrought and unwrought	8,138	8,282	359,027
Lead, pig, pipe, and sheet	214,782	208,128	170,027
Oil seed	8,867	4,057	3,573
Salt	72,612	96,834	123,347
Silk manufactures :—			
Stuffs, handkerchiefs, and ribbons	200,068	249,382	226,253
Other articles of silk only	85,425	133,458	106,470
Mixed with other materials	167,887	280,329	199,130
Spirits, British	16,118	19,761	23,243
Wool, sheep and lambs'	130,396	135,489	176,698
Woollen manufactures :—			
Cloths, coatings	721,426	1,022,516	1,342,232
Worsted stuffs	2,786,963	3,361,505	4,282,743
Carpets and druggets	849,308	1,086,638	1,180,725
All other articles	5,803,265	6,911,144	8,290,329
Total	28,335,394	34,227,701	40,736,597

It will be seen from the two preceding tables that there was a

large increase in the value of almost all the articles of British produce imported into the United States during the three years 1870 to 1872, the increase being greatest in textile manufactures, but that the exports from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland decreased in the year 1872 compared with 1871.

At the census of the United States taken in 1870, there were in the country 8,690,219 horses, 28,074,582 cattle, 28,477,951 sheep, and 25,184,540 hogs. The report of the Department of Agriculture gives the following general summary of the number of acres planted and quantities raised of the principal crops of the United States in the year 1871:—Indian corn, 34,091,137 acres, yielding 991,898,000 bushels. Wheat, 19,943,893 acres, yielding 230,732,400 bushels. Oats, 8,365,800 acres, yielding 255,743,000 bushels. Potatoes, 1,220,912 acres, yielding 120,461,700 bushels. Barley, 1,177,666 acres, yielding 26,718,500 bushels. Rye, 1,069,531 acres, yielding 15,355,500 bushels. Buckwheat, 413,015 acres, yielding 8,328,700 bushels. These seven crops furnished a total of 66,282,863 acres, yielding 1,642,237,800 bushels. There were 356,762 acres planted in tobacco, which yielded 263,196,100 lbs. The hay crop was cut from 10,009,052 acres, and yielded 22,239,400 tons. The cotton crop amounted to 3,100,000 bales. During the year 1871–2 there were exported to Europe and elsewhere 1,957,314 bales of cotton of the American crop, and 1,097,540 bales were consumed in American mills.

At the census of 1870 there were in the United States 956 cotton manufacturing establishments. The States having the largest numbers were Massachusetts, 191 establishments; Rhode Island, 139; Pennsylvania, 138; Connecticut, 111; New York, 81; New Hampshire, 36; North Carolina, 33; Georgia 34; Tennessee, 28; New Jersey, 27; Maine, 23; and Maryland, 22. The cotton mills employed 448 steam-engines, aggregating 47,117-horse-power and 1,250 water-wheels of 102,409-horse-power. There were 157,310 looms, 3,694,477 frame spindles, and 3,437,938 mule spindles. The hands employed were 47,790 males above 16 years of age, 69,637 females above 15, and 22,942 children and youths.

At the census of 1870 there were 2,891 woollen factories in the country. Of these Pennsylvania had 457; New York, 252; Ohio, 223; Massachusetts, 185; Indiana, 175; Missouri, 156; Delaware, 148; Kentucky, 125; Illinois, 109; Connecticut, 108; Maine, 107; Iowa, 85; New Hampshire, 77; West Virginia, 74; Virginia, 68; Rhode Island, 65; Vermont, 64; Wisconsin, 64; Michigan, 54; North Carolina, 52; Georgia, 46; Maryland, 31; New Jersey, 29; and other States smaller numbers. The woollen factories had 1,050 steam-engines, with 35,900-horse-power, and 1,092 water-wheels with 59,333-horse-power. They contained 8,363 sets of cards, with

a daily capacity of 857,392 lbs. of carded wool; 14,039 broad looms; 26,044 narrow looms; and 1,845,496 spindles. The average number of hands employed was 427,728 males over 16 years of age; 27,681 females above 15; and 9,643 children.

The statistics of the American iron manufacture, obtained at the census of 1870, showed that there were in the country 386 establishments which made pig iron. They worked 574 blast furnaces with a daily capacity of 8,357 tons of molten metal, employed 27,554 hands during the year ending June 30, 1870, and in that year made 2,052,821 tons of pig iron. The foundries numbered 2,653, employing 51,297 hands; the forges numbered 102, with 3,561 hands; and the bar, rod, railway iron, plate, and other kindred establishments numbered 309, employing 44,643 hands. Pennsylvania had the largest share in the iron manufacture.

It was ascertained at the census of 1870 that sixteen states produced iron ore, of which the entire annual yield was 3,395,718 tons, one-third produced in Pennsylvania. Outside of Pennsylvania the largest yield was:—Michigan, 690,000 tons; New York, 625,000; New Jersey, 362,000; Ohio, 316,000; and Missouri, 177,000. No other state produced over 100,000 tons, Maryland, the next, having 98,000. The copper production was chiefly in the Lake Superior region, four-fifths of the yield being from Michigan. Nine states produced copper, the largest after Michigan being Vermont, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Maryland. Petroleum at the census of 1870 was found in four states, Pennsylvania producing 171½ millions of gallons; West Virginia, eight millions; Ohio, two millions, and Kentucky, 4,000, the aggregate yield amounting to 181,263,502 gallons. *

The yield of the precious metals in the United States in the year 1871 was estimated at 66,663,000 dollars. Nevada produced the largest amount, 22,500,000 dollars, and after it came California, 20,000,000; Montana, 8,050,000; Idaho, 5,000,000; and Colorado, 4,662,000 dollars. Oregon, Washington, Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona territories produced smaller amounts.

There were 41,491,132 tons of coal raised in the year 1872, the amount exceeding by upwards of 3,000,000 tons that of 1871. The great coal region of the United States is Pennsylvania, which produces three-fourths of the entire yield of the country. In 1872, the coal mines of Pennsylvania employed 43,000 men, mostly natives of Wales, England, and Ireland.

The growth of the railway system of the United States dates from 1827, when the first line was opened for traffic at Quincy, Massachusetts. The extent of railways in operation in 1830 was 23 miles; from that date forward the annual progress of construction was as follows:—

Year. Decem. 31	Miles in Operation	Annual Increase of Mileage	Year. Decem. 31	Miles in Operation	Annual Increase of Mileage
1830 . .	23	..	1852 . .	12,908	1,926
1831 . .	95	72	1853 . .	15,360	2,452
1832 . .	229	134	1854 . .	16,720	1,360
1833 . .	380	151	1855 . .	18,374	1,654
1834 . .	633	253	1856 . .	22,017	3,643
1835 . .	1,098	265	1857 . .	24,508	2,491
1836 . .	1,273	175	1858 . .	26,968	2,460
1837 . .	1,497	224	1859 . .	28,789	1,821
1838 . .	1,913	416	1860 . .	30,635	1,846
1839 . .	2,302	389	1861 . .	31,256	621
1840 . .	2,818	515	1862 . .	32,120	864
1841 . .	3,535	717	1863 . .	33,170	1,050
1842 . .	4,026	491	1864 . .	33,908	738
1843 . .	4,185	159	1865 . .	35,185	1,277
1844 . .	4,377	192	1866 . .	37,017	1,832
1845 . .	4,633	256	1867 . .	39,244	2,227
1846 . .	4,939	297	1868 . .	42,277	3,033
1847 . .	5,599	669	1869 . .	47,254	4,999
1848 . .	5,996	397	1870 . .	53,399	6,145
1849 . .	7,365	1,369	1871 . .	60,382	6,983
1850 . .	9,021	1,656	1872 . .	70,178	9,796
1851 . .	10,982	1,961			

The following table shows the area and length of railways open for traffic in each State and Territory on January 1, 1872:—

States and Territories	Area in Square Miles	Lines open Jan. 1, 1872	States and Territories	Area in Square Miles	Lines open Jan. 1, 1872
STATES :			STATES :		
Maine	31,776	892	Louisiana	41,346	536
New Hampshire . .	9,280	800	Texas	237,504	916
Vermont	10,212	699	Arkansas	52,198	293
Massachusetts . .	7,800	1,597	Tennessee	45,600	1,492
Rhode Island . .	1,306	136	Kentucky	37,600	1,159
Connecticut . . .	4,674	932	Ohio	39,964	3,712
New York	47,000	4,276	Michigan	56,451	2,116
New Jersey . . .	8,320	1,285	Indiana	33,809	3,517
Pennsylvania . .	46,000	5,020	Illinois	55,410	5,725
Delaware	2,120	224	Wisconsin	53,924	1,839
Maryland	11,184	786	Minnesota	83,531	1,523
West Virginia . .	23,000	485	Iowa	55,045	3,144
Virginia	40,904	1,504	Nebraska	72,995	798
North Carolina . .	50,704	1,193	Missouri	65,350	2,508
South Carolina . .	29,385	1,219	Kansas	81,318	1,771
Georgia	58,000	1,940	California	188,981	1,024
Florida	59,268	45	Nevada	112,090	600
Alabama	50,722	1,602	Oregon	95,244	214
Mississippi . . .	47,156	990			
			Total States . .	1,950,171	59,549

Territories	Area in Square Miles	Lines open Jan. 1, 1872	Territories	Area in Square Miles	Lines open Jan. 1, 1872
TERRITORIES :			TERRITORIES :		
Arizona . . .	113,916	—	New Mexico . . .	121,201	—
Colorado . . .	104,500	444	Utah . . .	80,056	364
Columbia, District	60	—	Washington . . .	69,994	25
Dakota . . .	147,490	—	Wyoming . . .	93,107	—
Idaho . . .	90,932	—			
Montana . . .	143,776	—	Total States and Territories . . .	2,915,203	60,382

It will be seen that the State with the greatest mileage is Illinois, which had 5,725 miles on the 1st January, 1872. It was followed by Pennsylvania with 5,020; New York with 4,267; and Ohio with 3,712 miles. The average cost of construction of the railway system of the United States was 50,000 dollars per mile. The total amount of capital expended upon United States railways to the close of 1871 was 3,000,000,000 dollars, or 600,000,000*l*.

The number of telegraph offices in the United States on the 1st January, 1873, was 6,172, the total length of lines, 75,000 miles, and the length of wires 165,000 miles. There were transmitted 13,700,000 messages in the year 1872.

The strength of the commercial navy of the United States has been decreasing since the year 1861. On the 30th June, 1872, the number of vessels was 29,848, of an aggregate burthen of 4,150,003 tons, including 3,625 steamers of 1,048,205 tons.

The following shows the amount of United States, or, as commonly called, 'American,' and of foreign tonnage, entered at ports of the Union from foreign countries during the period from 1830 to 1873:—

Years ending June 30	American Tonnage	Foreign Tonnage	Excess of American over Foreign	Excess of Foreign over American
1830	967,227	131,900	835,327	—
1840	1,576,946	712,363	864,583	—
1850	2,573,016	1,775,623	797,393	—
1860	5,921,285	2,353,911	3,567,374	—
1861	5,023,917	2,217,554	2,806,363	—
1864	3,066,434	3,471,219	—	404,785
1866	3,372,060	4,410,424	—	1,038,364
1869	3,402,668	5,347,694	—	1,945,026
1870	3,486,038	5,669,621	—	2,183,583
1871	3,742,740	6,266,444	—	2,523,704
1872	3,711,846	7,094,577	—	3,382,731
1873	3,612,631	8,083,087	—	4,470,456

It will be seen that in 1830 the American tonnage was seven-fold that of foreign, and from 1840 till 1861 it was more than double; but that from 1864 to 1873 it went on a decline till it came to be less than one-half of the foreign tonnage.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the United States are :—

MONEY.

The Dollar, of 100 cents . . . Approximate value, 4s.

There are practically two denominations of value employed in the United States, the first the gold dollar, worth about 4s. British money, and the second the paper dollar, principal currency since the civil war, worth from 3s. 10*d.* to 3s. 6*d.*, according to the rates of exchange. Legal enactments have settled that customs duties must be paid in coin, as well as the interest on the national debt of the United States, and any disbursements which the Government may have to make in the intercourse with foreign countries. All other money transactions may be, and mostly are, in paper currency.

In the session of 1873, the Congress of the United States passed an Act to regulate the value of the English sovereign in American coin, and to fix the “par of exchange,” which will have some effect in money transactions between the two countries. The Act requires that in all payments by or to the Treasury, whether made here or abroad, the sovereign, or pound sterling, shall be computed as equal to 4 dollars 86c. 6½*m.* This value is to be applied in appraising merchandise imported and in the construction of contracts. The Act further declares that this valuation shall be the par of exchange between Great Britain and the United States, and that all contracts made after January 1, 1874, based on an assumed par of exchange of 54 pence to the dollar, or 4 dollars 44 cents and 4-9ths cents. to the pound, shall be null and void.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

British weights and measures are usually employed, but the old Winchester gallon and bushel are used instead of the new or imperial standards. They are :—

<i>Wine gallon</i>	=	0.83333 gallon.
<i>Ale gallon</i> .	=	1.01695 „
<i>Bushel</i> .	=	0.9692 imperial bushel.

Instead of the British cwt. a quintal, or *Centner*, of 100 pounds is used.

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URUGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Uruguay, formerly a Brazilian province, declared its independence, August 25, 1825, which was recognised by the Treaty of Montevideo, signed August 27, 1828. The constitution of the republic was proclaimed July 18, 1831. By the terms of this charter, the legislative power is in a Parliament composed of two Houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives, which meet in annual session, extending from February 15 to the end of June. In the interval of the session, a permanent committee of two senators and five members of the Lower House assume the legislative power, as well as the general control of the administration.

The executive is given by the constitution to the President of the Republic, who is elected for the term of four years, and cannot be re-elected till after the lapse of four years. A vice-president, also elected for four years, is at the head of the senate, but has no other political power.

President of the Republic.—Don José *Elauri*, President of the House of Senators, 1862-73; elected President of the Republic, from March 1, 1873, to 1877.

The President is assisted in his executive functions by a council of ministers divided into four departments, namely, the ‘*ministerio de gobierno*,’ or ministry of the interior; the ‘*ministerio de relaciones exteriores*,’ or department of foreign affairs; the ‘*ministerio de hacienda*,’ or department of finance; and the ‘*ministerio de la guerra*,’ or department of army and navy.

Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

The annual revenue of the Republic is estimated at 5,200,000 dollars, or 1,040,000*l.*, and the expenditure at 5,500,000 dollars, or 1,100,000*l.* The budget for the year 1871 presented estimates of revenue of 5,085,800 dollars, or 1,017,160*l.*, and of expenditure of 6,298,980 dollars, or 1,259,796*l.*, leaving a deficit of 1,213,180 dollars, or 242,636*l.* More than four-fifths of the total revenue are derived from customs, and more than one-half of the total expenditure is on account of the charges connected with the public debt.

The republic owed in September 1872 a foreign debt of

7,000,000*l.*, including a six per cent. loan of 3,500,000*l.*, authorised by Acts of Legislature of 16th July 1868, 7th July 1869, and 4th May 1870, and negotiated at the London Stock Exchange in August 1871, at the price of 72 per 100. There are unsettled foreign claims against Uruguay to the amount of 6,000,000 dollars, or 1,200,000*l.* The amount of the internal debt is estimated at 18,000,000 dollars, or 3,600,000*l.*, exclusive of a floating debt varying from 8,500,000 dollars, or 1,700,000*l.* to 10,500,000 dollars, or 2,100,000*l.* It was decreed by the government in June 1869, in consequence of suspension of payments by the chief banks, that the notes of all of them, to the amount of 8,000,000 dollars, should be under state guarantee, with forced currency, redeemable within eight years out of the customs receipts.

The armed forces of Uruguay were reported of the following strength in September 1871:—

	Number of Men.
Garrison of the capital.	1,700
Garrisons in the provinces	1,900
National guard	25,000

The army of the republic was considerably larger in the spring of 1865, when Uruguay entered into an alliance with Brazil and the Argentine Republic, and declared war against Paraguay. The regular troops which took the field at the time were stated to number 3,500 men, but a portion of this force was disbanded before the end of the war in 1870.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The area of Uruguay is estimated at 73,538 English square miles, with a population, according to a census taken in 1860, of 221,243, or little more than three inhabitants per square mile. The country is divided into 13 provinces. The capital, Montevideo, had, according to a rough enumeration of the year 1870, a population of 125,728, of whom about one-third were foreigners. There is an increasing flow of immigration, numbering 9,327 individuals in 1866; 17,381 in 1867; 21,892 in 1868; 27,362 in 1869; and 21,148 in 1870. But there was also in the last years a considerable emigration, numbering 15,548 in 1870.

Uruguay carries on an active commerce with foreign countries, but which has been stationary in recent years. In the year 1866 the total exports were of the value of 13,238,000 dollars; in 1867 of 12,139,720 dollars; in 1868 of 13,386,886 dollars; in 1869 of 13,389,528 dollars; and in 1870 of 12,015,689 dollars. The imports, which were of the declared value of 15,333,000 dollars in 1866, rose to 16,102,475 dollars in 1867; to 16,830,167 dollars in 1868; to 16,838,678 dollars in 1869; and to 15,003,342 dollars in 1870.

The total customs receipts amounted to 4,588,358 dollars, or 955,908*l.*, in the year 1870. Nearly the whole of the exports and imports of the republic pass through Montevideo, the capital, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata.

The following table gives, in pounds sterling, the total amount of imports and exports at the port of Montevideo in each of the five years 1866 to 1870:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1866	3,104,219	2,266,321
1867	3,752,307	2,566,531
1868	3,421,775	2,579,273
1869	3,367,735	2,677,377
1870	3,125,696	2,503,268

Nearly one-half of the exports of Montevideo in the year 1870 were shipped to Great Britain, and the rest to France, the United States, Brazil, Spain, and Italy. The articles exported in 1870 consisted chiefly of salted hides, tallow, cows' and mares' grease, bones and bone ash, wool, and sheep-skins. There was a considerable export trade also of extract or essence of meat prepared on Liebig's system.

The commercial intercourse of Uruguay with the United Kingdom is exhibited in the following tabular statement which shows the value of the exports from Uruguay to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Uruguay in each of the five years 1868 to 1872:—

Years	Exports from Uruguay to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Uruguay
	£	£
1868	1,138,255	930,422
1869	796,884	1,078,938
1870	999,925	806,405
1871	1,231,993	1,044,797
1872	1,416,933	1,817,783

The chief articles of export from Uruguay to the United Kingdom are tallow and hides, the first of the value of 228,824*l.* and the last of 618,804*l.*, in 1872. The British imports into Uruguay consist chiefly of manufactured cotton goods, and of iron, the former of the value of 609,351*l.* and the latter of 282,307*l.*, in the year 1872.

The rearing of cattle and other agricultural pursuits form the sole industry of the inhabitants. Commerce, foreign as well as internal, is chiefly in the hands of foreigners.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Uruguay, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Dollar*, of 100 centenas . Approximate value, 4s.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Quintal* = 101·40 lbs. avoirdupois.
 „ *Arroba* = 25·35 „ „
 „ *Fanega* = 1½ imperial bushel.

The money, weights, and measures of the Brazilian empire are also in general use.

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VENEZUELA.

(REPÚBLICA DE VENEZUELA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Venezuela was formed in 1830, by secession from the other members of the Free-state founded by Simon Bolivar within the limits of the Spanish colony of New Granada. The charter of fundamental laws actually in force, dating from 1830, and re-proclaimed, with alterations, April 24, 1864, after the victory of the 'Confederate' over the 'Federal' party, is designed on the model of the constitution of the United States of America, but with considerably more independence secured to provincial and local government. The provinces, or states, of the republic, thirteen in number, have each their own legislature and executive, as well as their own budgets, and judiciary officers, and the main purpose of their alliance is that of common defence. At the head of the central executive government stands a President, elected for the term of four years, with a Vice-President at his side, and exercising his functions through six ministers. The President has no veto power. The legislation for the whole republic is vested in a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives, both composed of members deputed by the same bodies in the individual states. The President, Vice-President, and Congresses of States are elected by universal suffrage, and all citizens are eligible who can read and write, without distinction of birth, colour, and race.

President of the Republic.—Don Antonio Guzman Blanco, elected President April 15, 1873.

Since the year 1847, the republic has suffered greatly from intestine dissensions, leading to an almost continuous civil war, through the struggles of the rival parties of the Unionists and Federalists, the former desiring a strong central government, and the latter the greatest possible state of independence.

Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

The only source of public revenue at the disposal of the central government is that of customs duties, which produced 4,390,054 pesos, or 878,011*l.*, in the year ending June 30, 1868. The expenditure during the same period was 4,560,750 pesos, or 912,152*l.*, more than one-half of the disbursements being for the maintenance of the army.

The public debt of Venezuela, internal and foreign, was estimated at 20,000,000*l.* at the end of 1871. The exact amount of the interior and floating debt is unknown. The foreign debt, contracted chiefly in England, comprises a nominal capital of 6,694,350*l.*—to which must be added accrued interest of a number of years—made up as follows:—

	£
3 per cent. stock	2,812,000
1½ per cent. stock or 'deferred debt'	1,382,350
6 per cent. loan of 1862	900,000
6 per cent. stock, issued for arrears	200,000
6 per cent. loan of 1864	1,400,000
Total	6,694,350

With the exception of the dividends on the 6 per cent. loan of 1864, no interest has been paid by the government on any of the liabilities here enumerated since the year 1865.

The army of the republic numbered 5,000 men, nominally, in 1871. Besides the regular troops, there is a national militia in which every citizen, from the 18th to the 45th year inclusive, must be enrolled. Recent intestine wars were chiefly carried on by the militia.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The area of Venezuela is estimated to embrace 368,235 English square miles, and to contain a population of 2,200,000 souls, inclusive of about 600,000 unsettled aborigines, or Indians. The following table gives the numbers of the white, or European descended, population of each of the thirteen states of the republic, according to official estimates:—

States	Population
Caracas	363,858
Barquisimento	313,881
Carabobo	230,509
Barinas	126,925
Maracaibo	89,718
Mérida	84,843
Barcelona	78,634
Cumaná	75,828
Coro	72,321
Trujillo	60,937
Apure	32,485
Margarita	20,906
Guayane	13,588
Total	1,564,433

The trade of Venezuela is not very considerable, although the country possesses vast agricultural and mineral resources. During the five years 1866-70, the total imports averaged 1,000,000*l.*, and the exports 1,200,000*l.* per annum the commerce being carried on

chiefly with the United States and Great Britain. The total value of the exports of Venezuela to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce and manufactures, was as follows in each of the five years 1868 to 1872 :—

Years	Exports from Venezuela to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Venezuela
1868	30,803	265,098
1869	71,325	434,206
1870	81,915	144,381
1871	59,515	310,918
1872	122,621	530,800

The chief article of export from Venezuela to Great Britain in 1872 was raw cotton, of the value of 63,617*l.* The exports of raw cotton were of the value of 10,212*l.* in 1868, of 7,985*l.* in 1869, of 35,534*l.* in 1870 and of 31,636*l.* in 1871. The imports from Great Britain comprise mainly cotton and linen manufactures, the former of the value of 399,109*l.*, and the latter of 47,506*l.*, in the year 1871.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The currency is the same as that of Colombia (see page 518), with equal adoption of the French metric system.

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II. AFRICA.

ALGERIA.

(L'ALGÉRIE.)

Government, Revenue, and Army.

ALGERIA, the largest and most important of the colonial possessions of France, was entirely under military rule till the year 1871, when, after the extinction of a widespread rebellion among the natives, various reforms, tending to organised civil administration, were introduced by the French government. In place of the former military governor, a civil Governor-General at present administers the government of the colony, directing the action of both the civil and military authorities. But the new civil government extends only over the settled districts, and the territory of the Sahara and adjoining districts, inhabited chiefly by nomade tribes, remain under exclusively military rule. The country under civil government is divided into three provinces, Algiers, Constantine, and Oran, which are subdivided into twelve departments, at the head of which is a Prefect.

Governor-General of Algeria.—General Auguste Chaney, born 1822, entered the army 1839, and served in Africa till 1870; commander of the Army of the Loire in the war against Germany, 1870–71; appointed Governor-General of Algeria March 1873.

The Governor-General is invested with legislative powers in civil affairs. In all important cases he has to take advice from a Colonial Council, appointed by the French Government.

The financial progress of Algeria is shown in the following table, giving the revenue and expenditure at five annual periods:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	Francs	Francs
1830	250,059	18,000
1840	5,610,706	7,206,372
1850	19,632,271	27,959,358
1860	38,908,906	39,471,372
1870	45,360,859	51,762,316

The revenue of Algeria is derived chiefly from indirect taxes, licences, and customs duties on imports. The cost of maintenance of the army, the expenditure for public works, and other large sums disbursed by the Government are not included in the expenditure,

being provided out of the French budget. In the French financial estimates for 1873, approved by the National Assembly, the home expenditure for Algeria, forming part of the budget of the Minister of the Interior, was set down at 24,496,109 francs, or 979,844*l.*, and the revenue derived from the colony—'produits et revenus de l'Algérie'—at 19,008,584 francs, or 760,343*l.*

The French troops in Algeria consist of one 'corps d'armée,' the 7th, numbering about 60,000 men. The troops in Algeria are divided into two classes, namely, French corps, which remain there in garrison for a certain number of years and then return to France, and the so-called native troops, which never quit the colony except on extraordinary occasions, as in the war against Germany, at the outset of which, in July 1870, a division of them was incorporated with the French army, forming part of the vanguard in Alsace. The native troops consist of three regiments of Zouaves, three of Turcos, or 'Tirailleurs algériens,' three of 'Chasseurs d'Afrique,' and three of 'Spahis.' Only a moiety of these troops is composed of natives of Africa, the rest consisting of natives of Europe of all nations.

According to a semi-official statement made in the French Legislative Body in the session of 1864, the possession of Algeria cost France three milliards of francs, or 120,000,000*l.* in money, and the lives of 150,000 men.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The boundaries of Algeria are not very well defined, large portions of the territory in the outlying districts being claimed both by the French Government and the nomade tribes who inhabit it, and hold themselves unconquered. According to the official estimates, the area of the colony placed under civil government in 1871 embraces 12,343 square kilometres, and the entire area of the colony, including the territory of the nomade tribes, 669,015 square kilometres, being about one-sixth larger than France. The number of the population and their nationality—exclusive of troops—is given as follows in the two last census returns of May 1861 and 1866:—

Nationality	1861	1866
French	112,229	122,119
Other Europeans	80,517	91,228
Arabs in towns	358,760	251,050
„ in tribes	2,374,091	2,434,974
Other races	41,239	21,875
Total	2,966,836	2,921,246

It will be seen that the bulk of the inhabitants of Algeria consists of wandering Arab tribes, and that leaving out of account the nomadic population, the numbers fall short of half a million. The population returned as 'sédentaire,' or settled, in the census returns of 1866, amounted to 486,272, among whom 217,990 were Europeans. Among the latter, 122,119, or 56 per cent., were French; 58,510, or 26 per cent., Spaniards; 16,655, or 7 per cent., Italians; 10,627, or 5 per cent., Maltese; and 5,436, or 3 per cent., Germans; the rest, some 3 per cent., belonging to other nationalities.

The subjoined table gives the area in hectares of each of the three provinces into which Algeria is divided, as well as the numbers of the settled inhabitants according to the enumeration made in May 1866, simultaneously with the census of France.

Provinces	Area	Population
	hectares	
Algiers	11,300,000	200,060
Constantine	17,500,000	146,302
Oran	10,200,000	139,910
		486,272
Nomade population	—	2,434,974
Total	39,000,000	2,921,246

In 1862 there were 5,139,136 acres of land under cultivation in Algeria, of which 413,112 acres, or on an average 8 per cent., were cultivated by the European colonists, and 4,726,024 acres, or 92 per cent., were cultivated by the natives.

The total commerce of Algeria was as follows in each of the five years 1866 to 1870:—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports	Total Commerce
	£	£	£
1866	7,166,597	3,709,316	10,875,913
1867	7,507,080	3,886,479	11,393,559
1868	7,706,584	4,122,762	11,829,346
1869	7,332,192	4,438,045	11,770,247
1870	6,907,628	4,978,250	11,885,878

About four-fifths of the total commerce of Algeria is with France. Besides with the mother-country, the colony has commercial intercourse chiefly with Spain, Turkey, and Great Britain. The sub-

joined tabular statement shows the total value of the exports from Algeria to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Algeria, in each of the five years 1868 to 1872 :—

Years	Exports from Algeria to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Algeria
	£	£
1868	37,076	23,697
1869	77,669	26,796
1870	230,571	125,643
1871	443,807	119,884
1872	358,618	89,347

The most important article of export to Great Britain in 1872 was 'Esparto,' for making paper, of the value of 198,753*l.*, the quantity shipped being 28,068 tons. Among the other exports of 1872 were corn, of the value of 65,337*l.*, and lead, of the value of 9,930*l.* The British imports consist principally of cotton goods, of the declared value of 35,822*l.*, and of coals, of the value of 39,316*l.*, in the year 1872.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Algeria, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The <i>Gold Sequin</i>	.	.	.	Average rate of exchange, 8s. 6½ <i>d.</i>
„ <i>Monzonnah</i>	.	.	.	„ „ „ 10 <i>d.</i>

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Onquyah</i>	.	.	.	=	4 grammes.
„ <i>Hollah</i> (liquid)	.	.	.	=	16.66 litres, or about 17 pints.
„ <i>Psa</i> (dry)	.	.	.	=	48 litres, or about 51½ pints.

The money, weights, and measures of France are in general use among the settled population in the towns.

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CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(CAPE COLONY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE present form of government of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope was originally established by order in Council of the 11th of March, 1853. By Act 28 Vict. cap. 5, and Colonial Act III. of 1865, which provided for the incorporation of British Kaffraria with the colony, various changes were made, and further changes of an important nature by the 'Constitution Ordinance Amendment Act,' passed by the colonial legislature in 1872, providing for 'the introduction of the system of executive administration commonly called Responsible Government.' The constitution formed under these various acts vests the executive in the Governor and an Executive Council, composed of certain office-holders appointed by the Crown. The legislative power rests with a Legislative Council of 21 members, 10 of whom are elected for 10 years, and 11 for 5 years, presided over ex officio by the Chief-justice; and a House of Assembly of 66 members, elected for 5 years, representing the country districts and towns of the colony. The qualification for members of the Council is possession of immovable property of 2,000*l.*, or movable property worth 4,000*l.* Members of both Houses are elected by the same voters, who are qualified by possession of property, or receipt of salary or wages, ranging between 25*l.* and 50*l.* per annum.

Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.—Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., born 1815; studied jurisprudence; M.P. for Leominster, 1845-49; governor and commander-in-chief of British Guiana, 1849-53; governor of Jamaica, 1853-56; governor of Victoria, 1856-63; governor of Mauritius, 1863-70; appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope, September 5, 1870; assumed the Government, December 31, 1870.

The governor is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of the forces within the colony. He has a salary of 5,000*l.* as governor, besides 1,000*l.* as 'Her Majesty's High Commissioner,' and an additional 300*l.* as 'allowance for country residence.'

The administration is carried on, under the Governor, by a ministry of five members, called the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer-General, the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works, and the Secretary for Native Affairs.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the colony is derived mainly from import duties, which produced, on the average of the last five years, rather more than a quarter of a million sterling per annum. Comparatively little is derived from rent or sales of public lands, although vast districts are waiting to be cultivated. A large portion of the expenditure is for police, gaols, and convicts. The actual income and expenditure of the colony were as follows during the ten years from 1862 to 1871:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1862	504,703	632,288
1863	468,625	649,881
1864	519,390	600,411
1865	519,045	651,515
1866	536,347	540,384
1867	609,476	670,571
1868	565,556	656,172
1869	593,245	648,732
1870	831,211	795,695
1871	836,174	764,414

The revenue of 1871 was obtained from the following sources:—

Sources of Revenue	Amount £
Customs:—	
Import duties	384,808
Land sales	16,611
Land revenue	80,406
Rent, exclusive of land	1,295
Transfer duties	35,667
Auction „	12,053
Succession „	4,066
Taxes, house duty	31,426
Stamps and stamped licenses	67,601
Banknotes duty	4,130
Postage	28,397
Fines, forfeitures, and fees of court	11,044
Fees of office	3,995
Sale of Government property	866
Reimbursements in aid of expenses incurred by Government	25,710
Interest and premiums	3,045
Special receipts	23,320
Miscellaneous receipts, including loans in aid of revenue	101,714
Total revenue	836,174

The various branches of expenditure in 1871 were as follows :—

Branches of Expenditure	Amount £
Governor and other officers	47,674
Judicial	15,954
Administration of justice	8,698
Divisional courts	24,793
Civil commissioners	12,435
Stamp Office	390
Police, gaols, and constables	36,341
Crown forests	1,362
Customs	13,080
Revenue services	4,037
Ecclesiastical	15,488
Educational	20,973
Medical	11,252
Hospitals, lepers, and destitute	27,263
Mounted frontier force	48,556
Border magistracy	6,867
Parliamentary expenses	12,038
Pensions and retired allowances	24,550
Conveyance of mails	29,385
Convict expenditure	28,091
Rent	6,416
Transport	8,099
Works and buildings	23,624
Roads, streets, and bridges	13,250
Aborigines	15,482
Special payments	100,282
Immigration	51
Railways	144
Loans refunded	38,950
Interest on debt	109,423
Miscellaneous expenses	60,018
Total expenditure	764,914

The colony had a public debt of 1,546,957*l.* on the 31st December, 1871. The debt dates from the year 1859, when it amounted to 80,000*l.* It rose to 368,400*l.* in 1860; to 565,050*l.* in 1861; to 715,050*l.* in 1863; to 851,650*l.* in 1865; and to 1,101,650*l.* in 1867. The debt bears interest at the rate of 6 per cent., with the exception of the sum of 255,400*l.* at 5 per cent., and the whole is under promise of repayment by instalments extending to the year 1900.—(Official Communication.)

Area and Population.

The Cape Colony was originally founded by the Dutch, under Van Riebeeck, about the year 1652; the Portuguese having before

made an attempt at a settlement. It was at first but a very small patch of ground, between the Liesbeek River and Table Mountain, but when it was taken by the English, in 1796, it had extended east to the Great Fish River, and north along the great mountain range of the Roggeveld to the Sneeuwberg and Bamboosberg. In 1803, at the peace of Amiens, it was given up by the English, who occupied it again in 1806. Since that time the boundary has been extended north to the Orange River, and east to the great Kei and Indwe; and the total area is estimated at 201,000 square miles. The present boundaries are: The Orange River on the north and north-east, which divides it from Great Namaqualand, Griqualand, and the Free State Republic; on the east and north-east, the 'Tees, a small tributary of the Orange River, to its source, thence along the Stormbergen mountains, the Indwe and Great Kei Rivers, to the sea, which divide it from Kafirland; on the south, it is bounded by the Indian Ocean; on the west by the Atlantic. The colony is generally considered as forming two sections, the Western and Eastern Provinces, each divided into 16 electoral divisions, which are again subdivided for fiscal and magisterial purposes.

The first regular census of the colony was taken in March 1865, and gave the following result as to the numbers of the population:—

White or European	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	181,592
Hottentot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	81 598
Kaffir	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100,536
Other coloured	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	132,655

Total 496,381

Since the census, the annexation of British Kaffraria in 1866, and of Basutoland, in 1868, added, according to the latest returns, the following population:—

White or European	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,847
Coloured	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	133,930

Total 139,777

Total population of Cape Colony . . . 636,158

The European inhabitants consist in part of the English authorities and English settlers; but the majority are of Dutch, German, and French origin, mostly descendants of the original settlers. The coloured people are chiefly Hottentots and Kaffirs; the remaining portion of the population consists of Malays, and so-called Africanders, the latter the offspring of black women and Dutch fathers. Very little communication takes place between the Kaffirs, Africanders, and Malays, each race holding the others in contempt.

Trade and Commerce.

The value of the total imports and exports of the Cape Colony, including British Kaffraria, in each of the five years from 1867 to 1871, was as follows:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1867	2,405,409	2,814,385
1868	1,956,154	2,806,698
1869	1,819,723	2,681,075
1870	2,235,043	2,569,499
1871	2,585,298	2,531,609

The commercial intercourse of the colony is almost entirely with the United Kingdom, and few exports are sent to, and imports received from any other country. The value of the trade with Great Britain and Ireland, during each of the five years 1868 to 1872, is exhibited in the subjoined table:—

Years	Exports from the Cape Colony to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the Cape Colony
	£	£
1868	2,451,859	1,322,038
1869	2,352,344	1,326,531
1870	2,433,697	1,547,029
1871	2,439,889	1,852,152
1872	3,190,256	3,035,178

Among the articles of export from the Cape to Great Britain, wool is the most important, the value shipped annually constituting nearly nine-tenths of the total exports. In 1864 the quantity of wool exported to Great Britain amounted to 18,377,644 lbs. valued at 1,316,976*l.*; in 1865 to 26,637,388 lbs. valued at 1,737,158*l.*; in 1866 to 27,681,816 lbs. valued at 2,063,048*l.*; in 1867 to 34,225,569 lbs. valued at 2,105,416*l.*; in 1868 to 33,398,027 lbs. valued at 2,028,846*l.*; in 1869 to 30,883,332 lbs. valued at 1,892,333*l.*; in 1870 to 28,813,583 lbs. valued at 1,835,390*l.*; in 1871 to 28,440,133 lbs., valued at 1,550,630*l.*; and in 1872 to 30,832,151 lbs., valued at 2,094,346*l.* Next to wool, the principal exports to Great Britain, are copper ore, of the value of 380,968*l.* in 1872; feathers, of the value of 129,390*l.*; and sheepskins, of the value of 142,291*l.* in 1872.

There were, at the end of 1865, in the colony 692,514 head of

cattle, and 9,836,065 sheep. The sheep-farms of the colony are often of very great extent, comprising from 3,000 to 15,000 acres, and upwards: those in tillage are comparatively small. The graziers are, for the most part, proprietors of the farms which they occupy, paying a quit rent to Government as the original owner of the soil. Land on rent, from the farmer to a private owner, is almost unknown. The inhabitants of the colony are employed, besides sheep-farming, in the production of wine, in the breeding of horses and cattle, and in the growth of wheat, barley, oats, and maize. The export of all these articles of agricultural produce is gradually, though slowly, increasing.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The coins in circulation within the colony are exclusively British, with the exception of the Sydney sovereign and half-sovereign. All accounts are kept in pounds, shillings, and pence.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The standard weights and measures are British, with the exception of the land measure. To some extent, however, the old weights and measures are still made use of in the colony, in the following proportions:—

91·8 lbs. Dutch	.. .. .	equal to 100 lbs. avoirdupois.
1 <i>Scheepel</i>	.. .. .	.. .. 7·43 imperial bushel.
1 <i>Muid</i> , of 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>schepels</i>	.. .. .	.. .. 20·72 "
1 <i>Load</i> , of 10 <i>Muids</i>	.. .. .	.. .. 207·2 "
1 <i>Aank</i> , of 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	.. .. .	.. .. 7·916 imperial gallons.
120 <i>Ells</i>	.. .. .	.. .. 100 English yards.

The general surface measure is the old Amsterdam *Morgen*, reckoned equal to 2 English acres, but, more exactly, 2·11654 acres. Some difference of opinion existed formerly as to the exact equivalents of the shortest land measure, the foot, but it was ascertained in 1858, and officially settled, that 1,000 Cape feet were equal to 1,033 British Imperial feet.

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EGYPT.

(KEMI.—MISR.)

Government, Revenue, and Army.

NOMINALLY a pashalik of the Turkish empire, Egypt has been virtually an independent state since the year 1811, when Mehemet Ali, appointed Governor in 1806, made himself absolute master of the country by force of arms. His position was recognised by the Imperial Hatti-Shériff of February 13, 1841, issued under the guarantee of the five great European powers, which established the hereditary succession to the throne of Egypt, under the same rules and regulations as that to the throne of Turkey. The title given to Mehemet Ali and his immediate successors was the Turkish one of 'Vali,' or Viceroy; but this was changed by an Imperial firman of May 27, 1866, into the Persian-Arabic of 'Khīdiv-el-Misr,' or King of Egypt, and the present ruler has since been known as the Khidiv, or, as more commonly called, Khedive. By the same firman of May 27, 1866, obtained on the condition of the sovereign of Egypt raising his annual tribute to the Sultan's civil list from 80,000 purses, or 376,000*l.*, to 150,000 purses, or 705,000*l.*, the succession to the throne of Egypt was made direct, from father to son, instead of descending, after the Turkish law, to the eldest heir.

By a last firman, issued June 8, 1873, the Sultan granted to the Khedive the hitherto withheld rights of concluding treaties with foreign powers, and of maintaining armies, thereby raising him to the rank of absolute sovereign.

Khedive of Egypt.—*Ismail* Pasha, born at Cairo in 1830, second son of Ibrahim, son of Mehemet Ali; succeeded to the Government at the death of his uncle, Said, Jan. 18, 1863. Heir-apparent of the Khedive is his son, Mechemed-Tefwik Pasha, born 1853.

The present sovereign of Egypt is the fifth of the family of Mehemet Ali. His predecessors were:—

	Born	Died	Reigned
Mehemet Ali	1769	1849	1811-48
Ibrahim, son of Mehemet	1789	1848	June—Nov. 1848
Abbas, grand-son of Mehemet	1813	1854	1848-54
Said, son of Mehemet	1822	1863	1854-63

The government of Egypt, since the time of Mehemet Ali, has been a pure despotism, there being no laws, civil or religious, to

restrict the absolute power of the hereditary rulers. They unite in their persons all legislative, executive, and judicial authority, and dispose of the lives and property of their subjects.

The administration of Egypt is carried on by a Council of State of four military and four civil dignitaries, appointed by the Khedive. At the side of the council stands a ministry, divided into three departments, of finance, of home, and of foreign affairs.

The revenue of Egypt for the financial year commencing September 11, 1873, and ending September 10, 1874—year 1590 of the Egyptian calendar—was calculated in the official budget estimates at 1,982,200 purses, or 9,911,000*l.*, and the expenditure at 1,763,200 purses, or 8,816,000*l.*, leaving a surplus of 219,000 purses, or 1,095,000*l.* The budget estimates issued by the government of Egypt—the purse reduced to pounds sterling—were as follows:—

Estimates of Revenue, 1873-74.

	£
Land tax	4,054,000
Tithes on date-trees	182,000
Licences on trades and professions	280,000
Miscellaneous taxes	432,000
Impost on public lands	1,576,000
Customs	594,000
Receipts of Railways	878,000
" Soudan	100,000
" saltworks	246,000
" on shares of Suez Canal	170,000
" from Nile barges, &c.	180,000
" of Government property	392,000
" of packet boats	50,000
Octroi on tobacco	500,000
Miscellaneous receipts of Minister of Finance	272,000
Total estimated revenue	9,911,300

Estimates of Expenditure, 1873-74.

	£
Interest and management of debt.	4,147,000
Tribute to Turkey	668,000
Civil list of the Khedive	300,000
Pensions to the family of the Khedive	261,000
Salaries of Ministers	238,000
Salaries of employes	624,000
Ministry of Public Works	21,000
Expenditure on public works	500,000
Railways and telegraphs	516,000
Administration of Customs	35,000
Ministry of Public Instruction	52,000
" War	706,000
" Marine	89,000
Expenses of provincial administration	239,000
Reserve fund	250,000
Interest on bonds of Suez Canal	170,000
Total estimated Expenditure.	8,816,000

No account of actual receipts and disbursements are published by the Government; and in the absence of all returns showing the same, wholly or in part, the official budget estimates must be accepted as merely rough indications of the *main* features of public revenue and expenditure. Consular reports state that former years showed large deficits, amounting to from 800,000 to 2,000,000*l.* annually. The deficits created a floating debt, amounting, at the end of 1872, to upwards of 13,000,000*l.*

Egypt has a very large debt, consisting chiefly of foreign loans. These are divided into two classes, namely, general loans, supposed to be contracted by the country, and loans of the Khedive, as sovereign and greatest of landowners. There is, besides, a floating debt. The following table shows the state of the debt in three classes, namely, first, the general funded debt; secondly, the floating debt; and, thirdly, the debt of the Khedive, at the end of October 1873:—

£

1. *Funded debt*:—

Seven per cent. Loan of 1862, unred. balance	2,708,500
“ “ 1864, “ “	1,115,200
“ “ Railway loan, of 1866	500,000
“ “ “ “ “ “	1,336,700
“ “ Loan of 1868	11,409,000
“ “ 1873	52,000,000

Total funded debt . . . 51,149,400

2. *Floating debt*:—

Azizich bonds, due 1877, balance	1,310,150
M.lich “ “ 1876, “ “	3,200,000
Conversion bonds due 1875 “ “	1,150,000
Bonds of Ministry of Finance “ “	10,639,400
“ of the ‘Divan Moka’ “ “	12,000,000

Total floating debt . . . 28,529,580

3. *Debt of the Khedive*:—

Loan of Ibrahim Pacha	180,000
Khedive loan of 1866	2,140,450
“ “ 1870	6,589,360
Floating debt of Khedive	6,513,610

Total debt of Khedive . . . 15,423,420

Total debt . . . 95,102,400

The last and greatest addition to the funded debt of Egypt, the seven per cent. loan of 1873, contracted for by Messrs. Biscoffsheim and Goldschmidt, London, was issued at the price of 84½ per cent. The personal debt of the Khedive, bearing interest at 9 and 10 per cent., was issued much below the price of the funded debt. All the loans are announced to be repayable by a sinking fund in from 20 to 30 years.

The army of the Khedive is raised by conscription. It consisted, in January 1873, of four regiments of infantry, of 3,000 men each; of a battalion of chasseurs, of 1,000 men; of 3,500 cavalry; 1,500 artillery; and two battalions of engineers, of 1,500 each. There is, besides, a regiment of black troops, of Sudan, numbering 3,000 men.

The Egyptian navy comprised, in 1873, seven ships of the line, six frigates, nine corvettes, seven brigs, eighteen gunboats and smaller vessels, and twenty-seven transports.

Population and Trade.

The territories under the rule of the Khedive, including those on the Upper Nile, are vaguely estimated to embrace an area of 31,000 geogr. square miles, and to be inhabited by a population of 7,000,000, of whom about two-thirds in Egypt proper. The latter is divided from of old into three great districts, namely, 'Masr-el-Bahri,' or Lower Egypt; 'El-Dustani,' or Middle Egypt; and 'El-Said,' or Upper Egypt—designations drawn from the course of the river Nile, on which depends the existence of the country. These three geographical districts are subdivided into eleven administrative provinces, which, according to a superficial enumeration made by the government, had the following rural population in 1862:—

Provinces	Number of Villages	Rural Population
<i>Lower Egypt:—</i>		
Behereh	355	86,545
Rodat-el-Bahrein	843	945,903
Dakalijeh	1,266	413,854
Kaljubijeh	574	462,418
Gizeh	167	209,234
Total, Lower Egypt	3,205	2,117,945
<i>Middle Egypt:—</i>		
Minjeh and Beni-Mezar	281	280,791
Fajum	104	143,389
Beni-Suef	169	95,402
Total, Middle Egypt	554	519,582
<i>Upper Egypt:—</i>		
Suit	234	404,064
Girge	191	347,055
Kenne and Esne	195	417,876
Total, Upper Egypt	620	1,168,995
Total of Egypt	4,379	3,806,522

The population of the six towns of Egypt, not included in the above statement, was as follows, according to the enumeration of 1862 :—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Cairo . . .	256,700	Tanta . . .	19,500
Alexandria . . .	164,400	Rosetta . . .	18,300
Damietta . . .	37,100	Suez . . .	4,160
<hr/>			
Total town population			500,160
„ village „			3,806,522
<hr/>			
Total population			4,306,682

According to consular reports, the total population of Egypt amounted, in May 1866, to 4,848,500, and had increased in May 1867, by 67,000, thus numbering, at the latter date, 4,915,500 souls. Almost the entire rural population is in a state approaching serfdom, holding life and property at the goodwill of the governing class. The inhabitants of the towns comprise 150,000 Copts, reputed descendants of the ancient Egyptians; 8,000 Jews, 3,000 Armenians, and about 25,000 domiciled Europeans, one-third of them Greeks. At Cairo and Alexandria there are numerous slaves.

The commerce of Egypt is very large, but consists to a great extent of goods carried in transit. To the total value of imports and exports, averaging 35,000,000*l.* per annum, Great Britain contributes about 70 per cent., and the rest is divided between Turkey, France, Austria, Italy, and Greece, in descending proportions.

The subjoined tabular statement shows the total value of the exports from Egypt to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Egypt, in each of the five years 1868 to 1872 :—

Years	Exports from Egypt to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Egypt
	£	£
1868	17,584,616	8,198,111
1869	16,796,233	6,056,404
1870	14,116,820	7,982,714
1871	16,387,424	7,038,795
1872	16,455,731	7,213,063

The magnitude of the commercial transactions as regards the exports from Egypt to the United Kingdom is mainly owing to the costly transit trade which flows from India through Egypt. The single article, raw silk, enumerated among Egyptian exports to the United Kingdom, but chiefly Indian produce, was of the average annual value of five millions sterling in the years 1868–72. In 1868 the value was 5,990,434*l.*; but it fell to 4,916,777*l.* in 1869,

and to 4,715,423*l.* in 1870, but rose again to 5,147,770*l.* in 1871, and sank as low as 2,732,102*l.* in 1872. The other staple article of export from, or through, Egypt to the United Kingdom is raw cotton. It was of the declared value of 7,290,29*l.* in 1867; and of 6,503,206*l.* in 1868. In 1869, the exports increased to 8,568,782*l.*, but sank to 6,460,586*l.* in 1870, and to 6,416,729*l.* in 1871, and increased again to 7,792,513*l.* in 1872.

The imports from the United Kingdom into Egypt comprise the chief articles of British produce and manufacture, foremost among them cotton goods, of the value of 3,476,097*l.* in 1868, of 4,739,827*l.* in 1869, of 5,376,498*l.* in 1870, of 4,124,241*l.* in 1871, and of 4,290,953*l.* in 1872. The greater part of these imports from the United Kingdom pass merely in transit through Egypt.

The commerce of Egypt derived great advantages from the construction of the Suez Canal, connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, opened for navigation November 17, 1869. The Canal was constructed by a French Company at a cost of 16,000,000*l.*, upon capital raised as follows:—

	£
Original shares (holders principally French)	4,000,000
Shares of Khedive (no interest for 30 years)	4,000,000
Nine per cent. preference shares	4,000,000
Arbitrators' award paid Khedive (no interest for 30 years)	3,500,000
Lottery shares	1,000,000
	16,500,000

During the year 1870, there passed through the Canal 491 ships, of a total burthen of 436,618 tons; during the year 1871 the number of ships increased to 761, and the total tonnage to 761,875; and during the year 1872 the number of ships was 1,082, and the total tonnage 1,439,169. Of this total, more than three-fourths belonged to Great Britain. In 1872 there passed through the Suez Canal 761 ships under the British flag, of an aggregate burthen of 1,059,926 tons.*

The total receipts of the Suez Canal Company in the year 1872 amounted to 18,325,924 francs, or 732,691*l.*, and the total expenses to 16,253,745 francs, or 650,148*l.*

Egypt had, on the 1st January 1873, a railway system of a total length of 1,179 kilometres open for traffic, with 947 kilometres more in course of construction. The whole of the railways are state property, with the exception of a short line of 8 kilometres, connecting Alexandria with Ramlé.

The telegraphs of Egypt were, at the commencement of 1873, of a total length of 6,250 kilometres, the length of wires being 13,500 kilometres. The whole of the telegraphs, except about 900 kilometres, are state property.

* For details regarding the shipping of all nations through the Suez Canal see the *Statesman's Year Book* for 1873, page 620.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Egypt, are :—

MONEY.

The <i>Sequin</i>	=	Average rate of exchange, 5s. 4d.
„ <i>Piastre</i> , of 40 <i>paras</i>	=	„ „ 2½d.
„ <i>Kes</i> , or <i>Purse</i> , of 500 <i>piastres</i>	=	„ „ £5 0s. 0d.

The coins of Turkey are a legal tender in Egypt, but are seldom met with, the usual medium of circulation consisting of piastres, Spanish and Mexican dollars, and British sovereigns.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Killow</i>	=	0·9120 imperial bushel.
„ <i>Almond</i>	=	1·151 imperial gallon.
„ <i>Oke</i> , of 400 <i>drams</i>	=	2·8326 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Gasab</i> , of 4 <i>diraûs</i>	=	3 yards.
„ <i>Feddah al risach</i>	=	3,208 square yards.

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LIBERIA.

(UNITED STATES OF LIBERIA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of the republic of Liberia is on the model of that of the United States of America. The executive is vested in a president and a non-active vice-president, and the legislative power is exercised by a parliament of two houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The president and vice-president are elected for two years; the House of Representatives also for two years, and the senate for four years. There are 13 members of the Lower House, and 8 of the Upper House; each county sending 2 members to the senate. It is provided that, on the increase of the population, each 10,000 persons will be entitled to an additional representative. Both the president and the vice-president must be thirty-five years of age, and have real property to the value of 600 dollars, or 120*l*. In case of the absence or death of the president, his post is filled by the vice-president. The latter is also President of the Senate, which, in addition to being one of the branches of the legislature, is a Council for the President of the Republic, he being required to submit treaties and appointments for ratification.

President of Liberia.—Joseph Jenkins Roberts, elected 1872.

The President may be re-elected any number of times. Since the foundation of the republic, the office was filled by—

Presidents	Terms
Joseph Jenkins Roberts	1848-56
Stephen Allen Benson	1856-64
Daniel Basil Warner	1864-68
James Spriggs Payne	1868-70
James Roye	1870-71
Joseph Jackson	1871-72

For political and judicial purposes, the republic is divided into states, or counties, which are subdivided into townships. The states, four in number, are called Montserrado, Grand Bassa, Sinoe, and Maryland. The townships are commonly about eight miles in extent. Each town is a corporation, its affairs being managed by officers chosen by the inhabitants. Courts of monthly and quarter sessions are held in each county. The civil business of the county is administered by four superintendents appointed by the president with the advice and consent of the senate.

Population, Revenue, and Trade.

The settlement of Liberia, founded in 1822, was, on August 24, 1847, proclaimed a free and independent state, as the Republic of Liberia. The state was first acknowledged by England, afterwards by France, Belgium, Prussia, Brazil, Denmark, and Portugal, and, in 1861, by the United States. The republic has about 600 miles of coast line, and extends back 100 miles on an average, but with the probability of vast extension into the interior. Provisionally, the river Shebar has been adopted as north-western, and the San Pedro as eastern frontier. It is stated that the natives everywhere manifest a desire that treaties should be formed with them, so that the limits of the republic may be extended over all the neighbouring districts. The Liberian territory has been purchased by more than 20 treaties, and in all cases the natives have freely parted with their titles for a satisfactory price. It was the chief aim of the founders of the republic to purchase the line of sea-coast, so as to connect the different settlements under one government, and to exclude the slave trade, which formerly was most extensively carried on at Cape Mesurado, Tradetown, Little Bassa, Digby, New Sesters, Gallinas, and other places at present within the republic. The town of Monrovia, at the mouth of the river Mesurado, and near the foot of Cape Mesurado, was selected in 1822 as capital of the state, and seat of the government.

The total population is estimated to number 720,000, all of the African race, and of which number 19,000 are Americo-Liberians, and the remaining 701,000 aboriginal inhabitants. Monrovia, the capital, has an estimated population of 13,000. In the five years 1866-70, the public revenue averaged 110,000 dollars, nearly always balanced by the expenditure. The greater part of the revenue is derived from customs' duties, which produced 95,184 dollars, or 19,037*l.* in the year 1870. The expenditure in 1870 included 40,095 dollars for the civil service, 7,000 for the administration of justice, and 13,000 dollars for the maintenance of an armed force.

In August 1871, the republic laid the foundation of a public debt by contracting a loan of 500,000 dollars, or 100,000*l.*, at 7 per cent. interest, to be redeemed in 15 years. The loan was issued in England, at the price of 85 per cent.

The Liberians have built and manned 30 coast traders, and they have a number of vessels engaged in commerce with Great Britain and the United States.

There are no statistics regarding the extent of the commercial relations of the republic with the United Kingdom, the 'Annual Statement of Trade and Navigation' issued by the Board of Trade not mentioning Liberia, but only 'Western Coast of Africa.' The

value of the exports and the British imports thus designated was as follows in the five years from 1868 to 1872 :—

Year.	Exports from Western Africa to Great Britain.	Imports of British produce into Western Africa.
	£	£
1868	1,748,031	827,068
1869	1,446,770	682,399
1870	1,569,437	780,141
1871	1,816,419	896,360
1872	1,895,656	941,132

The chief article of exports from Western Africa to Great Britain in 1872 was palm oil, of the value of 1,474,016*l.* The British imports consist mainly of cotton manufactures and arms, the former of the value of 366,287*l.*, and the latter of 137,739*l.* in 1872.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money chiefly used is that of Great Britain, but accounts are kept generally in American dollars and cents. In the traffic with natives on the west coast of Africa, gold is bought and sold by *Usanos*, each of 16 *Akis*. A Usano of Gold is reckoned equal in value to 16,000 'Cowries.' It contains 314·76 English troy grains, or 20·396 Grammes.

Weights and measures are mostly British. In the trade with the interior of Africa, the *Ardeb* is the chief measure of capacity for dry goods. The *Gondar Ardeb* contains 10 Madegas, or 120 Uckieh, or 1,440 Dirhems, and is equal to about 7·7473 British imperial pints. The *Massuah Ardeb* contains 24 Madegas, and is equal to 2·3212 British imperial gallons. The *Kuba* is the chief liquid measure; it is equal to 1·7887 British imperial pint.

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MOROCCO.

(MAGHRIB-EL-AKSA.—EL GHARB.)

Reigning Sovereign

Muley-Hassan, Sultan of Morocco, born 1831, eldest son of Sultan Sidi-Muley-Mohamed; ascended the throne at the death of his father, September 20, 1873.

The present Sultan of Morocco—known to his subjects under the title of ‘Emir-al-Mumenin,’ or Absolute Ruler of True Believers—is the sixteenth of the dynasty of the Alides, or Hoseini, founded by Muley-Achmet, a descendant of the Prophet, in the middle of the seventeenth century. The most distinguished member of the dynasty was Sultan Muley-Sidi-Mohamed, during whose reign, from 1757 to 1789, the country rose to a high degree of internal prosperity. At his death, in 1789, a struggle for the throne gave rise to five years’ war and anarchy, ending in the accession of Muley-Soliman, great-grandfather of the present Sultan. His three predecessors were :—

Sultans.	Reign.	Sultan.	Reign.
Muley-Soliman . . .	1794-1822.	Sidi-Muley-Mohamed .	1859-1873.
Muley-Abderrahman .	1822-1859.		

The crown is hereditary in the male line, after the custom of succession obeyed in the Ottoman empire (see p. 443), under which the crown falls, at the demise of the sovereign, to the surviving eldest member of the reigning family. However, the custom is not always followed, and at the death of the late Sultan, Sidi-Muley-Mohamed, the succession was secured, against two surviving brothers of the same, by his eldest son, the present Sultan.

Government and Religion.

The form of government of the Sultanate, or empire of Morocco, is that of an absolute despotism, unrestricted by any laws civil or religious. The Sultan is chief of the state as well as head of the religion, and master of the lives and of the property of all his subjects. As spiritual ruler, the Sultan stands quite alone, his authority not being limited, as in Turkey and other countries following the religion of Mahomet, by the expounders of the Koran, the class of ‘Ulema,’ under the ‘Sheik-ul-Islam.’ The Sultan has no regular ministers, but receives advice from and carries on the executive usually through special favourites near his person, the principal of whom is generally invested with the title of ‘Mula-el-tesserad,’ or steward of the Imperial household. The Sultan’s orders are carried

out, and he raises his revenue, estimated at 500,000*l.* per annum, by an armed force of 8,000 men, of whom 5,000 constitute the Imperial body-guard, one half infantry and the other half cavalry. For civil and military purposes, Morocco is divided into twenty-eight provinces, some of them extending over vast tracts of country, and others confined to a single town. Each province is ruled by a Kaïd, or governor, absolute within his district, and commander of all the military forces within, but liable to instant dismissal or death at the Sultan's will. Morocco has 24 fortified and garrison towns, the principal of which are Azamer, Mazegan, Salee, Suira, and Tangier.

The Sultan of Morocco and his subjects differ as a sectarian body from the followers of Mahomet in Turkey, Persia, and other countries by adopting as their text-book of faith the commentary upon the Koran by Sidi Beccari, the original of which is kept at the Imperial palace, and deposited in time of war in a tent within the centre of the army, around which the soldiers rally as a religious and national standard. The bulk of the population, strongly imbued with religious fanaticism, is still in a state of the deepest ignorance, and even printing is almost unknown among them, the Koran and its sacred Commentary existing only in written copies, the production of which occupies the lower class of teachers of religion all over the country.

Area, Population, and Trade.

THE area of Morocco can only be vaguely estimated, as the southern frontiers, towards the Sahara, are unsettled, and claimed alternately by the Sultan and a number of wandering tribes not in any manner under his authority. According to the most recent investigation, the area of the Sultan's dominions is about 219,000 English square miles, inclusive of a conquered portion of the Sahara. The estimates of the population of Morocco vary from 2,500,000 to 8,000,000; and, taking the known density of population of the neighbouring Algeria as measure, it may be fixed, with probably some approximation to truth, at 2,750,000 souls. More than two-thirds of the population belong to the race commonly known as Moors, the remaining third consisting mainly of Bedouin Arabs, Jews, estimated at 340,000, and negroes. The number of Christians is very small, not exceeding 500. A large part of the interior of Morocco is entirely unknown to Europeans.

The trade with foreign countries is not very considerable; still it has increased greatly since the year 1856, when a treaty of commerce was concluded between Great Britain and Morocco. The average yearly value of foreign goods imported into Morocco during the eleven years from 1845 to 1855 inclusive amounted, according

to a report of the British Consul at Tangiers, to 315,709*l.*, of which 240,910*l.* represents the value of goods imported from Great Britain and Gibraltar. The average yearly value of produce exported during the same period was 400,873*l.*, of which produce to the value of 203,188*l.* was exported to Great Britain and Gibraltar. The average yearly value of foreign goods imported into Morocco during the eleven years from 1861 to 1871 amounted to 811,805*l.*, of which 656,443*l.* from Great Britain and Gibraltar; and the average yearly value of exported produce was 767,741*l.*, of which 469,552*l.* to Great Britain and Gibraltar.

The following table gives the value of the exports from Morocco to Great Britain and of the imports of British home produce into Morocco in each of the five years from 1868 to 1872:—

Years.	Exports from Morocco to Great Britain.	Imports of British Home produce into Morocco.
	£	£
1868	329,290	195,748
1869	365,055	193,065
1870	238,769	228,639
1871	419,357	199,603
1872	685,940	255,386

The chief articles of export from Morocco to Great Britain in the year 1872 were corn, chiefly beans and maize, of the value of 332,473*l.*, and wool, of the value of 121,849*l.* The staple article of British imports into Morocco consist of cotton manufactures, of the value of 232,647*l.*, in 1872. It is stated in a recent Consular report from Tangiers that ‘owing to an unfortunate prejudice on the part of the Sultan of Morocco a prohibition is imposed upon the exportation of wheat and barley.’

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Morocco, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The <i>Flue</i>		Approximate English value	=	$\frac{37}{960}d.$
The <i>Blankeel</i>	= 24 <i>Flues</i>	“ “ “	=	$\frac{37}{40}d.$
The <i>Ounce</i>	= 4 <i>Blankeels</i>	“ “ “	=	$3\frac{7}{10}d.$
The <i>Mitkul</i>	= 10 <i>Ounces</i>	“ “ “	=	3 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>

54 blankeels are considered equal to 1 Spanish dollar or 4*s.* The gold coins generally in use are doubloons, worth 3*l.* 4*s.*, with half and quarter doubloons, and two-dollar pieces. Of silver coins there are dollars, half and quarter dollars.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Uckiah</i>	English value	=	Troy Grains. 392
The <i>Rotal</i> or <i>Artal</i>	= 20 <i>Uckiah</i>	" "	lb av. 1.12
The <i>Kintar</i>	= 100 <i>Rotales</i>	" "	= 112
			inches.
The <i>Tomin</i>	" "	=	2.81035
The <i>Dhra'a</i>	= 8 <i>Tomin</i>	" "	= 22.482
			Imperial Gallons.
The <i>Mohd</i>	" "	=	3.08135
The <i>Saâ</i>	= 4 <i>Mohds</i>	" "	= 12.32541

Oil is sold by the *kula*, which weighs 22 rotal (of Morocco), and is equal to about 3.335565 British imperial gallons, or 15.155 litres, but all other liquids are sold by weight.

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NATAL.

Constitution and Government.

THE colony of Natal, formerly an integral part of the Cape of Good Hope settlement, was erected in 1856 into a separate colony under the British crown, represented by a Lieutenant-Governor. Under the charter of constitution granted in 1856, and modified, in a direction towards greater independence, in 1870, the Lieutenant-Governor is assisted in the administration of the colony by an Executive and a Legislative Council. The Executive Council is composed of the Chief-justice, the senior officer in command of the troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the Secretary for Native Affairs, and two members nominated by the Governor from among the Deputies elected to the Legislative Council. The Legislative Council is composed of four official members, namely, the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and the Secretary for Native Affairs, and 12 members elected by the counties and boroughs.

Lieutenant-Governor of Natal.—Sir Benjamin Chilley Campbell Pine, K.C.M.G., born 1815; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. 1834; called to the bar at Gray's Inn, 1841; Queen's Advocate at Sierra Leone, 1842-48; Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, 1849-56; Governor of the Gold Coast Settlements, 1856-59; Lieutenant-Governor of St. Christophers, 1859-66; Governor of Antigua, 1866-69; Governor of the Leeward Islands, 1869-73; appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, May 19, 1873

The Lieutenant-Governor has a salary of 2,500*l.* per annum.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony in the six years from 1866 to 1871 were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1866	94,884	126,067
1867	96,780	118,328
1868	95,762	117,255
1869	111,231	108,406
1870	126,293	121,352
1871	180,498	132,978

About one-fourth of the revenue is derived from customs, and the rest from miscellaneous sources of income, among them a 'hut-tax on natives.' The chief branch of expenditure is for police and

the administration of justice. The public debt consists of five loans, all at six per cent., three of them contracted for harbour works, and two for coolie immigration. The total of these loans, amounting to 263,000*l.*, was converted in 1873 into a single 'Natal Consolidated Loan,' bearing interest at five per cent. per annum.

Natal is an almost solitary instance of a colony having been established by Great Britain without cost to imperial funds. In its early days it had a loan of ten thousand pounds, which has long since been repaid. Its military expenditure is, however, still paid by Great Britain, with the exception of a sum of 4,000*l.* given as a contribution by the colony.—(Official Communication.)

Population.

The colony has an estimated area of about 18,000 square miles, with a seaboard of 150 miles. But the extent of some of the districts is all but unknown. The following table gives the area of the best explored counties and divisions, and the population of each, according to Government returns of June 1869 :—

Counties and divisions	Area in square miles	Population
County of Pietermaritzburg	—	38,831
Borough of "	—	6,192
County of Durban	3,774	23,179
Borough of "	—	5,708
County of Klip River	—	3,578
Ladysmith Division	—	46,379
Newcastle "	2,232	9,600
County of Victoria	—	870
Inanda Division	482	24,451
Tugela "	1,000	25,837
County of Umvoti	2,000	37,542
County of Weenen	—	34,379
Division of the Upper Umkomanzi	1,440	12,661
" " Lower "	1,600	18,905
County of Alfred	—	1,562
Coast district	—	6,572
Midland "	—	6,446
Northern "	—	4,540
Total	—	315,250

About one-seventh of the population enumerated in the above table are of European origin. In the two towns of Pietermaritzburg and Durban, the European and native population are about equal in numbers. Comparatively few emigrants arrived in recent years, the former government aid to this effect having come to an end.

Trade and Commerce.

The value of the total imports and exports of the colony, in the six years 1866 to 1871, was as follows:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1866	263,305	203,402
1867	269,589	225,671
1868	317,432	271,949
1869	380,331	363,262
1870	429,527	382,979
1871	385,812	493,125

The commerce of Natal is almost entirely with Great Britain. The subjoined table gives the value of the total exports from Natal to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the total imports of British produce in each of the six years 1867 to 1872:—

Year	Total Exports from Natal to Great Britain	Total Imports of British Produce into Natal
	£	£
1867	156,711	191,570
1868	262,787	269,133
1869	373,500	245,536
1870	440,213	311,480
1871	418,598	345,804
1872	527,209	670,676

Owing to a difference existing in the valuation of goods in the colony and in Great Britain, the above tables—the first compiled from colonial returns, and the second from the reports of the Board of Trade—cannot be compared together. It would appear from them, among others, that in the years 1869 and 1870 the exports from Natal to Great Britain were larger than the total exports.

The staple article of export from Natal is sheep's wool; next to which in importance stand sugar, ivory, and hides. The wool exports to Great Britain amounted in value to 115,733*l.* in 1867, to 158,899*l.* in 1868, to 208,416*l.* in 1869, to 250,235*l.* in 1870, to 219,961*l.* in 1871, and to 283,771*l.* in 1872. Next in importance to wool stand hides, the exports of which were of the value of 134,043*l.* in 1872, and raw sugar, of the value of 72,381*l.* in the same year. Many of the exports of the colony, particularly wool, come from the neighbouring Dutch republics, which also absorb more than one-third of the imports. The natives of the colony, though extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits, have not as yet been able to produce any articles of export; but it is believed that their industry will before long add thereto in the

shipments of coffee and maize, both of which are grown in large quantities.

Since the year 1866 cotton has been grown in the colony. The exports of raw cotton to Great Britain were of the value of 8,720*l.* in 1867; of 16,677*l.* in 1868; of 23,127*l.* in 1869; of 18,559*l.* in 1870; of 29,432*l.* in 1871, and of 9,791*l.* in 1872.

Natal as yet has no line of railway; but a convention for the construction of a railway system in the colony was signed by the Government in 1873. The work is to comprise 345 miles of single line, and to execute it the colony makes a land grant of two-and-a-half million acres, with a further right to certain coal fields, and gives a subvention of 40,000*l.* per annum.

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III. ASIA.

CEYLON.

Constitution and Government.

THE present form of government of Ceylon was established by Letters Patent of April 1831, and supplementary orders of March 1833. According to the terms of this constitution, the administration is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five members; viz. the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Queen's Advocate, the Treasurer, and the Auditor-General; and a Legislative Council of 15 members, including the members of the Executive Council, four other office-holders, and six unofficial members.

Governor of Ceylon.—Rt. Hon. William Henry Gregory, born 1817; educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford; High Sheriff of Galway, 1849; M.P. for the City of Dublin, 1842–47; M.P. for the County of Galway, Ireland, 1857–71. Appointed Governor of Ceylon, January 8, 1872; assumed the government, March 4, 1872.

The Governor has a salary of 7,000*l.*, and the Colonial Secretary 2,000*l.*

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony, in each of the eight years 1864 to 1871, was as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1864	867,728	1,843,292
1865	978,492	838,193
1866	—	917,670
1867	969,936	927,932
1868	925,265	974,950
1869	946,495	881,373
1870	1,091,606	1,026,870
1871	1,121,679	1,064,184

The principal sources of revenue are the customs, of an average produce of 286,000*l.*; licences, including the arrack monopoly, returning 150,000*l.*; and sales, with rents of public lands, producing together about 230,000*l.* per annum. The civil and judicial establishments of the colony cost nearly 300,000*l.*, and the con-

tribution to military expenditure amounts to 160,000*l.* annually. For public works, from 200,000*l.* to 250,000*l.* have been expended in recent years, and about 20,000*l.* for education.

To aid in the establishment of a line of railway, a public debt, to the amount of 800,000*l.*, was raised in 1861-67, of which 100,000*l.* was paid off in 1868. There is a sinking fund provided for the gradual extinction of the debt, which had been reduced, at the end of 1871, to upwards of 282,000*l.* The railway, 75 miles in length yields a profit of above 80,000*l.* per annum.—(Official Communication).

Population.

The island of Ceylon was first settled in 1505 by the Portuguese, who established colonies in the west and south, which were taken from them early in the next century by the Dutch. In 1795-96, the British Government took possession of the foreign settlements in the island, which were annexed to the Presidency of Madras; but two years after, in 1798, Ceylon was erected into a separate colony. In 1815 war was declared against the native Government of the interior; the Kandyan King was taken prisoner, and the whole island fell under British rule.

The extreme length of the colony from north to south, that is, from Point Palmyra to Dondera Head, is 266 miles; its greatest width, $140\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Colombo on the west coast to Sangeman-kande on the east; its area is 24,454 miles, or about 15,678,900 acres.

The following table gives the area and population of the six provinces of Ceylon, according to an official return of the year 1870 :—

Provinces	Area in square miles	Total population	Population per square mile
Western	3,345	662,658	198·11
North-western	2,805	214,699	76·54
Southern	1,927	353,989	183·69
Eastern	4,545	96,601	21·25
Northern	6,062	426,597	70·36
Central	5,770	371,466	64·37
Total	24,454	2,126,037	86·94
Military . . . . .	. . .	2,847	·11
Total (including military) . . . . .	. . .	2,128,884	87·05

Of the total population here enumerated 4,732 were British;

14,201 other whites of European descent, and the rest coloured. At a census taken March 26, 1871, the details of which had not reached England at the end of 1873—the total population of Ceylon was found to be 2,405,287. The religious creeds were returned as follows:—Buddhists, 1,520,575; Sivites, 464,414; Roman Catholics, 182,613; Mahomedan, 171,542; Protestants, 24,756; Wesleyans, 6,071; Presbyterians, 3,101; and Baptists, 1,478. The whole of the Christians belonged to the European-descended population.

Trade and Industry.

The declared value of the total imports and exports of the colony, including bullion and specie, in each of the five years 1867 to 1871, was as follows:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1867	4,504,339	3,530,225
1868	4,403,177	3,786,722
1869	4,635,023	3,631,065
1870	4,634,297	3,803,730
1871	4,797,592	3,634,853

The commercial intercourse of Ceylon with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports from Ceylon to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Ceylon, in each of the five years 1868 to 1872:—

Years	Exports from Ceylon to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into Ceylon
	£	£
1868	3,671,494	828,483
1869	3,749,723	796,372
1870	3,450,974	908,415
1871	3,167,673	928,807
1872	3,163,153	1,017,753

The staple article of exports from Ceylon to the United Kingdom is coffee, of the declared value of 2,986,479*l.* in 1868; of 2,867,724*l.* in 1869; of 2,790,898*l.* in 1870; of 2,623,263*l.* in 1871; and of 2,341,601*l.* in 1872. Besides coffee, the only other exports of note are cocoa-nut oil and raw cotton, the former amounting to the value of 441,306*l.*, and the latter to 80,576*l.* in the year 1872. Manufactured cotton goods, of the value of 570,366*l.* 1872, form the staple articles of British imports into Ceylon.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The weights and measures of Ceylon are the same as those of the United Kingdom. The money of the country is the rupee of British India. Accounts are kept in rupees and cents. For value see page 670.

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CHINA.

(TSIN.—KATÁI.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

T'oung-chê, Emperor of China, born April 27, 1856, the son of Emperor Hien-fung; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, August 22, 1861; assumed the government, by proclamation, February 23, 1873. Married October 16, 1872, to

A-lu-tê, Empress of China, born 1857, daughter of Ch'ung-chê, Rector of the Academy of Peking.

Uncles of the Emperor.—1. Prince *Tun*, born 1802; 2. Prince *Kung*, born 1811; 3. Prince *Chun*, born 1815; 4. Prince *Fu*, born 1827.

The present sovereign is the eighth Emperor of China of the Tartar dynasty of Ta-tsing, 'The Sublimely Pure,' which succeeded the native dynasty of Ming in the year 1644. There exists no law of hereditary succession to the throne, but it is left to each sovereign to appoint his successor from among the members of his family. The late Emperor, on designating his son, a minor, as his successor, ordered that he should be kept, till the time of his majority, under the guardianship of eight high officials, who were to carry on the government in his name. But in consequence of a palace revolution, occurring soon after the accession of the young ruler, Nov. 2, 1861, three out of the eight appointed imperial guardians were killed, and the rest banished, while the supreme power was taken possession of by two of the wives of the deceased sovereign, Tzi-an, the 'first consort,' and Tzi-ssi, the mother of the new Emperor. They associated themselves with Jih-su, Prince of Kong, uncle of the young Emperor, who was nominated head of the Council of ministers, and became virtually Regent of the empire until the assumption of government by the present Emperor February 23, 1873.

Government and Revenue.

The fundamental laws of the empire are laid down in the Ta-tsing-hwei-tien, or 'Collected Regulations of the Great Pure dynasty,' which prescribe the government of the state to be based upon the government of the family. The Emperor is spiritual as well as temporal sovereign, and, as high priest of the empire, can alone, with his immediate representatives and ministers, perform the great religious ceremonies. No ecclesiastical hierarchy is maintained at the public expense, nor any priesthood attached to the Confucian or State religion.

The administration of the empire is under the supreme direction of the 'Interior Council Chamber,' comprising four members, two of Tartar and two of Chinese origin, besides two assistants from the Han-lin, or Great College, who have to see that nothing is done contrary to the civil and religious laws of the empire, contained in the Ta-tsing-hwei-tien, and in the sacred books of Confucius. These members are denominated 'Ta-hyo-si,' or Ministers of State. Under their orders are the Li-poo, or six boards of government, each of which is presided over by a Tartar and a Chinese. They are:—1. The board of civil appointments, which takes cognisance of the conduct and administration of all civil officers; 2. The board of revenues, regulating all financial affairs; 3. The board of rites and ceremonies, which enforces the laws and customs to be observed by the people; 4. The military board, superintending the administration of the army; 5. The board of public works; and 6. The high tribunal of criminal jurisdiction.

Independent of the Government, and theoretically above the central administration, is the Tu-chah-yuen, or board of public censors. It consists of from 40 to 50 members, under two presidents, the one of Tartar and the other of Chinese birth. By the ancient custom of the empire, all the members of this board are privileged to present any remonstrance to the sovereign. One censor is to be present at the meetings of each of the six government boards, without taking any part in the deliberation, and others have to travel through the various provinces of the empire to inspect and superintend the administration of the chief public functionaries.

The estimates of the public revenue of China vary greatly, and while they are stated by some to exceed 100 millions sterling, are held by others not to come up to half that amount. Official returns of the Chinese Government—intended for a special public use, and as such not very reliable—which were published in 1844, give the revenue as follows:—

	Taels
Land-tax, in money	53,730,218
Ditto in kind, valued at	113,398,057
Salt tax	7,486,380
Tea duties	204,530
Duties on merchandise	4,335,459
Duties on foreign ditto, at Canton	3,000,000
Sundries	1,052,706
Duties on marketable articles	1,174,932
Duties on shops and pawnbrokers	5,000,000
Ginseng	1,000,000
Coinage	1,000,000
Total taels	191,804,139
Sterling	£63,934,713

The above was returned as the net revenue of the country. No statement of the expenditure is given in the official accounts;

but from missionary reports, as well as the accounts published in the 'Peking Gazette,' it would appear that there are almost constant deficits, which the governors and high officers of provinces must cover by extraordinary taxation.

The public revenue is mainly derived from three sources, namely, customs duties, licenses, and a tax upon land, but the receipts from customs alone are made known. The customs duties fall more upon exports than imports; their total produce at all the treaty ports open to Europeans amounted to 9,880,189 taels, or 3,293,399*l.*, in 1869; to 9,545,848 taels, or 3,181,949*l.*, in 1870; and to 11,216,146 taels, or 3,738,382*l.* in 1871. To the customs revenue of the year 1871, the duties on imports contributed 3,847,989 taels, or 1,282,663*l.*, and the duties on exports 6,384,583 taels, or 2,128,194*l.*, the remainder being derived from minor customs charges.

China is among the few civilised countries that have as yet no foreign debt. It is not known whether the Government has raised, or is responsible for loans contracted at home.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The population of China is very dense, but nothing accurate is known respecting the number of inhabitants, although official enumerations of the same are stated to have taken place at intervals since the year 703, or for more than eleven centuries. One of the causes of uncertainty regarding the population of the empire is that its limits are undefined, the imperial government claiming the allegiance of the inhabitants of many of the neighbouring territories, which appear to be more or less independent. According to the most reliable estimates, based upon Chinese official returns, the area of the empire and its dependencies, embraces 186,887 geographical, 3,924,627 English square miles, with a population of 425 millions, distributed as follows:—

	Area	Population
	Engl. sq. miles	
China proper . . .	1,534,953	405,213,152
Dependencies:—		
Mandchuria . . .	362,313	3,000,000
Mongolia . . .	1,288,035	2,000,000
Thibet . . .	613,731	6,000,000
Corea . . .	90,300	8,000,000
Lieukhieu Islands . . .	2,310	} 1,000,000
Liaotong . . .	2,982	
Total . . .	3,924,627	425,213,152

China proper, extending over 73,093 geographical, or 1,534,953 English square miles, is divided into eighteen provinces, the area and population of which are given as follows in the most recent estimates, partly based on official returns:—

Provinces	Provincial capital	Area English square miles	Population
Chih-le	Peking	58,949	28,114,023
Shan-tung	Tse-nan-foo . .	65,104	28,958,764
Shan-se	Tae-yuen-foo . .	55,268	27,260,281
Honan	Kae-fung-foo . .	65,104	23,037,171
Keang-soo	Nanking	92,661	37,843,501
Gan-hwuy	Gan-king-foo . .		34,168,059
Keang-si	Nan-chang-foo . .	72,176	30,426,999
Foo-Keen	Fuh-choo-foo . .	53,480	38,888,432
Che-Keang	Hang-choo-foo . .	39,150	26,256,784
Hoo-Pih	Woo-chang-foo . .	381,724	37,370,098
Hunan	Chang-cha-foo . .		18,652,507
Shen-se	Se-gan-foo	154,008	10,207,256
Kan-suh	Lan-choo-foo . .		15,193,135
Sze-Chuen	Ching-too-foo . .	166,800	21,435,678
Kwang-tung, or Canton	Kwang-choo-foo . .	79,456	19,147,030
Kwang-si	Kwe-lin-foo	78,250	7,313,895
Yun-Nan	Yun-nan-foo . . .	107,869	5,561,320
Kwei-Choo	Kwei-yang-foo . .	64,554	5,288,219
	Total	1,534,953	405,213,152

The above population, giving 263 souls per square mile throughout China proper appears to be excessive, considering that some of the outlying portions of the immense territory are by no means densely inhabited. Nevertheless, other returns than those of the above tables said to be official, give still higher figures. It is stated that in a census taken in 1842, the population of China was ascertained to number 414,686,994, or 320 per English square mile, and that in 1852 it had risen to 450,000,000, or 347 inhabitants per square mile. But there is, probably, less accuracy in the given results of the latter enumerations than in the preceding estimate as the power and authority of the government have been on the decline for more than half a century, and disturbed by constant insurrections, mostly spreading over large portions of the empire.

The standing military force of China consists of two great divisions, the first formed by the more immediate subjects of the ruling dynasty, the Tartars, and the second by the Chinese and other subject races. The first, the main force upon which the imperial government can rely, form the so-called troops of the Eight Banners, and garrison all the great cities, but so as to be separated by walls and forts from the population. According to the latest reports, the Imperial army comprises a total of 850,000 men, including 678 companies of Tartar troops, 211 companies of Mongols, and native Chinese infantry, a kind of militia, numbering 120,000 men. The native soldiers do not live in barracks, but in their own houses, mostly pursuing some civil occupation.

The commercial intercourse of China is mainly with the United

Kingdom and the British colonies. To the aggregate imports and exports of China, in the two years 1870 and 1871, Great Britain contributed 49 per cent., the colony of Hong Kong 26 per cent., and India 10 per cent., leaving only 15 per cent. for all other foreign nations, chief among which stand the United States.

Great Britain has, in virtue of various treaties with the Chinese government—the first and most important signed August 29, 1842—the right of access to twenty-one ports of the Empire, in addition to the colony of Hong Kong, geographically a part of China. The twenty-one ports, known as Treaty ports, are divided into eleven primary, or consular ports, and ten secondary ports, the first-class comprising Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow, Tientsin, Che-foo, Hankow, Kiu-kiang, and Newchwang. The import trade from Great Britain centres, exclusive of Hong Kong, at Shanghai, Hankow, and Tientsin, while the bulk of the exports to Great Britain pass through the ports of Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Canton.

The value of the total exports from China to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into China, was as follows in each of the ten years from 1863 to 1872 :—

Years	Exports from China to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into China
	£	£
1863	14,186,310	2,416,705
1864	15,673,930	3,092,611
1865	10,677,995	3,603,595
1866	10,846,388	5,090,074
1867	9,340,402	4,996,469
1868	11,217,450	6,312,175
1869	9,621,358	6,842,840
1870	9,481,737	6,139,633
1871	11,830,388	6,628,236
1872	13,246,042	6,624,511

The exports from China to Great Britain and Ireland are made up, to the amount of more than nine-tenths, of one article of merchandise, namely, tea. In the year 1864, the quantity of tea sent from the treaty ports to the United Kingdom was 112,128,032 lbs., valued at 8,386,629*l.*; in 1865 the quantity amounted to 109,805,895 lbs., valued at 9,081,486*l.*; in 1866 to 127,486,120 lbs., valued at 10,178,070*l.*; in 1867 to 114,511,388 lbs., valued at 8,951,954*l.*; in 1868 to 137,042,375 lbs., valued at 10,945,530*l.*; in 1869 to 123,299,115 lbs., valued at 9,007,598*l.*; in 1870, to 122,197,167 lbs., of the value of 8,556,761*l.*; in 1871, to 148,118,667 lbs., of the value of 9,763,276*l.*; and in 1872 to 152,283,847 lbs., of the value of 10,290,365*l.* Besides tea, the only other important article of

export from China to Great Britain is raw silk, the value of which, rising largely from year to year, amounted to 49,807*l.* in 1867; to 82,847*l.* in 1868; to 296,292*l.* in 1869; to 650,298*l.* in 1870; to 1,713,286*l.* in 1871; and to 2,035,454*l.* in 1872. From 1863 to 1865, the exports to Great Britain included large quantities of raw cotton, but the supply ceased in 1868, while subsequently the cotton exports were of the value of 16*l.* in 1869, of the value of 97*l.* in 1870; of the value of 487*l.* in 1871, and of the value of 4,119*l.* in 1872.

Manufactured cotton and woollen goods, the former of the value of 5,026,149*l.*, and the latter of 959,438*l.* in the year 1872, constitute the bulk of the imports of British produce into the Chinese empire.

China is traversed in all directions by 20,000 imperial roads, and though most of them are badly kept, a vast internal trade is carried on over them, and by means of numerous canals and navigable rivers. It is stated that the most populous part of the empire is singularly well adapted for the construction of a network of railways. ('Reports of Journeys in China.' See below: Books of Reference—Official publications.)

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures, in ordinary use at the treaty ports, and in the intercourse with foreigners, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Tael* = 10 *Mace* = 100 *Candareens* = 1,000 *Cash* =

Average rate of exchange, 6*s.* 8*d.*, or 3 Taels to 1*l.* sterling.

„ Mexican *Dollar* „ „ „ = 4*s.* 2*d.*

There are no national gold and silver coins in China, and foreign coins are looked upon but as bullion. The chief medium of payment in commercial transactions consists of whole and broken dollars by weight. In accounts between foreigners and Chinese merchants, Mexican dollars are mostly converted into taels, at the rate of 1,000 dollars for 720 taels. But payments in cash are usually weighed at 717 taels for 1,000 dollars.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Léang*, or *Tael* . = 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. avoirdupois.

„ *Picul* . . = 133 lbs. „

„ *Catty* . . = 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ „ „

„ *Chih* . . = 14 $\frac{1}{10}$ inches.

„ *Chang* . . = 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet.

„ *Lys*, or *Li* . = 194 to a degree, or about $\frac{1}{3}$ English mile.

In the tariff settled by treaty between Great Britain and China, the *Chih* of 14 $\frac{1}{10}$ English inches has been adopted as the legal standard. It is the only authorised measure of length at all the ports of trade, and its use is gradually spreading all over the empire.

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HONG KONG.

Constitution and Government.

THE colony of Hong Kong, formerly an integral part of China, was ceded to Great Britain in January 1841; the cession was confirmed by the treaty of Nankin, in August 1842; and the charter bears date April 5, 1843. Hong Kong is mainly a factory for British commerce with China, and a military and naval station for the protection of that commerce.

The administration of the colony is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the Colonial Secretary, the officer commanding the troops, and the Attorney-General. There is also a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, and composed of the Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Auditor-General, and four unofficial members nominated by the Crown, on the recommendation of the Governor.

Governor of Hong Kong.—Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B., born 1810; educated at Trinity College, Dublin; entered the army as ensign 1827, and retired as captain 1848; Inspector of Irish poor laws, 1849–51; Governor of Sierra Leone, 1851–54; Governor of Western Australia, 1854–62; Governor of Vancouver's Island, 1863–67; Governor of the West African Settlements, 1867–72; appointed Governor of Hong Kong, February 13, 1872; assumed the government, April 16, 1872.

The Governor has a salary of 5,000*l.* per annum.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The occupation of Hong Kong at its outset was effected at considerable cost to Imperial funds, the vote from Parliament in the year 1845 being nearly 50,000*l.* in addition to military expenditure. The colony may be considered to have paid its local establishments in 1855, since which year it has held generally a surplus of revenue over and above its fixed expenditure. Hong Kong at present pays 20,000*l.* a-year to the British Government as military contribution.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony in each of the five years from 1867 to 1871 were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1867	179,043	152,780
1868	236,276	208,651
1869	192,465	192,309
1870	190,673	183,595
1871	175,962	186,675

Above one-half of the public revenue of the colony is derived from land, taxes, and licences, and an opium monopoly, which together more than cover the expenses of administration. In 1870, the land revenue, together with rents, amounted to 36,269*l.*, while the income from taxes was 40,536*l.*, and from the opium monopoly 22,606*l.* A large portion of the expenditure has to be devoted to the maintenance of a strong police force.

Hong Kong formerly had a small public debt, amounting to 15,625*l.* in 1867, but which became extinct in 1868.

Area and Population.

Hong Kong is one of a number of islands called by the Portuguese 'Ladrones,' or thieves, from the notorious habits of the old inhabitants. It is situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton river, about 40 miles east of Macao. The whole of Hong Kong island forms an irregular and broken ridge, stretching nearly east and west; its abrupt peaks rising to the height of 1,800 feet above the sea level. The length of the island is about 11 miles, its breadth from 2 to 5 miles, and its area rather more than 29 square miles. It is separated from the mainland of China by a narrow strait, known as the Ly-ee-moon Pass, which does not exceed half a mile in width. The opposite peninsula of Koo-loon was ceded to Great Britain by a treaty entered into in 1861 with the Government of China, and now forms part of Hong Kong.

The population of Hong Kong, including the military and naval establishments, was as follows at the last census, taken April 2, 1871 :

	Men	Women	Total, including Children
Resident Europeans and Americans	1,381	684	2,736
British, military	709	36	821
„ naval establishment	1,022	—	1,022
Europeans, police	109	8	126
„ and Americans, mercantile, ship- ping in the harbour	1,080	29	1,109
Europeans and Americans, temporary residents	57	—	57
„ „ prisoners	60	—	60
Total Europeans and Americans	4,418	757	5,931
Goa, Manila, Indian, and others of mixed blood, resident	470	97	685
Goa, Manila, Indian, and others of mixed blood, crews of mercantile vessels in harbour	697	6	703
Indians, military	1,094	10	1,122
„ police	285	8	298
Goa, Manila Indian, and others of mixed blood, prisoners	15	—	15
Total Indians, &c.	2,561	121	2,623

	Men	Women	Total, including children
Chinese in employ of Europeans, resident .	5,436	808	6,609
" " " in harbour .	548	2	550
" police	223	—	223
" employed by naval and military establishments	458	—	458
Chinese residing in Victoria	47,647	14,269	72,984
" " villages and Kowloon .	6,325	2,051	10,507
Boat population in Victoria	6,021	2,542	12,309
" " other than in Victoria .	5,136	3,010	11,400
Prisoners	391	13	104
Total Chinese	72,185	22,695	115,444
Total	79,164	23,573	124,198

The resident population of Hong Kong was composed of the following nationalities at the census of April 2, 1871:—

Native Countries	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Great Britain	524	160	102	83	869
Portugal	447	467	290	163	1,367
Germany	152	14	—	4	170
United States	94	17	11	11	133
France	48	9	1	2	60
Denmark	22	1	—	—	23
Italy	11	13	—	1	25
Spain	35	—	2	—	37
Switzerland	8	—	—	—	8
Austria	2	1	1	—	4
Norway	7	—	—	—	7
Sweden	9	—	—	—	9
Russia	6	—	—	—	6
Belgium	4	—	—	—	4
Mexico	3	—	—	—	3
Netherlands	2	—	—	—	2
Turkey	3	1	—	—	4
Hungary	2	1	—	—	3
Greece	2	—	—	—	2
	1,381	684	407	264	2,736

There is a constant flow of emigration from China passing through Hong Kong. In the year 1870 there passed through the colony 12,992 Chinese emigrants, of which number 11,024 went to the United States.

Trade and Commerce.

The commercial intercourse of Hong Kong—virtually a part of the commerce of China—is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, and Germany, Great Britain absorbing about one-half of the total imports and exports. There are no official returns of the value of the imports and exports of the colony, from and to all countries, but only mercantile estimates, according to which the former average four, and the latter two, millions sterling.

The extent of the commercial intercourse between Hong Kong and the United Kingdom is shown in the following table, which gives the value of the total exports from Hong Kong to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Hong Kong, in each of the five years 1868 to 1872 :—

Years	Exports from Hong Kong to Great Britain	Imports of British Produce into Hong Kong
	£	£
1868	235,804	2,185,972
1869	281,932	2,130,837
1870	281,159	3,407,930
1871	367,944	2,787,714
1872	833,764	2,872,673

The chief article of exports from Hong Kong to Great Britain in the year 1872 was tea, of the value of 395,420*l*. The British imports into Hong Kong consist almost entirely of manufactured textile fabrics, mainly cotton goods, in transit for China.

The subjoined table gives the value of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures from 1863 to 1872, exhibiting separately the imports into China and into Hong Kong, and jointly to both, so as to show the share of Hong Kong in Chinese commerce during the period of ten years :—

Years	Imports of British Produce into China	Imports of British Produce into Hong Kong	Total into China and Hong Kong
	£	£	£
1863	2,416,705	1,473,222	3,889,927
1864	3,093,865	1,618,867	4,711,478
1865	3,603,595	1,548,698	5,152,293
1866	5,090,074	2,387,017	7,477,091
1867	4,996,469	2,471,809	7,468,278
1868	6,312,175	2,185,972	8,498,147
1869	6,842,840	2,130,837	8,973,677
1870	6,139,633	3,407,930	9,547,563
1871	6,628,236	2,787,714	9,415,950
1872	6,624,511	2,872,673	9,497,184

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

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INDIA.

Constitution and Government.

THE present form of government of the Indian empire is established by the Act 21 and 22 Victoria, cap. 106, called 'An Act for the better Government of India,' sanctioned August 2, 1858. By the terms of this Act, all the territories heretofore under the government of the East India Company are vested in Her Majesty, and all its powers are exercised in her name; all territorial and other revenues and all tributes and other payments are likewise received in her name, and disposed of for the purposes of the government of India alone, subject to the provisions of this Act. One of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, called the Secretary of State for India, is invested with all the powers hitherto exercised by the Company or by the Board of Control, and all warrants and orders under Her Majesty's sign-manual must be countersigned by the same.

The executive authority in India is vested in a Governor-General or Viceroy, appointed by the Crown, and acting under the orders of the Secretary of State for India. By Act 24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 67, amended by Acts 28 Victoria, cap. 17, and 32 and 33 Victoria, cap. 98, the Governor-General in Council has power to make laws for all persons, whether British or native, foreigners or others, within the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty, and for all subjects of the Crown within the dominions of Indian princes and states in alliance with Her Majesty.

Governor-General of India.—Right Hon. Thomas George Baring, Baron *Northbrook*, born January 22, 1826; educated at Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. for Penryn, 1857-66; succeeded his father, first baron, September 6, 1836; Under-Secretary of State for India, 1859-61, and again 1861-64; Under-Secretary of State for the Home department, 1864-66; Under-Secretary of State for War, 1861, and again 1868-72; appointed Governor-General of India, May 1872.

The salary of the Governor-General is 25,000*l.* a-year, exclusive of allowances, which may be estimated at 12,000*l.*

The following is a list of the Governors-General of India for the last hundred years: Warren Hastings, appointed Governor in 1772 was the first bearing the title of Governor-General, under an Act

passed in 1773. Warren Hastings, 1772; Sir J. M^cPherson, 1785; Earl (Marquis) Cornwallis, 1786; Lord Teignmouth (Sir J. Shore), 1793; the Earl of Mornington (Marquis Wellesley), 1798; the Marquis Cornwallis, 1805; Sir G. Barlow, 1805; the Earl of Minto, 1807; Earl Moira (Marquis of Hastings), 1813; Earl Amherst, 1823; Lord W. Bentinck, 1828; Lord Auckland, 1835; Lord Ellenborough, 1842; Sir H. (Lord) Hardinge, 1844; Earl (Marquis of) Dalhousie, 1847; Lord Canning, 1855; Lord Elgin, 1862; Sir John Lawrence, 1863; Earl of Mayo, 1868; Lord Northbrook, 1872.

The government of the Indian empire is entrusted by Act 21 and 22 Victoria, cap. 106, amended by 32 and 33 Victoria, cap. 97, to a Secretary of State for India, aided by a Council of fifteen members, of whom at first seven were elected by the Court of Directors from their own body, and eight were nominated by the Crown. In future, vacancies in the Council will be filled up by the Secretary of State for India. But the major part of the Council must be of persons who have served or resided ten years in India, and not have left India more than ten years previous to the date of their appointment; and no person not so qualified can be appointed unless nine of the continuing members be so qualified. The office is held for a term of ten years; but a member may be removed upon an address from both Houses of Parliament, and the Secretary of State for India may for special reasons re-appoint a member of the Council for a further term of five years. No member is to sit or vote in Parliament. The salary of each is fixed at 1,200*l.* a-year, payable; together with that of the Secretary of State, out of the revenues of India.

The duties of the Council of State are, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to conduct the business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the government of and the correspondence with India; but every order sent to India must be signed by the secretary, and all despatches from governments and presidencies in India must be addressed to the secretary. The secretary has to divide the Council into committees, to direct what departments shall be under such committees respectively, and to regulate the transaction of business. The secretary is to be president of the Council, and has to appoint from time to time a vice-president. The meetings of the Council are to be held when and as the secretary shall direct; but at least one meeting must be held every week, at which not less than five members shall be present.

The Government in India is exercised by the 'Council of the Governor-General,' consisting of five ordinary members, and one extraordinary member, the latter the commander-in-chief. The

ordinary members of the Council preside over the departments of foreign affairs, finances, the interior, military administration, and public works, but do not form part, as such, of what is designated in European governments as a 'Cabinet.' The appointment of the ordinary members of the 'Council of the Governor-General,' the governors of Presidencies, and of the governors of provinces is made by the Crown. The lieutenant-governors of the various provinces are appointed by the Governor-General, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of State for India.

Revenue and Expenditure.

According to the Act of 1858, the revenue and expenditure of the Indian empire are subjected to the control of the Secretary in Council, and no grant or appropriation of any part of the revenue can be made without the concurrence of a majority of the Council.

Such parts of the revenues of India as may be remitted to England, and moneys arising in Great Britain, must be paid into the Bank of England; and paid out on drafts or orders signed by three members of the Council, and countersigned by the secretary or one of his under-secretaries. The sovereign of Great Britain is empowered to appoint from time to time an auditor of the accounts, with power to inspect all books and examine all officers, and his report is to be laid before Parliament. The accounts of the whole revenue and expenditure of the Indian empire must be laid annually before Parliament.

The subjoined table gives the total gross amount of the actual revenue and expenditure of India, in each of the ten fiscal years 1863 to 1872—the years ending April 30, from 1863 to 1866, and March 31 from 1867 to 1872. The termination of the financial year was changed in 1867 from the 30th of April to the 31st of March, so that the accounts of the year ending March 31, 1867, embrace a period of only eleven months:—

Years ended April 30 and March 31	Revenue	Expenditure		Total Expenditure
		In India	In Great Britain	
	£	£	£	£
1863	45,143,752	36,800,805	7,252,317	44,053,122
1864	44,613,032	38,087,772	6,894,234	44,982,006
1865	45,652,897	39,452,220	6,998,770	46,450,990
1866	48,935,220	41,120,924	6,211,178	47,332,102
1867	42,122,433	37,094,406	7,545,518	44,639,924
1868	48,534,412	41,646,947	8,497,622	50,144,569
1869	49,262,691	43,225,587	10,181,747	53,407,334
1870	50,901,081	42,791,013	10,591,013	53,382,026
1871	51,413,685	41,015,502	10,083,004	51,098,506
1872	50,110,215	40,486,818	8,127,694	48,614,512

The finance accounts of India, issued in 1873, stated the actual revenue in the year ending March 31, 1872, at 50,109,043/., and the expenditure at 46,984,915/., exclusive of public works. The following tabular statement shows the total actual revenue, the ordinary expenditure, and the surplus of the fiscal year 1871-72, together with the regular estimates of 1872-73, and the budget estimates of the year 1873-74 :—

		Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus
		£	£	£
1871-72	Actual	50,109,093	46,984,915	3,124,178
1872-73	Regular estimate	49,905,000	48,551,000	1,354,000
1873-74	Budget estimate	48,286,400	48,066,000	220,000

The subjoined tables exhibit the actual and estimated sources of the revenue of India for each of the three fiscal years 1871-72-74, together with the actual and estimated branches of expenditure for the same period, the estimates of 1872-73 presented as complete, or 'regular,' and those of 1873-74 as preliminary, or 'budget estimates :—

REVENUE OF INDIA.

Sources of Revenue	Actual, 1871-72	Regular Estimate, 1872-73	Budget Estimate, 1873-74
	£	£	£
Land revenue	20,520,337	21,229,000	21,180,000
Tributes and contributions from native states	744,036	737,000	722,000
Forests	501,924	549,000	584,000
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,369,109	2,318,000	2,218,000
Assessed taxes	825,241	575,000	10,000
Customs	2,575,990	2,631,000	2,649,000
Salt	5,966,595	6,149,000	6,144,000
Opium	9,253,859	8,677,000	7,500,000
Stamps	2,476,333	2,578,000	2,629,000
Mint	96,160	54,000	40,000
Post-office	820,894	573,000	719,000
Telegraph	228,368	230,000	225,000
Law and justice	373,160	385,000	380,000
Marine	196,894	199,000	179,000
Interest	363,212	502,000	472,000
Pensions	682,282	573,000	662,000
Miscellaneous	340,531	257,000	220,000
Total ordinary revenue	48,334,915	48,216,000	46,533,000
Army	944,420	888,000	870,000
Public works, ordinary	91,783	72,000	73,000
Public works, irrigation	471,580	430,000	478,000
Railways	266,395	299,000	332,000
Total revenue	50,109,043	49,905,000	48,286,000

EXPENDITURE OF INDIA.

Branches of Expenditure	Actual, 1871-72	Regular Estimate, 1872-73	Budget Estimate, 1873-74
	£	£	£
Interest on funded and unfunded debt	5,469,708	5,339,000	5,234,000
Interest on service funds and other accounts	496,591	584,000	536,000
Refunds and drawbacks	285,537	310,000	301,000
Land revenue	2,435,552	2,443,000	2,477,000
Forest	354,616	393,000	420,000
Excise on spirits and drugs	135,347	130,000	91,000
Assessed taxes	29,566	14,000	1,000
Customs	184,921	179,000	185,000
Salt	477,368	466,000	480,000
Opium	1,596,646	1,818,000	2,115,000
Stamps	103,779	95,000	120,000
Mint	83,874	74,000	63,000
Post-office	657,260	697,000	820,000
Telegraph	449,911	471,000	450,000
Administration	1,541,462	1,503,000	1,586,000
Minor departments	237,698	375,000	312,000
Law and justice	2,273,813	2,224,000	2,310,000
Marine	574,100	566,000	581,000
Ecclesiastical	155,911	152,000	157,000
Political agencies	315,100	370,000	410,000
Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements			
Civil furlough and absentee allowance	1,724,510	1,707,000	1,721,000
Superannuation, retired and compassionate allowances	172,029	153,000	162,000
Loss by exchange on remittances to home treasury	1,453,471	1,572,000	1,530,000
Miscellaneous	395,964	740,000	850,000
Allotment for provincial services	361,395	279,000	71,000
Medical (transferred)	4,848,205	5,196,000	5,156,000
	181,411	182,000	—
Total civil	26,906,745	28,032,000	28,169,000
Army	15,078,112	15,646,000	15,524,000
Public works, ordinary	2,459,497	2,548,000	2,354,000
Railways	127,343	208,000	229,000
Guaranteed interest on railway capital, less net traffic receipts			
	1,723,218	2,117,000	1,790,000
Total ordinary	46,984,915	48,551,000	48,066,000
Public works extraordinary	1,623,474	2,307,000	3,881,000
Total expenditure	48,613,389	50,858,000	51,947,000

The following table, compiled from official documents, exhibits the growth of the three most important sources of the public revenue of India, namely, land, salt, and opium, in the ten years from 1863 to 1872 :—

Years ended		Land	Salt	Opium
		£	£	£
31 March	1863	19,570,147	5,244,150	8,055,476
	1864	20,303,423	5,035,696	6,831,992
	1865	20,095,041	5,523,584	7,361,405
	1866	20,473,897	5,342,149	8,518,264
	1867	19,136,449	5,345,910	6,803,413
	1868	19,986,640	5,726,093	8,923,568
	1869	19,926,171	5,588,240	8,453,365
	1870	21,088,019	5,888,707	7,953,098
	1871	20,622,823	6,106,280	8,045,459
	1872	20,520,337	5,996,595	9,253,859

The most important source of public revenue to which rulers in India have, in all ages, looked for obtaining their income is the land, the revenue from which, in the year before the Mutiny, furnished more than one-half of the total receipts of the East India Company's Treasury. At present, when the necessities of the Indian exchequer require that Government should resort more largely to the aid of duties levied on the continually increasing trade of the country, the revenue from land produces not quite so much in proportion, but it still forms two-fifths of the total receipts of the empire.

The land revenue of India, as of all Eastern countries, is generally regarded less as a tax on the landowners than as the result of a joint proprietorship in the soil, under which the produce is divided, in unequal and generally uncertain proportions, between the ostensible proprietors and the State. It would seem a matter of justice, therefore, as well as of security for the landowner, that the respective shares should, at a given period, or for specified terms, be strictly defined and limited. Nevertheless, the proportion which the assessment bears to the full value of the land varies greatly in the several provinces and districts of India. Under the old native system, a fixed proportion of the gross produce was taken; but the British system ordinarily deals with the surplus or net produce which the land may yield after deducting the expenses of cultivation.

In Bengal, a permanent settlement was made by Lord Cornwallis, by which measure the Government was debarred from any further direct participation in the agricultural improvement of the country. The division of Benares was also permanently settled about the same time. In the north-western provinces, a general settlement of the revenue was completed in 1840, fixing the amount to be paid by

each village for a period of thirty years; and a similar course was adopted in the Punjab. Some of the districts of the Punjab were inadequately assessed at former settlements, and these have therefore been confirmed for a term of ten years only. In most cases they will expire in 1874 and 1875, and the revised settlements which will then be made will probably run for thirty years. It is estimated that in most cases the assessment is about two-thirds of the yearly value—that is, the surplus after deducting expenses of cultivation, profits of stock, and wages of labour. In the revised settlements, more recently made, it was reduced to one-half of the yearly value.

In the Madras Presidency there are three different revenue systems. The zemindary tenure exists in some districts, principally in the northern Circars; the proprietors, of whom some possess old ancestral estates, and others were created landholders in 1802, hold the land direct from the Government, on payment of a fixed annual sum. In the second, the village-renting system, the villagers stand in the position of the zemindar, and hold the land jointly from the Government, allotting the different portions for cultivation among themselves. Under the third, the ryotwar system, every registered holder of land is recognised as its proprietor, and pays direct to the Government. He can sublet, transfer, sell, or mortgage it; he cannot be ejected by the Government, and, so long as he pays the fixed assessment, he has the option of annually increasing or diminishing the cultivation on his holding, or he may entirely abandon it. In unfavourable seasons remissions of assessment are granted for loss of produce. The assessment is fixed in money, and does not vary from year to year, except when water is obtained from a Government source of irrigation; nor is any addition made to the rent for improvements effected at the ryot's own expense. He has, therefore, all the benefit of a perpetual lease without its responsibilities, as he can at any time throw up his lands, but cannot be ejected so long as he pays his dues, and receives assistance in difficult seasons. An annual settlement is made, not to re-assess the land, but to determine upon how much of his holding the ryot shall pay; when no change occurs in a holding, the ryot is not affected by the annual settlement, and is not required to attend it. The ryotwar system may be said essentially to prevail throughout the Presidency of Madras, as the zemindar and village renter equally deal with their tenants on this principle.

In Bombay and the Berars the revenue management is generally ryotwar; that is, as a rule, the occupants of Government lands settle for their land revenue, or rent, with the Government officers direct, and not through the intervention of a middle-man. Instances, however, occasionally occur in which the Government revenues of entire villages are settled by individual superior holders, under various denominations, or by a co-partnership of superior holders.

The survey and assessment of the Bombay Presidency has been almost completed on a system introduced and carefully elaborated about twenty years ago. The whole country is surveyed and mapped, and the fields distinguished by permanent boundary marks which it is penal to remove; the soil of each field is classed according to its intrinsic qualities and to the climate; and the rate of assessment to be paid on fields of each class in each subdivision of a district is fixed on a careful consideration of the value of the crops they are capable of producing, as affected by the proximity to market towns, roads, canals, railways, and similar external incidents, but not by improvements made by the ryot himself. This rate was probably about one-half of the yearly value of the land, when fixed; but, owing to the general improvement of the country, it is not more than from a fourth to an eighth in the districts which have not been settled quite recently. The measurement and classification of the soil are made once for all; but the rate of assessment is open to revision at the end of every thirty years, in order that the ryot, on the one hand, may have the certainty of the long period as an inducement to lay out capital, and the State, on the other, may secure that participation in the advantages accruing from the general progress of society to which its joint proprietorship in the land entitles it. In the thirty years' revision, moreover, only public improvements and a general change of prices, but not improvements effected by the ryots themselves, are considered as grounds for enhancing the assessment. The ryot's tenure is permanent, provided he pays the assessment.

The important questions of the expediency of settling in perpetuity the amount of revenue to be paid to the Government by landholders, of permitting this revenue to be redeemed for ever by the payment of a capital sum of money, and of selling the fee simple of waste lands not under assessment, have been within the last few years fully considered by the Government of India. The expediency of allowing owners of land to redeem the revenue has long been advocated as likely to promote the settlement of European colonists; but experience seems to show that advantage is very rarely taken of the power which already exists in certain cases to redeem the rent by a quit payment; and it appears unlikely that such a permission would be acted upon to any great extent, while the rate of interest afforded by an investment in the purchase of the land assessment is so far below that obtained in ordinary transactions, as is at present the case in India.

Next in importance to the land-revenue, as a great source of Indian receipts, is the income derived from the opium monopoly. The cultivation of the poppy is prohibited in Bengal, except for the purpose of selling the juice to the officers of the Government at a certain fixed price. It is manufactured into opium at the Govern-

ment factories at Patna and Ghazipore, and then sent to Calcutta, and sold by auction to merchants who export it to China. In the Bombay Presidency, the revenue is derived from the opium which is manufactured in the native states of Malwa and Guzerat, on which passes are given, at the price of 60*l.* per chest, weighing 140 lbs. net, to merchants who wish to send opium to the port of Bombay. The poppy is not cultivated in the Presidency of Madras. The gross revenue derived from opium averaged during the ten years 1863-72 the sum of 7,868,479*l.* sterling, having risen from 6,359,270*l.* in 1862-63 to 9,253,859*l.* in the year ending March 31, 1872.

The maintenance of the armed force to uphold British rule in India cost 12,000,000*l.* the year before the great mutiny, and subsequently rose to above 25,000,000*l.*; but after the year 1861 sank, for a short period, to less than 15,000,000*l.* It was 16,793,306*l.* in the financial year 1865-66; 15,825,891*l.* in 1866-67; 16,329,739*l.* in 1869-70; and 15,524,000*l.* in the budget estimates of 1873-74.

The amount of the public debt of India, including that incurred in Great Britain, was 59,943,814*l.*, on April 30, 1857. In the course of the next five years the debt was very largely increased, and on April 30, 1862, it had risen to 99,652,053*l.* From 1862 to 1868, the Government were enabled to pay off some portion, and at the end of the financial year 1868, the total had been reduced to 95,054,858*l.* In the course of the fiscal year 1868-72, there was again an increase of upwards of a million in the total debt.

The subjoined table shows the amount of the public debt, and the interest thereon, of British India, distinguishing the debt in India and in Great Britain, in each of the ten years 1863 to 1872:—

Years ended April 30 and March 31	In India		In Great Britain	
	Debt	Interest	Debt	Interest
	£	£	£	£
1863	64,562,770	2,931,758	31,839,100	1,486,916
1864	64,210,118	2,793,310	26,310,500	1,372,599
1865	64,176,065	2,960,976	26,125,100	1,221,124
1866	63,135,816	2,763,466	26,946,400	1,249,765
1867	63,613,973	2,532,747	29,538,000	1,306,293
1868	64,357,858	2,922,090	30,697,000	1,452,490
1869	64,070,725	3,057,612	31,697,900	1,465,015
1870	66,140,021	2,927,721	35,196,700	1,516,378
1871	67,082,922	3,108,271	37,606,700	1,659,868
1872	67,679,621	3,089,995	38,991,700	1,749,743

The total debt in India and Great Britain amounted to 96,401,870*l.* in 1863, and increased to 106,671,321*l.* in 1872, being an augmentation of 10,269,451*l.* in the ten years. The total interest, which

was, 4,418,674*l.* in 1863, increased to 4,839,738*l.* in 1872. The debt in England, it will be remarked, grew mainly, while there was but a slight increase of the debt in India.

The currency of India is chiefly silver, and the amount of money coined annually is large. In the seven financial years ending the 31st March, 1871, the value of the new coinage was as follows:—

Years Ending March 31	Gold	Silver	Copper	Total
	£	£	£	£
1865	95,671	10,485,865	229,861	10,811,397
1866	17,662	14,507,079	269,337	14,794,078
1867	27,717	6,182,668	143,566	6,353,951
1868	21,534	4,382,359	26,361	4,430,254
1869	25,156	5,341,708	90,219	5,457,083
1870	78,510	7,473,560	—	7,552,070
1871	4,143	1,718,197	6,121	1,728,461

On July 16, 1861, an Act was passed by the Government of India, providing for the issue of a paper currency by a Government department of Public Issue, by means of promissory notes. Circles of issue were established from time to time, as found necessary, and the notes were made legal tender within the circle in which they were issued, and rendered payable at the place of issue, and also at the capital city of the Presidency within which that place was situated. Under the provisions of further laws, consolidated by a statute known as Act III. of 1871, the issue was regulated in seven descriptions of notes, namely, for 10,000 rupees, or 1,000*l.*; for 1,000 rupees, or 100*l.*; for 500 rupees, or 50*l.*; for 100 rupees, or 10*l.*; for 50 rupees, or 5*l.*; for 20 rupees, or 2*l.*; for 10 rupees, or 1*l.*, and for five rupees, or 10*s.* There are ten currency circles, the head-quarters of which are at Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpore, Madras, Calicut, Coconada, Bombay, Kurrachee, and Akola. (Official Communication.)

The following were the total amounts of notes in circulation on March 31 in each year since the introduction of the state paper currency in 1861:—

	£		£
1862	. . . 3,690,000	1868	. . . 9,069,569
1863	. . . 4,926,000	1869	. . . 9,959,296
1864	. . . 5,350,000	1870	. . . 10,472,883
1865	. . . 7,427,327	1871	. . . 10,437,291
1866	. . . 6,898,481	1872	. . . 13,167,917
1867	. . . 8,090,868	1873	. . . 11,235,061

Army.

The Act of Parliament which transferred the Government of India to the Crown, in 1858, directed that the military forces of the East

India Company should be deemed to be Indian Military Forces of Her Majesty, and should be 'entitled to the like pay, pensions, allowances, and privileges, and the like advantages as regards promotion and otherwise, as if they had continued in the service of the said Company.' It was at the same time provided, that the Secretary of State for India should have 'all such or the like powers over all officers appointed or continued under this Act as might or should have been exercised or performed by the East India Company.'

The following table gives the total number of troops, both royal and Indian forces, employed in British India, in each of the ten years—ending April 30 the first six, and March 31 subsequently—from 1862 to 1871 :—

Years	Royal Troops, Europeans	Indian Forces	
		European officers	Native rank and file
1862	64,558	2,730	108,406
1863	70,108	2,617	105,043
1864	69,020	2,657	106,348
1865	65,730	2,538	103,299
1866	61,262	2,581	102,710
1867	60,155	2,446	103,597
1868	57,106	2,363	107,437
1869	60,627	2,325	105,995
1870	58,545	2,286	103,729
1871	60,873	2,269	102,801

The following table shows the total strength of the royal troops, cavalry, artillery, engineers, and infantry serving in India, distinguishing Bengal, Madras, and Bombay in each of the ten years 1862 to 1871—on May 1 from 1862 to 1867, and on April 1 subsequently :—

Years	Bengal	Madras	Bombay	Total
1862	42,308	12,151	10,099	64,558
1863	44,293	12,851	12,964	70,108
1864	43,052	13,312	12,656	69,020
1865	39,153	13,282	12,295	65,730
1866	37,069	11,843	12,350	61,262
1867	37,022	11,144	11,989	60,155
1868	33,415	10,186	13,505	57,106
1869	37,541	10,984	12,102	60,627
1870	36,494	11,748	10,303	58,545
1871	37,732	11,539	11,602	60,873

In the army estimates laid before Parliament in the session of 1872, the strength of Her Majesty's British Forces in India for the year 1873-74 was given as follows :—

Troops	Officers	Non-com-missioned officers, trumpeters and drummers	Rank and File	Total Strength
Royal horse artillery . .	117	193	2,190	2,500
Cavalry of the line . .	234	424	3,672	4,330
Royal artillery & engineers .	878	743	8,518	10,139
Infantry of the line . .	1,646	3,312	41,000	45,958
Total . .	2,875	4,669	55,380	62,977

The total strength of the Indian army in 1857, the year before the mutiny, consisted of 45,522 European and 232,224 natives. (Official communication.)

Area and Population.

The first census of the whole of British India was taken during the months of January to July 1872. According to the returns of this census, the total population numbered 191,307,070, living on an area of 950,919 English square miles, being an average of 201 inhabitants to the square mile. The following table shows the area, the population, and the average population per square mile, of each of the twelve presidencies and provinces of British India, four of them placed under the administration of the Governor-General, and the rest under two governors, three lieut.-governors, and three chief commissioners :—

Presidencies and Provinces under the Administration of—	Area in English sq. miles	Population	Average Population per square mile
Governor-General of India { Ajmere . .	2,672	426,268	159
Coorg . .	2,000	168,312	84
Berar . .	16,960	2,231,565	132
Mysore . .	27,077	5,055,412	187
Governor of Madras	141,746	31,311,142	220
„ Bombay	127,532	14,042,596	110
Lieut.-Governor of Bengal	248,231	66,856,859	269
„ „ North-West Provinces	80,901	30,769,056	380
„ „ Punjab	102,001	17,596,752	173
Chief Commissioner of Oude	23,973	11,220,747	465
„ „ Central Province	84,162	9,066,038	108
„ „ British Burmah	93,664	2,562,323	27
Total under British administration .	950,919	191,307,070	201

Not belonging to British India, but more or less under the control of the Indian Government, are a number of Native States, covering an extent of 646,147 English square miles, with upwards of 46 millions of inhabitants. They are:—

Native States under—		Area in English sq. miles	Estimated Population
Governor-General	of India	385,296	27,716,352
Lieut.-Governor	of Bengal	79,156	2,139,565
"	" North-West Provinces	5,390	1,284,691
"	" Punjab	43,877	5,086,502
"	" Central Provinces.	28,399	1,095,275
Governor	" Madras	31,953	2,371,333
"	" Bombay	72,076	6,552,170
Total Native States		646,147	46,245,888

The following table gives the administrative division, in executive districts and sub-districts, and the number of villages and of inhabited houses of each of the seventeen provinces of India under British administration, at the census of 1872 :—

Provinces	Number of Divisions of Commissioner-ships	Number of Executive Districts	Number of Villages	Number of Inhabited Houses
Provinces under the Government of India :—				
Province of Ajmere	1	5	936	86,117
" " Coorg	1	14	510	20,288
" " Mysore	3	81	35,218	1,049,138
" " Berar or Hyderabad	2	19	5,694	495,760
Bengal Presidency :—				
Province of Lower Bengal	6	80	100,189	6,405,470
" " Behar	2	36	48,285	3,252,036
" " Orissa	1	9	22,119	817,547
" " Chota Nagpore	1	8	25,766	752,287
" " Assam and adjacent hills	2	16	4,737	346,173
North-west Province :—				
Province of Oude	7	177	91,226	6,125,578
Province of Oude	4	43	24,760	1,774,355
" " Punjab	10	132	34,466	4,015,476
Central Province	4	57	34,272	1,785,304
Province of Burmah	3	129	13,151	528,407
" " Madras	3	156	27,802	—
Bombay Presidency :—				
Province of Bombay	2	152	17,930	—
" " Sind	1	—	—	—
Total	53	1,114	487,061	27,453,936

The following table gives the population of each of the fifty-three divisions, or commissionerships of British India, distinguishing males and females, at the census of 1872 :—

Provinces	Division or Commissionerships	Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
Ajmere . .	Ajmere . .	426,268	269,482	156,786
Coorg . .	Coorg . .	168,312	94,454	73,858
Mysore . .	Nandidroog . .	2,079,547	1,039,668	1,039,879
	Ashtagram . .	1,611,604	795,886	815,718
	Nagar . .	1,364,261	700,370	663,891
Berar . .	East Berar . .	1,188,590	608,396	580,194
	West Berar . .	1,012,975	544,801	498,174
Bengal, Lower	Burdwan . .	7,286,957	3,572,108	3,714,849
	Presidency Division	6,545,464	3,383,867	3,161,597
	Rajshahye . .	8,893,738	4,448,843	4,444,895
	Cooch Behar . .	1,045,942	548,535	497,407
	Dacca . .	9,517,498	4,786,531	4,730,967
	Chittagong . .	3,480,136	1,739,595	1,740,541
Behar . .	Patna . .	13,122,743	6,477,356	6,645,387
	Bhaugulpore . .	6,613,358	3,320,293	3,293,065
Orissa . .	Orissa . .	4,317,999	2,140,061	2,177,938
Chota Nagpore	Chota Nagpore . .	3,825,571	1,933,380	1,892,191
Assam . .	Cooch Behar . .	524,761	270,654	254,107
	Assam . .	1,682,692	872,419	810,273
North - west Province . .	Meerut . .	4,973,190	2,684,509	2,288,681
	Kumaon . .	743,170	386,891	356,279
	Rohilkund . .	5,435,550	2,916,412	2,519,138
	Agra . .	5,038,136	2,749,528	2,288,608
	Jhansi . .	934,747	495,751	438,996
	Allahabad . .	5,466,116	2,861,422	2,604,694
	Benares . .	8,178,147	4,312,320	3,865,827
Oude . .	Lucknow . .	2,583,019	1,341,068	1,241,951
	Sectapore . .	2,603,426	1,398,321	1,205,105
	Faizabad . .	3,384,130	1,751,612	1,632,518
	Rai Bareli . .	2,650,172	1,331,662	1,318,510
Punjab . .	Delhi . .	1,920,912	1,029,757	891,155
	Hissar . .	1,226,703	669,185	557,518
	Ambala . .	1,652,728	908,891	743,837
	Jullundhur . .	2,464,019	1,327,734	1,136,285
	Amritsur . .	2,743,880	1,512,480	1,231,400
	Lahore . .	1,889,495	1,048,120	841,375
	Rawalpindi . .	2,197,401	1,177,668	1,019,733
	Mooltan . .	1,474,574	817,164	657,410
	Deerajat . .	991,255	533,541	457,714
	Peshawur . .	1,035,785	556,743	479,042
Central Province . .	Nagpoor . .	2,299,535	1,169,458	1,130,077
	Jubbulpore . .	2,446,116	1,267,627	1,178,491
	Nerbudda . .	1,080,510	576,669	503,841
	Chutteesghur . .	3,239,877	1,637,391	1,602,486

Provinces	Division or Commissionerships	Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
British Burmah	Arrakan . . .	461,136	240,675	220,461
	Pegu . . .	1,524,422	781,459	742,963
	Tenasserin . .	576,765	298,796	277,969
Madras . .	Northern Range .	6,794,912		
	Central Range .	10,436,821	16,156,549	15,154,593
	Southern Range .	14,079,409		
Bombay . .	Northern Division } including Bombay	5,269,262	2,786,142	2,483,120
	Southern Division	7,043,011	3,634,194	3,408,817
Sind . . .	Sind . . .	1,730,323	892,847	837,476

Enumerations to ascertain the religious creed of the inhabitants of India were taken in the various provinces during the years 1867 to 1872—in Berar 1867, in the Punjab 1868, in Oude 1869, in Ajmere and Coorg, 1871, and in the remaining provinces in 1872. The following table shows the results of these religious enumerations:—

Provinces	Christians	Hindoos	Mahomedans	Bhuddists	Other creeds
Government of India:—					
Ajmere . . .	607	347,742	54,058	23,765	96
Berar . . .	903	55,219	151,951	—	2,023,492
Mysore . . .	15,241	4,792,210	230,518	14,600	2,843
Coorg . . .	1,721	120,025	8,708	210	37,648
Total . . .	18,472	5,315,196	445,235	38,575	2,064,079
Bengal:—					
Lower Bengal .	64,050	18,100,438	17,609,135	84,941	252,664
Behar . . .	8,063	16,526,850	2,636,053	54	565,081
Orissa . . .	3,723	3,787,727	74,472	29	452,048
Chota Nagpore .	15,798	2,567,292	169,006	—	1,073,475
Assam . . .	1,379	1,692,054	176,109	1,472	8,636
Total . . .	93,013	42,674,361	20,664,775	86,496	2,351,904
North-west Province . .	10,640	26,569,068	4,189,348	—	—
Oude . . .	7,767	9,713,930	1,011,110	56	487,884
Punjab . . .	22,228	6,112,087	9,337,611	36,190	2,088,636
Central Province	6,709	6,929,973	233,103	21,005	1,875,248
Burmah . . .	39,051	36,427	82,002	2,136,829	268,014
Grand total . .	197,880	97,351,042	35,963,184	2,319,151	9,135,765

Not comprised in the above statement are Parsees, to the estimated

number of 180,000; Eurasians 91,000, and Jews about 10,000. Including the Native States, the following may be roughly accepted as the relative proportions of the leading creeds of the inhabitants of India:—

Christians	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	200,000
Buddhists	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,000,000
Mahometans	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40,000,000
Hindoos	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	110,000,000

The British-born population in India, exclusive of the army (for number of which see p. 660), amounted according to a census taken June 15, 1871, to 64,061 persons. Of these, there were 38,946 of the male, and 25,115 of the female sex. The largest number, at the date of the census, was in the province of Lower Bengal, namely 16,402, comprising 10,625 males and 5,777 females; the next largest number in the province of Bombay, namely 10,921, comprising 6,786 males and 4,135 females; and the next largest number in the North West Provinces, namely 6,910, comprising 3,843 males and 3,067 females. In the Central Provinces there were, at the date of the census, only 276 British-born subjects, namely 173 males and 103 females. In the three capital cities of India the number of British subjects was as follows at the census of June 15, 1871:—

	British-born population		
	Males	Females	Total
Calcutta	5,536	2,784	8,320
Bombay	2,996	1,800	4,796
Madras	778	528	1,308

The ages and conjugal condition of the British-born subjects in India were as follows at the census of June 15, 1871:—

		Under twenty years	All ages
Unmarried	{ Males	13,227	26,355
	{ Females	12,030	13,604
Married	{ Husbands	45	11,320
	{ Wives	781	9,690
Widowed	{ Widowers	4	1,271
	{ Widows	21	1,821
Total		26,108	64,061

The occupations of the British-born subjects in India were as follows at the census of 1871, under the six classes adopted by the English Registrar-General:—

Classes	Number
I. Professional class, incl. civil service	14,822
II. Domestic class	12,708
III. Commercial class	7,993
IV. Agricultural class	614
V. Industrial class	2,595
VI. Indefinite and non-productive class, including women and children .	25,329
Total	64,061

Efforts for spreading education among the population of India have been made since 1848, in which year the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra brought forward a scheme for giving a schoolmaster to every village of at least a hundred families. After three years' discussion, the Court of Directors of the East India Company accepted the groundwork of the plan, and orders were issued directing that a good vernacular school should be established for every 'circle' of villages, called 'Hulkabundee,' and that the teacher should be paid from a cess of 2 per cent. on the land revenue.

The following table gives the number of schools and colleges belonging to, aided, or maintained by Government in British India, with the average number of pupils attending them, the amount expended by Government, and the gross expenditure on account of instruction in each of the ten years 1862 to 1871 :—

Years ended	Number of Educational Institutions	Average Attendance of Pupils	Amount expended by Government	Total Expenditure from all Sources	
30 April { 31 March {	1862	13,219	350,762	248,330	284,076
	1863	15,159	396,166	274,470	402,643
	1864	17,058	474,275	319,888	497,760
	1865	17,813	447,983	406,967	644,615
	1866	19,463	592,794	445,635	746,163
	1867	20,683	658,834	461,378	755,518
	1868	21,549	675,392	537,604	896,833
	1869	23,300	758,357	591,652	1,009,731
	1870	24,274	789,125	637,463	1,070,685
	1871	25,147	799,622	649,724	1,019,418

In the North-Western Provinces and Madras the foundation has been laid of a national system of education; while the general position for the whole of India is, that the Government has succeeded in establishing a system of public instruction for the upper and middle classes, but has, as yet, made little or no impression upon the great body of the population.

Trade and Commerce.

The total value of the imports and exports of the Indian empire, including treasure, was as follows, in each of the ten fiscal years ending April 30 and March 31, from 1863 to 1872:—

Years ended		Imports	Exports
		£	£
<div> <div>30 April</div> <div>31 March</div> </div>	1863 . . .	43,141,351	48,970,785
	1864 . . .	50,108,171	66,895,884
	1865 . . .	49,514,275	69,471,791
	1866 . . .	56,156,529	67,656,475
	1867 . . .	42,275,619	44,291,497
	1868 . . .	47,128,291	51,527,588
	1869 . . .	50,943,191	53,706,830
	1870 . . .	46,882,386	53,513,727
	1871 . . .	38,858,729	57,552,590
	1872 . . .	42,657,560	64,661,940

Divided into merchandise and treasure, the imports in each of the ten fiscal years 1863 to 1872 were as follows:—

Years ended		Imports of Merchandise	Imports of Treasure	Total Imports
		£	£	£
<div> <div>30 April</div> <div>31 March</div> </div>	1863 . . .	22,632,384	20,508,967	43,141,351
	1864 . . .	27,145,590	22,962,581	50,108,171
	1865 . . .	28,150,923	21,363,352	49,514,275
	1866 . . .	29,599,228	26,557,301	56,156,529
	1867 . . .	29,038,715	13,236,904	42,275,619
	1868 . . .	35,397,832	11,730,459	47,128,291
	1869 . . .	35,793,767	15,149,424	50,943,191
	1870 . . .	32,927,579	13,954,807	46,882,386
	1871 . . .	33,413,905	5,444,823	38,858,729
	1872 . . .	31,083,747	11,573,813	42,657,560

Similarly, the exports in the same ten years were as follows:—

Years ended		Exports of Merchandise	Exports of Treasure	Total Exports
		£	£	£
<div> <div>30 April</div> <div>31 March</div> </div>	1863 . . .	47,859,645	1,111,140	48,970,785
	1864 . . .	65,625,449	1,270,435	66,895,884
	1865 . . .	68,027,016	1,444,775	69,471,791
	1866 . . .	65,491,123	2,165,352	67,656,475
	1867 . . .	41,859,994	2,431,503	44,291,497
	1868 . . .	50,045,849	1,481,739	51,527,588
	1869 . . .	52,316,486	1,390,344	53,706,830
	1870 . . .	52,471,375	1,042,352	53,513,727
	1871 . . .	55,331,825	2,220,765	57,552,590
	1872 . . .	63,175,847	1,476,093	64,661,940

The imports, including treasure, were distributed as follows between the four great commercial divisions of India :—

Years ended	Imports into Bengal	Imports into British Burmah	Imports into Madras	Imports into Bombay	
	£	£	£	£	
31 March 30 April	1863 . .	14,979,456	572,956	3,408,640	24,180,299
	1864 . .	15,080,219	565,519	4,055,024	30,407,409
	1865 . .	17,780,203	812,015	4,262,689	26,659,368
	1866 . .	20,700,324	875,798	4,494,265	30,086,142
	1867 . .	18,976,850	781,084	3,144,730	19,372,955
	1868 . .	21,840,163	1,130,213	3,681,869	20,476,046
	1869 . .	21,321,371	1,388,814	4,104,692	24,128,314
	1870 . .	19,496,082	1,067,391	4,086,478	22,232,435
	1871 . .	18,588,706	1,128,744	4,032,341	15,108,938
	1872 . .	19,741,420	1,439,656	3,792,232	17,684,252

The exports, including treasure, were divided as follows :—

Years ended		Exports from Bengal	Exports from British Burmah	Exports from Madras	Exports from Bombay	
		£	£	£	£	
31 March 30 April	{	1863 . .	15,627,387	1,377,203	5,089,726	26,876,469
		1864 . .	19,328,765	1,630,733	7,367,662	38,568,724
		1865 . .	18,014,796	2,933,907	6,920,187	41,602,901
		1866 . .	20,196,481	2,825,522	7,769,015	36,865,457
		1867 . .	17,797,428	1,271,002	3,339,121	21,883,946
	{	1868 . .	20,066,698	1,629,508	4,302,763	25,528,619
		1869 . .	21,367,819	2,454,663	6,114,041	23,770,307
		1870 . .	20,971,121	1,779,412	6,072,375	24,690,819
		1871 . .	23,455,045	2,452,659	5,150,725	26,494,161
		1872 . .	27,849,329	2,807,136	7,297,324	26,708,152

The extent of the commercial intercourse between India and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table which gives the total value of the exports from India to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British produce and manufactures into India in each of the ten years from 1863 to 1872 :—

Years	Exports from India to Great Britain and Ireland	Imports of British Home Produce into India
	£	£
1863	48,434,640	20,002,241
1864	52,295,599	19,951,637
1865	37,395,454	18,269,413
1866	36,901,997	20,009,490
1867	25,487,786	21,805,127
1868	30,071,871	21,251,773
1869	33,245,442	17,559,865
1870	25,090,163	19,303,920
1871	30,737,385	18,053,478
1872	33,682,156	18,471,394

The chief articles of export from India to the United Kingdom, in the year 1872, were raw cotton, of the value of 12,862,300*l.*; jute, of the value of 3,885,803*l.*; rice, of the value of 3,432,058*l.*; indigo, of the value of 1,905,132*l.*; and tea, of the value of 1,398,106*l.* The exports of raw cotton, which in recent years formed about one-half in value of the total exports from India to the United Kingdom, amounted to 4,443,148 cwts., value 13,956,947*l.*, in 1867; to 4,398,119 cwts., value 15,975,569*l.*, in 1868; to 4,284,334 cwts., value 18,342,887*l.*, in 1869; to 3,041,165 cwts., value 9,943,674*l.*, in 1870; to 3,843,491 cwts., value 11,711,349*l.*, in 1871; and to 3,934,546 cwts., value before stated, in 1872.

The chief articles of British produce imported into India in 1872 were cotton goods, of the value of 13,078,831*l.*; iron, of the value of 956,921*l.*; and copper, of the value of 361,849*l.* The imports of cotton manufactures, averaging two-thirds of the total British imports into India, were of the value of 12,519,786*l.* in 1867; of 13,896,486*l.* in 1868; of 10,850,509*l.* in 1869; of 12,835,744*l.* in 1870; and of 13,101,645*l.* in 1871.

Next to the United Kingdom, the countries having the largest trade with India are China and Japan, the imports from which average 8,500,000*l.* per annum, while the exports to them are of the average value of 12,000,000*l.* Exports of the average annual value of 5,000,000*l.* are also sent to Egypt in transit for the United Kingdom.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of all vessels, including native craft, which entered and cleared in each of the ten fiscal years—ending April 30 till 1866, and March 31 subsequently—from 1863 to 1872 :—

Years ended April 30 and March 31	Entered		Cleared	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
1863	21,387	2,788,958	20,114	2,823,247
1864	25,748	3,509,979	24,126	3,344,273
1865	26,823	3,913,310	26,070	4,007,607
1866	24,870	3,695,364	23,531	3,926,020
1867	16,862	3,142,517	15,457	3,225,244
1868	11,734	4,423,605	16,966	2,648,921
1869	15,906	3,813,480	15,528	3,287,233
1870	14,346	3,100,763	14,677	3,173,787
1871	19,074	3,750,611	18,593	3,977,445
1872	21,209	4,072,916	20,676	4,260,722

The number and tonnage of vessels under the British flag which entered and cleared at ports in India during each of the ten fiscal years from 1863 to 1872 were as follows :—

Years ended April 30 and March 31	Entered		Cleared	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
1863	3,743	1,654,844	3,755	1,737,636
1864	4,790	2,249,300	4,756	2,159,622
1865	5,385	2,690,687	5,526	2,726,834
1866	5,180	2,568,397	5,401	2,780,443
1867	4,353	1,517,760	4,634	1,523,763
1868	5,159	1,862,814	5,329	1,962,519
1869	3,435	1,581,906	4,378	1,740,296
1870	7,207	2,895,244	7,384	2,982,416
1871	7,339	2,953,647	7,496	3,130,979
1872	7,329	3,155,562	7,682	3,371,332

The internal commerce of India has been vastly developed of late years by the construction of several great lines of railways, made under the guarantee of the Government. In the year 1845 two great private associations, were formed for the purpose of constructing lines of railroad in India; but the projectors found it impossible to raise the necessary funds for their proposed schemes without the assistance of the State. It was, therefore, determined by the Indian Government to guarantee to the railway companies, for a term of 99 years, a rate of interest of 5 per cent. upon the capital subscribed for their undertakings; and, in order to guard against the evil effects of failure on the part of the companies, power was reserved by the Government to supervise and control their proceedings by means of an official director. The lands are given, by the Government free of expense, and the stipulated rate of interest is guaranteed to the shareholders in every case, except that of the traffic receipts of the line being insufficient to cover the working expenses, in which event the deficiency is chargeable against the guaranteed interest. Should the net receipts, on the other hand, be in excess of the sum required to pay the amount guaranteed, the surplus is divided in equal parts between the Government and the shareholders, until the charge to the Government for interest in previous years, with simple interest thereon, has been repaid, after which time the whole of the receipts are distributed among the shareholders. The railway companies have the power of surrendering their works, and of receiving from the Government the money expended on the undertaking; and, on the other hand, the Government has the power, at the expiration of a period of 25 or 50 years from the date of the contracts, of purchasing the railways at the mean value of the shares for the three previous years, or of paying a proportionate annuity until the end of the 99 years, when the land and works will revert to the Government, unless the railway companies have previously exercised their powers of surrender. In

1869 the Government of India decided on carrying out all the new railway extensions by means of direct State agency, that is without the intervention of guaranteed companies. As a consequence 1,415 miles of State railways have been sanctioned, of which 1,320 miles were under construction in September 1873. From 300 to 400 miles were expected to be open by the end of the year 1873.

The progress of the railway system in India since 1853 is exhibited in the following table, which gives the length of lines open for traffic at various periods :—

On 31st December—						On 1st April, 1873
1853	1859	1864	1869	1871	1872	
21½	624¾	2,962½	4,261	5,073¼	5,365	5,467

The following table exhibits the lengths of lines opened for public traffic, the lines in progress, and the lines sanctioned but not commenced, in each territorial division on April 1, 1873 :—

Province	Opened for Traffic	In Progress	Sanctioned	Total
Bengal	936¾	—	—	936¾
N.W. Provinces.	839½	210	88	1,137½
Punjab	502	171	67½	740½
Oudh	215	76	30	321
Central Provinces	468½	63	30	561½
Madras	957¾	366	82	1,405¾
Bombay	1,107	263¼	—	1,043¾
Sindh	108½	293	—	401½
Berars	158	—	—	158
Mysore	46	—	—	46
Hyderabad	141½	122	—	263½
Central India	88¼	40½	—	128¾
Bhawulpore	—	141	—	141
Rajpootana	—	288	19	307
	5,478¾	1,797¼	316½	7,592½

The following statement shows the traffic on all the Indian railways in each of the years ended December 31, 1870, 1871, and 1872 :—

	1870	1871	1872
Total earnings	£6,015,722	£5,965,071	£6,237,212
Mean mileage open.	4,182	5,009	5,210
Average receipts per week	£115,714	£114,723	£119,990
Average receipts per week per mile	£25·3	£22·9	£23·0

The following statement gives the total receipts in the year 1872, together with the average weekly receipts and the average receipts per week per mile on the guaranteed railways throughout India:—

Guaranteed and State Railways		Receipts in 1872	Average receipts per week	Average receipts per week per mile
		£	£	£
East Indian	{ Main Line	2,424,220	46,619	36·4
	{ Jubbulpore	220,643	4,243	18·9
Eastern Bengal		255,413	4,912	31·3
Calcutta and South-eastern		8,386	161	5·7
Nulhatee		5,644	144	5·3
Oude and Rohilcund		41,944	807	5·6
Punjaub				
Delhi				
Scinde				
	}	460,041	8,847	13·2
Great Indian Peninsula		1,691,259	32,524	25·6
Khamgaum Branch		1,241	32	4·0
Oomarotee Branch		2,287	44	7·3
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	}	498,409	9,585	25·6
Madras		550,567	10,588	12·7
Great Southern of India		73,738	1,418	8·4
Carnatic		3,420	66	3·5
Total		6,237,212	119,990	23·0

The total amount of paid-up capital of all the railway companies, on the 31st December, 1872, was 93,735,924*l.*, while the total expenditure up to the same date was 94,500,000*l.* The total amount of guaranteed interest paid by the Indian Government to the Indian railway companies, from the beginning of 1849 to the close of the year 1872, was 43,018,959*l.* Of this amount, however, the sum of 21,669,841*l.* was repaid out of the net earnings of the various lines. The payments made for guaranteed interest to each company, from 1849 to December 31, 1872, were as follows:—East Indian Main Line, 15,820,402*l.*; East Indian Jubbulpore Line, 1,404,321*l.*; Great Indian Peninsula, 10,145,677*l.*; Madras, 5,378,908; Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi, 4,162,133*l.*; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 3,537,746*l.*; Eastern Bengal, 1,197,210*l.*; Great Southern of India, 746,979*l.*; Oude and Rohilcund, 544,350*l.*; and Carnatic, 81,215*l.*—being a total of 43,018,959*l.*

The construction of railways, besides fostering trade and commerce, has produced social and moral effects indicated, to some extent, by a vastly increased postal intercourse. In the fiscal year 1859–60, there were 850 post-offices and receiving-houses in British India, and the number of letters and newspapers sent through them

was 47,788,105, and in 1871-72 the number of post offices had risen to 4,769, and the letters and newspapers to 87,476,768. The following table gives the number of offices and receiving houses, together with the total revenue and expenditure of the post-office in each of the ten fiscal years 1863 to 1872 :—

Years ended		Post offices and receiving houses	Total revenue	Total expenditure
		Number	£	£
31 March	1863	1,142	425,528	481,196
	1864	1,293	459,882	502,671
	1865	1,421	362,333	426,456
	1866	2,070	406,466	433,304
	1867	2,558	496,439	466,642
	1868	3,159	659,679	548,439
	1869	3,710	707,792	693,316
	1870	4,051	711,698	688,483
	1871	4,340	805,235	752,940
	1872	4,769	820,894	657,200

The following table shows the total number of letters and newspapers sent through the post offices in each presidency or province during the three fiscal years 1870 to 1872 :—

Presidency or Province	Years (ended 31st March)		
	1870	1871	1872
	Covers	Covers	Covers
Bengal	17,388,632	18,993,424	20,621,311
Madras	12,980,229	13,084,463	13,526,666
Bombay	19,045,682	16,695,109	17,041,033
North-West Provinces	18,276,503	18,586,662	17,268,533
Punjaub and Scinde	12,330,734	12,183,917	12,629,517
Central Provinces	2,410,531	3,611,513	3,813,464
British Burmah	696,646	713,309	765,966
Oudh	—	—	2,279,277
Total	83,032,957	83,868,397	87,476,768

In the fiscal year 1860-61, the mails travelled over 43,570 miles, of which total 36,784 miles was done by boats and 'runners;' 5,740 miles by carts and on horseback; and only 1,046 miles by railways. Eleven years after, in the fiscal year 1871-72, the mails travelled over 51,858 miles, of which total 42,516 miles was done by boats and 'runners;' 4,273 miles by carts and on horseback, and 5,064 miles by railways.

The following table gives the number of miles of lines, the total receipts, and the total expenditure of all the telegraphs in India, in each of the ten years 1862 to 1871 :—

Years ended				Number of Miles	Total Receipts	Total Expenditure
					£	£
31 March	30 April	1862	.	11,093	68,655	336,607
		1863	.	11,350	75,705	270,556
		1864	.	11,783	91,533	400,845
		1865	.	13,269	92,725	311,245
		1866	.	13,390	112,944	253,191
		1867	.	13,371	105,587	253,191
		1868	.	13,705	114,499	213,583
		1869	.	14,014	120,887	134,431
		1870	.	14,489	121,064	135,567
		1871	.	15,102	151,261	129,562

The total number of messages despatched on the telegraph lines of India in the fiscal year 1870-71 was 629,233. Of these, 539,755 were private messages; 37,606 on the public service; and 51,872 on the news and telegraph service. Of the total, 562,213 were Indian, and 67,020 Indo-European messages.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of India, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

	£	s.	d.
The <i>Mohur</i> of Bengal, average rate of exchange	1	13	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ <i>Mohur</i> of Bombay „ „	1	10	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ <i>Rupce</i> of Bombay „ „	1	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ <i>Rupce</i> of Madras of 15 Silver <i>Rupces</i> „ „	1	9	2 $\frac{1}{3}$
„ <i>Star Pagoda</i> of Madras „ „	0	7	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Madras or Company's <i>Rupce</i> of 16 <i>Annas</i> or 192 <i>Pice</i>	0	1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ <i>Sicca Rupce</i> : 16-15ths of Company's <i>Rupce</i>	0	1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$

In 1835 the Government remodelled the currency of India, establishing a more uniform system, in conformity with which accounts are mostly kept at present in Rupees, reckoned of the value of 2 shillings, subdivided into Annas, worth 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pence, of Pice, of $\frac{1}{8}$ of a penny. Silver is the only legal tender and standard of value.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Maund</i> of Bengal, of 40 <i>seers</i>	=	2·054 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ „ Bombay	=	28 lbs.
„ „ Madras	=	25 lbs.
„ <i>Candy</i> , of 20 <i>maunds</i>	=	24·3 bushels.
„ <i>Tola</i>	=	180 gr.
„ <i>Guz</i> of Bengal	=	36 inches.

An Act 'to provide for the ultimate adoption of an uniform system of weights and measures of capacity throughout British India' was passed by the Governor-General of India in Council in 1871, receiving the assent of the Governor-General on October 31, 1871.

The Act orders: Art. 2. 'The primary standard of weight shall be called a *ser*, and shall be a weight of metal in the possession of the Government of India, equal, when weighed in a vacuum, to the weight known in France as the kilogramme.' Art. 3. 'The units of weight and measures of capacity shall be, for weights, the said *ser*; for measures of capacity, a measure containing one such *ser* of water at its maximum density, weighed in a vacuum.' Art. 4. 'The Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the "Gazette of India," declare the magnitude and denominations of the weights and measures of capacity, other than the said units, to be authorised under this Act: provided that every such weight or measure of capacity shall be an integral multiple or integral sub-multiple of one of the units aforesaid. The Governor-General in Council may, in like manner, revoke such notification. Unless it be otherwise ordered in any such notification, the sub-divisions of all such weights and measures of capacity shall be expressed in decimal parts.'

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JAPAN.

(SHO KOKU.—NIPPON.)

Constitution and Government.

THE system of government of the Japanese empire is that of an absolute monarchy. It was adopted in the year 1869, when the now ruling sovereign overthrew, after a short war, the power of the formerly independent Daimios, or feudal nobles, reducing them to the position of simple tenants of the vast estates in their hereditary possessions. The sovereign bears the name of Supreme Lord, or Emperor; but the appellation by which he is generally known in foreign countries is the ancient title of Mikado, or 'The Venerable.'

Mikado of Japan.—Mutsu *Hito*, born at Yedo, Sept. 22, 1852; succeeded his father, Komei Tenno, 1867; married, Dec. 28, 1868, to Princess Haru-ko, born April 17, 1850, daughter of Prince Itchidgo.

The power of the Mikado is absolute and unlimited, in temporal as well as spiritual affairs. He acts through an executive ministry, divided, in imitation of that of France under Napoléon III., into eight departments, of the Imperial House, of Foreign Affairs, War, Navy, Finances and the Interior, Justice, Public Instruction, and Ecclesiastical Affairs. At the side of the Ministry stands the 'Sain,' or Senate, composed of thirty members, and the 'Sho'in,' or Council of State, of an unlimited number of members, both nominated by the Mikado, and consulted by him at his pleasure.

There exists no regular law of succession to the throne, but in case of the death or abdication of the Mikado, the crown devolves generally, not on his son, but on either the eldest or the most distinguished member of his house. It is not uncommon that palace intrigues settle the choice, the only condition of legality of which is that the elect should be member of the Shi Shinnô, the 'Four Imperial Relatives,' or Royal Families of Japan. The throne can be, and has frequently been, occupied by a female, who, however, is not allowed to remain single, but must seek a consort within the limits of the Shi Shinnô.

The government is at present organised on a basis which is partly European. The Mikado is, theoretically, an absolute Sovereign, who reigns and governs; but the work of government is carried on by the Great Council, which is divided into three sections

denominated Centre, Right, and Left. The Centre is composed of the Prime Minister, Vice-Prime Minister, and five advisers. The Left is made up exclusively of the Council of State, the functions of which are analogous to those of the French Conseil d'Etat, so far as the preparation and discussion of laws is concerned. The Right includes all the Ministers and Vice-Ministers of the eight departments into which the administration is divided. The Ministers, either individually or united in a Cabinet, decide all ordinary questions; but points of real importance are reserved for the Great Council, presided over by the Mikado. A Parliament was formed in 1869, with deputies selected by the provincial Governments, but it was soon dissolved, its deliberations taking no effect. The local administration in the provinces is in the hands of prefects, one of them residing in each of the 75 districts into which Japan is divided. The powers and the attributes of these prefects are far more extensive than those of any similar functionaries in Europe. There is, however, a limit to their judicial action, for they cannot carry into execution sentences involving banishment or death until they have been confirmed by the Minister of Justice.

Previous to the last change of government, which placed all power in the hands of the Mikado, a large share of administrative authority rested with the Daimios, the feudal proprietors of the soil, an official list of whose names was published periodically at Yedo, the capital. The list gave the family name and genealogy of each, as well as the fullest particulars of his family, the number of his residences, the extent and value of his territorial and other property, the uniform of his retainers, the design of his coat of arms, and the flag carried on his ships. A list of Daimios, published at Yedo in 1862, stated their number at 266, with incomes varying from 10,000 to 610,500 koban, or from about 15,000*l.* to 915,500*l.* The territory of each Daimio formed a sovereignty within itself, governed, in the case of the more powerful magnates, by a Secretary of State, called Karô, and a number of assistant ministers, and many of them were possessed of large bodies of troops. All these, with their fortified castles, and every attribute of authority, the Daimios surrendered, after more or less resistance, to the hereditary Emperor.

Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

The total revenue of Japan for 1872 was estimated, in official returns, at 10,375,110*l.*, and the total expenditure at 9,707,327*l.*, leaving a surplus of 667,583*l.* At the end of 1871, the total public debt amounted to 23,300,200*l.*, including a foreign loan of 1,000,000*l.* About one-half of the public debt is represented by paper money, issued by the government in recent years. The foreign loan of

1,000,000*l.* was contracted in 1869, through Messrs. Schroeder & Co., London, at 9 per cent. interest, repayable before 1883, the produce being destined to aid in the construction of a network of railways in Japan.

The armed force of Japan is composed, since 1869, of a single element, the troops kept by the Mikado, who constitute the imperial army. The number of Daimios who formerly had troops in their service amounted to 200, and they together maintained an effective force of 370,000 infantry and 40,000 cavalry, forming the Federal army, and placed at the orders of the Tycoon when the independence of the country was threatened. The imperial army, placed under the command of the Mikado, is very small. Its exact strength is not known, but it probably does not exceed 80,000 men, comprising all arms. The infantry is formed into regiments, manœuvring like the French soldiers, and armed on the same model. A number of Japanese officers and sub-officers were in recent years instructed by French military men at Yokohama.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The total area of Japan is estimated at 156,604 square miles, with a population of 32,794,897, or 209 per square mile. The empire is geographically divided into the three islands of Nippon, the central and most important territory; Kiushiu, 'the nine provinces,' the south-western island; and Shikoku, 'the four states,' the southern island. Administratively, there exists a division into seven large districts, called 'Dô,' or roads, which are subdivided into twenty-five provinces.

Education is very general in Japan, and is making greater progress than before since the recent change, which made Japan a monarchy. In 1871, the Mikado appointed a Board of Public Instruction, which is reported to be very active. Public primary schools are increasing rapidly, especially in towns; but the movement is far more marked in the western provinces and on the coast than in the interior. Private schools are more abundant still; and any person being at liberty to establish them—subject to a permission which is always given—they spring up with facility wherever they are wanted. In order to facilitate the acquirement of foreign languages, the government of the Mikado engaged, in 1872, several European professors, and also sent, at the public expense, a large number of students to America and Europe.

The commercial intercourse of Japan is carried on mainly with two countries, namely, Great Britain, and the United States of America, the former absorbing more than two-thirds of the whole. The extent of trade with the United Kingdom is shown in the sub-joined table, which gives the value of the total exports from Japan

to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the total imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Japan in each of the five years 1868 to 1873 :—

Years	Exports from Japan to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Japan
	£	£
1868	188,222	1,112,804
1869	167,308	1,442,104
1870	96,173	1,609,367
1871	109,224	1,584,517
1872	184,342	1,961,327

The principal articles of export from Japan to Great Britain in the year 1872, were wax, of the declared value of 29,030*l.*, and tobacco, unmanufactured, of the value of 66,654*l.*; and tea, of the value of 8,685*l.* The staple article of British imports into Japan consists of cotton goods, the value of which was 1,183,556*l.* in 1872. Besides cotton manufactures, the British imports consisted chiefly of iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 110,370*l.*, and of woollen fabrics, of the value of 327,829*l.* in the year 1872.

By treaties made with a number of foreign Governments—with the United States in March 1854; with Great Britain in October 1854; with Russia and the Netherlands in 1855; with France in 1859; with Portugal in 1860; with Prussia and the Zollverein in 1861; with Switzerland in 1864; with Italy in 1866; and with Denmark in 1867—the six Japanese ports of Yokohama, Nagasaki, Niigata, Hiogo-Osaka, Hakodaté, and the city of Yedo, were thrown open to foreign commerce.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures in common use at the three open ports of Japan, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The *Ichibu* (silver), average rate of exchange . . . 1*s.* 4½*d.*
 „ *Riô*, or *Tael* „ . . . 5*s.*

The Chinese system of taking money only for its strict metal value, and using it indiscriminately, either whole or in pieces, obtains also in Japan; but, unlike the Chinese, the Japanese have national coins. These coins were made out of the country until the latter part of 1870, when the government purchased at Hong Kong the complete machinery of a mint, manufactured in England, and set it up at Osaka, in a building constructed for the purpose.

The new coinage issued from this mint consists of gold 10, 5, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ dollar pieces, equal to Mexican dollars in shape, weight, and fineness; of silver dollars, and 50, 20, and 5 cents; besides copper 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ cents and 1 mil, the latter said to be the smallest modern coin. They are made of iron, copper, silver and gold, and an alloy of gold and silver, and are of different shapes—rectangular, square, circular, and oval. According to a report of the Master of the Mint, addressed to the Minister of Finance, there were imported into Japan, during the year ending July 31, 1872, for the use of the mint 858,226oz. of gold for coinage, or about 3,000,000*l.*, and 4,767,175 oz. of silver, or about 1,192,000*l.* The total number of gold pieces struck during the same year was 2,190,256, valued at 14,488,981 dollars; and that of silver pieces 13,313,722, valued at 5,689,685 dollars, being a total of 15,503,978 pieces, valued at 20,178,666 dollars. There is also a paper currency, consisting of banknotes of one-quarter, one-half, and one *Riô*.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Picul</i> , or <i>ton</i>	.	.	.	.	=	133 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Kin</i> = 160 <i>momme</i>	.	.	.	.	=	$1\frac{1}{8}$ „ ”
„ <i>Shaku</i> = 10 <i>sun</i>	.	.	.	.	=	$11\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
„ <i>Ri</i> = 36 <i>chô</i>	.	.	.	.	=	$2\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

It is stated to be the intention of the Government to introduce into Japan at an early period a new system of weights and measures, based on the decimal system of France.

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JAVA.

(NEDERLANDSCH-INDIË.)

Constitution and Government.

JAVA, the most important of the colonial possessions of the Netherlands, is administered, politically and socially, on a system established by General Van den Bosch, in 1832, and known as the 'culture system.' It is based in principle on the officially superintended labour of the natives, directed so as to produce not only a sufficiency of food for themselves, but the largest quantity of colonial produce best suited for the European market. To carry out the 'culture system,' there exists a complicate machinery of government, the functions of which descend into the minutest details of administration.

The whole of Java—including the neighbouring island of Madura—is divided into twenty-three provinces, or residencies, each governed by a Resident, who has under him several Assistant-Residents and a number of inspectors, called Contrôleurs. All these functionaries must be citizens of the Netherlands, and must have gone through an examination previous to their appointment by the Government. The Resident and his assistants exercise absolute control over the province in their charge; not, however, directly, but by means of a vast hierarchy of native officials. There is a regular and unceasing personal intercourse between the native chiefs and the Contrôleurs, who act as the immediate agents of the Resident. The native officials receive either salaries or percentages on the amount of the taxes gathered from the natives, and of the quantities of coffee delivered by them into the Government stores. Formerly, the 'culture system' comprised the forced labour of the natives, employed in the cultivation of coffee, sugar, indigo, pepper, tea, tobacco, and several other articles. At present, the labour of the natives is only required for the produce of coffee and sugar. By the terms of a bill which passed the legislature of the Netherlands in 1870, the forced cultivation of the sugar cane will be totally abolished in 1890. (Official Communication.)

The superior administration of Java, and executive, is in the hands of a Governor-General, who is at the same time governor of all the Netherland possessions in the East Indies. He is assisted by a Council of five members, who, however, have no share in the executive, and can act only as a Court of Advice.

Governor-General.—Dr. J. Loudon, appointed Governor-General of Nederlandsch-Indië, May 4, 1871; installed in office Jan. 1, 1872.

The Governor-General represents not only the executive power of government, but he has the right of passing laws and regulations for the administration of the colony, so far as the authority is not reserved to the legislature of the mother-country. He is also commander-in-chief of the army and navy stationed in the Netherlands' possessions. But he is bound to adhere to the constitutional principles on which Java and its dependencies are governed, and which are laid down in the 'Regulations for the Government of Netherlands' India,' passed by the King and States General of the mother-country in 1854.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Java produces, for the benefit of the Netherlands, a large surplus revenue, after paying for its own government. The local revenue is derived from taxes on houses and estates, from licences, customs duties, personal imports, the income of crown lands, the Government monopolies of salt and opium, and a number of indirect taxes. But the chief portion of the large profits derived from Java is indirect, being obtained by the sale of a vast amount of colonial produce, grown under the 'culture system,' and disposed of in India and Europe at a price far above that of the cost of production.

The subjoined tabular statement gives the total revenue and expenditure of the colony, with the annual surplus, during each of the twelve years from 1861 to 1872 :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1861	111,524,236	84,909,180	26,615,056
1862	122,975,616	83,962,068	39,013,548
1863	120,028,487	90,113,012	29,915,475
1864	118,654,424	83,734,714	34,919,710
1865	119,824,869	88,693,505	31,131,364
1866	118,674,418	96,498,079	22,176,339
1867	110,858,015	81,751,725	29,106,290
1868	105,652,553	88,305,231	17,347,322
1869	107,487,338	93,269,033	14,218,305
1870	115,508,064	97,451,247	18,056,817
1871	123,367,914	97,678,963	25,688,951
1872	121,258,300	108,164,690	13,093,610

To the sum total of the revenue here enumerated, the direct receipts from all sources obtained in Java contributed about one-third, and the remaining two-thirds were obtained in India and the Netherlands from the sale of colonial produce.—(Official Communication.)

Army and Navy.

The peculiar system of government of Java necessitates a comparatively large army, numbering, on the average, about 30,000 rank and file, commanded by 1,200 commissioned officers. More than one-half of the troops are natives, and the rest Europeans of all countries, the whole of them recruited by voluntary enlistment. No portion of the regular army of the Netherlands is allowed to be sent on colonial service; but individual soldiers are at liberty to enlist, by the permission of their commanding officers, and they form the nucleus of the garrison of Java. The native and European soldiers are not divided into separate corps, but generally mixed together in the same battalions. The artillery is composed of European gunners, with native riders, while the cavalry are at present Europeans.

The infantry, which is the most important branch of the army in Java, is divided into field and garrison battalions. In the former there is a greater proportion of Europeans than in the latter. Each company is composed separately either of Europeans or of natives, but the European and native companies are mixed in the same battalion, in the proportion of one-third to two-thirds. Each battalion is composed of six companies, the two flank companies consisting of European soldiers, and the four centre companies of natives. The companies often contain 'half-castes,' negroes, and Christianised natives of India, all on a footing of perfect equality with the Europeans. The native companies are composed of the different Mahometan and heathen tribes of Netherlands' India, mixed together so as not to allow of any great preponderance of race or religion. The whole of the commissioned officers are Europeans, with the exception of a few natives of high rank—to the number of seven in July, 1873—and in each of the companies composed of natives at least one-half of the non-commissioned officers must also be Europeans. A great number of the soldiers, both Europeans and natives, are married, and are allowed to be always accompanied by their families, except when on active service in the field. Every married man, when not actually quartered in a town, has a small plot of land which he may cultivate, and on which his family may live. Schools, both for adults and children, are attached to every battalion.

Unlike the Java army, which is purely colonial, the fleet of war in Netherlands' India forms a part of the royal navy, and its expenses are borne partly by the mother-country and partly by the colony. The fleet consisted, in the summer of 1873, of one screw frigate, two corvettes, and twenty-six smaller steamers.—(Official Communication.)

Area and Population.

The area of Java, including Madura, embraces 51,336 English square miles, with a population, according to a census taken at the end of 1872, of 17,298,200, or 337 per square mile. The population, as will be seen from the subjoined table, nearly quadrupled since the year 1816, when the British Government, after a temporary occupation extending over five years, restored the colony to the Netherlands.

Years	Europeans	Chinese	Arabs and other foreign Orientals	Natives	Total
1816	—	—	—	—	4,615,270
1826	—	—	—	—	5,403,786
1836	—	—	—	—	7,861,551
1845	—	—	—	—	9,530,781
1849	16,409	119,481	27,687	9,420,553	9,584,130
1853	17,417	130,940	27,554	10,114,134	10,290,045
1854	18,471	129,262	29,209	10,404,948	10,581,890
1855	18,858	133,655	26,099	10,737,546	10,916,158
1856	19,431	135,649	24,903	11,110,467	11,290,450
1857	20,331	138,356	24,615	11,410,856	11,594,158
1861	20,523	139,960	24,451	12,834,174	13,019,108
1871	27,585	174,540	16,943	16,233,100	16,452,168
1872	28,926	185,758	22,032	17,061,484	17,298,200

Slavery was abolished in Java by a law of the States-General of the Netherlands, passed in 1856, which took effect on January 1, 1860. There were at this date 5,265 slaves in the colony, for each of whom, without regard to age or sex, the owner received 400 florins, or about 33*l.*, in compensation.

The greater part of the soil of Java is claimed as Government property, and it is only in the residencies in the north-western part of Java that there are private estates, chiefly owned by natives of the Netherlands. The bulk of the people are agricultural labourers. The landlords, whether under Government or private landowners, enforce one day's gratuitous work out of seven from all the labourers on their estates; they were formerly also entitled to as much work as they chiose to claim, on the sole condition of paying each man the wages of the district, but this was abolished in 1872. Great power is vested in the Resident and his European and native officials to enforce a strict adherence to all the laws regulating labour.

The whole population of Java is legally divided into Europeans and persons assimilated with them, and natives and persons assimilated with them. The former are generally under the laws of the mother-country, while in the jurisdiction of the latter their own

customs and institutions are considered. The division of the whole population into two classes is a fundamental principle in the policy of the administration, and enacted in the code specifying the limits and conditions for future legislation in Netherlands' India. It is thereby withdrawn from the competence of the Governor-General and all other local legislative powers, and entirely preserved from alteration, except by the paramount legislative authority of the King and States General of the Netherlands. (Official Communication.)

Trade and Commerce.

Almost the entire trade of Java is with the Netherlands, and there is comparatively little commercial intercourse with other countries.

The subjoined table gives the total value of merchandise and specie imported and exported at the Islands of Java and Madura, in each of the four years from 1868 to 1871:—

Years		Imports of Merchandise	Total Imports, including Specie	Exports of Merchandise	Total Exports, including Specie
1868 .	{ Guilders	42,274,661	43,795,158	60,337,869	63,349,487
	{ £	3,522,888	3,649,597	5,028,156	5,279,124
1869 .	{ Guilders	43,027,029	44,231,639	67,740,891	72,302,636
	{ £	3,585,586	3,685,970	5,645,074	6,025,220
1870 .	{ Guilders	44,459,151	46,828,100	61,228,235	65,570,200
	{ £	3,704,929	3,902,342	5,102,353	5,464,183
1871 .	{ Guilders	50,561,130	53,876,320	89,516,822	91,256,300
	{ £	4,213,428	4,489,693	7,459,735	7,604,691

The principal articles of export from Java are sugar, coffee, rice, indigo, and tobacco. With the exception of rice, about one-half of which is shipped for Borneo and China, nearly four-fifths of these exports go to the Netherlands.

The subjoined table shows the value of the trade of Java with the United Kingdom in each of the five years 1868 to 1872:—

Years	Exports from Java to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Java
	£	£
1868	75,290	834,193
1869	199,467	660,237
1870	259,846	897,505
1871	470,234	826,476
1872	733,281	743,428

The exports from Java to the United Kingdom in the year 1872 consisted principally of rice, of the value of 671,609*l*. The chief articles of British home produce imported into Java in the year 1872 was cotton, including cotton yarns of the value of 454,609*l*.

The whole of the exports from Java to the Netherlands, on account of the government, are carried by the 'Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij.' This trading society was established at Amsterdam in 1824, with a capital of 37,000,000 guilders, or upwards of three millions sterling, but which was subsequently reduced to 24,000,000 guilders, or 2,000,000*l.* The King of the Netherlands, Willem I., was one of the principal shareholders, and to create confidence in the company, he promised a guarantee of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum to his associates. His Majesty had to pay this interest from his own purse up to the year 1832, when the introduction of the 'culture system' in Java laid the foundation for the prosperity of the company, which has since been uninterrupted. The capital to start and work the 'culture system' was advanced by the 'Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij,' on an interest of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. guaranteed by the State; and the company, at the same time, was appointed sole agent in buying and importing into Java all Government supplies, and in exporting the produce of the colony and selling it in Europe.—(Official Communication.)

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Java, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Guilder*, or *Florin* = 100 *Centen* = 1*s.* 8*d.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Amsterdam Pond* . = 1.09 lbs. avoirdupois.
 „ *Picul* . . . = 133 lbs. „
 „ *Catty* . . . = $1\frac{1}{3}$ „
 „ *Chang* . . . = 4 yards.

The only legal coins, as well as weights and measures, of Java are those of the Netherlands.

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PERSIA.

(ARJANA.—ERAN.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Nassr-ed-Dín, Shah of Persia, born September 4, 1829, eldest son of Shah Mohammed; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Sept. 10, 1848.

Children of the Shah.—1. *Muzaffer-ed-Din*, heir-apparent, born in 1850. 2. *Djilal-ed-Dauleh*, born in 1853.

The Shah of Persia—by his official title, 'Shah-in-shah,' or king of kings—is absolute ruler within his dominions, and master of the lives and goods of all his subjects. The Shah has, moreover, the right of designating his successor to the throne.

The whole revenue of the country being at their disposal, recent sovereigns of Persia have been able to amass a large private fortune. That of the present occupant of the throne is reported to amount to four millions sterling, one-half represented by diamonds—the largest the *Derya-i-Noor*, of 178 carats—and other precious stones, forming the crown jewels.*

The present sovereign of Persia is the fourth of the dynasty of the *Kadjars*, which took possession of the crown after a civil war extending over fifteen years, from 1779 to 1794. The date of accession of each of the four members of the reigning dynasty was:—

Aga-Mohammed	.	.	1794	|	Mohammed	.	.	1835
Feth-Ali	.	.	1797	|	Nassr-ed-Din	.	.	1848

It is within the power of the Persian monarchs to alter or to overrule the existing law of succession, and to leave the crown, with disregard of the natural heir, to any member of their family.

Government, Religion, and Education.

The form of government of Persia is in its most important features similar to that of Turkey. All the laws are based on the precepts of the *Koran*, and though the power of the Shah is absolute, it is only in so far as it is not opposed to the accepted doctrines of the Mahometan religion, as laid down in the sacred book of the Prophet, his oral commentaries and sayings, and the interpretation of the

* For details see the *Statesman's Year Book* for 1869, page 690.

same by his successors and the high priesthood. The Shah is regarded as vice-regent of the Prophet, and it is as such that he claims implicit obedience. Under him, the executive government is carried on by a ministry, formerly consisting of but two high functionaries, the Vizier-i-Azem, or grand vizier, and the Ameen-ed-Doulah, or lord treasurer, but in more recent times divided into seven departments, after the European fashion. However, the grand vizier and the lord treasurer are still by far the most important members of the executive, the vizier directing the whole foreign policy of the government, and acting as commander-in-chief of the army in the absence of or as substitute of the sovereign, and the treasurer superintending the home administration and the collection of the revenue.

The country is divided for administrative and other purposes into twenty provinces, each under the rule of a Beglerbeg, or civil and military governor, usually a member of the royal family. The provinces again are subdivided into districts, superintended by a Hakim, or governor-lieutenant, whose chief duty is the collection of the revenue. There is a certain amount of self-government in towns and villages, the citizens of the former electing, at fixed times, a Ketkhodah, or magistrate, and of the latter a Muhuleh, who administer justice, and also serve as organs of intercommunication between the people and the government.

The vast majority of the inhabitants of Persia are Mahometans, the total number of dissenters not amounting to more than about 74,000. The latter consist of Armenians, Nestorians, Jews, and Guebres, or Parsees. The Armenian population is estimated at 4,660 families, or 26,035 souls; the Nestorians—including both Protestants and persons who have joined the Roman Catholic Church, about 3,500 and 600 families respectively—at 4,100 families, or 25,000 souls; the Jews at 16,000 souls; and the Guebres at 1,200 families, or 7,190 souls.

The Mahometans of Persia are of the sect called Shiites or Sheahs, differing to some extent in religious doctrine, and more in historical belief, from the inhabitants of the Turkish empire, who are called Sunnites. The Persian priesthood consist of many orders, the chief of them at the present time being that of Mooshtehed, of whom there are but five in number in the whole country. Vacancies in this post are filled nominally by the members of the order, but in reality by the public voice, and the Shah himself is excluded from all power of appointment. Next in rank to the Mooshtehed is the Sheik-ul-Islam, or ruler of the faith, of whom there is one in every large town, nominated by, and receiving his salary from, the government. Under these dignitaries there are three classes of ministers of religion, the Mooturelle, one for each mosque or place of pilgrmiage; the Muezzin, or sayer of prayers, and the Mollah, or

conductor of rites. The Armenians are under two bishops, one of them Roman Catholic, and both residing at Ispahan. There is wide tolerance exercised towards Armenians and Nestorians, but the Jews and Guebres suffer under great oppression.

Education is in a comparatively advanced state, at least as far as the upper classes are concerned. There are a great number of colleges, supported by public funds, in which students are instructed in religion and Persian and Arabian literature, as well as in a certain amount of scientific knowledge, while private tutors are very common, being employed by all families who have the means. A larger portion of the population of Persia are possessed of the rudiments of education than of any other country in Asia, except China.

Revenue and Army.

The revenue and expenditure of the Government are known only from estimates, as no budgets, or other official accounts have ever been published. According to consular reports, based on calculations, the receipts of one year, 1868, amounted to 4,361,660 tomans, or 1,744,664*l.* in money, besides payments in kind, consisting of barley, wheat, rice, and silk, valued at 550,840 tomans, or 220,336*l.*, making the total revenue equal to 4,912,500 tomans, or 1,965,000*l.*

The payments in kind are mostly reserved for the use of the army and the Shah's own household. The whole revenue is raised by assessments upon towns, villages, and districts, each of which has to contribute a fixed sum, the amount of which is changed from time to time by tax-assessors appointed by the government. Almost the entire burthen of taxation lies upon the labouring classes, and, among these, upon the Mahometan subjects of the Shah. The amount of revenue collected from the Christian population, the Jews, and the Guebres, is very trifling.

Although the public revenue of Persia is comparatively small, it is in excess of expenditure, which was reported as follows for the year 1868:—

	Tomans	£
For the army and equipment of troops .	3½ crores	= 700,000
Salaries of princes, ministers, and government officials }	1½ „	= 300,000
Salaries and pensions to priesthood .	½ „	= 100,000
Private expenses of the Shah . . .	1 „	= 200,000
Extraordinary disbursements . . .	1 „	= 200,000
Surplus paid into Shah's treasury .	1 „	= 200,000
Total	8½ crores	= 1,700,000

The Persian Government has no debt. The balance due for many years by the Shah to Russia on account of the expenses of the war

concluded in 1828, amounting to about 200,000*l.*, was cancelled by the present Czar in 1856.

The Persian army, according to official returns of the Minister of War, numbers 105,500 men, of whom 5,000 form the artillery, 70,000 the infantry, and 30,500 the cavalry, regular and irregular. Of the total of these troops, however, only one-third are employed on active service, the standing army of Persia consisting, on the peace footing, of:—

Artillery	1,500
Infantry	18,000
Irregular cavalry	10,000
Regular cavalry	500
Total	<u>30,000</u>

The remainder of the 105,500 troops enumerated in the government returns form the reserve. The soldiers composing it are allowed to reside in their own villages and districts, where they may engage in agricultural and other pursuits, subject to no drill or military discipline, the infantry and artillery being usually disarmed when placed on this footing. They, as well as the irregular cavalry, are liable, however, to be called out at any moment, on the requisition of the Minister for War.

The organisation of the army is by provinces, tribes, and districts. A province furnishes several regiments; a tribe gives one, and sometimes two, and a district contributes one battalion to the army. The commanding officers are almost invariably selected from the chiefs of the tribe or district from which the regiment is raised. The Christians, Jews, and Guebres in Persia are exempt from all military service.

Area, Population, and Trade.

The area and population of Persia are known only by estimates. According to the latest and most trustworthy of these, the country—extending for about 700 miles from north to south, and for 900 miles from east to west—contains an area of 648,000 square miles. A vast portion of this area is, however, an absolute desert, and the population is everywhere so scanty as not to exceed, on the average, seven inhabitants to the square mile. According to a carefully made estimate, furnished by the British secretary of legation, in May 1868, the population of Persia at that period numbered:—

Inhabitants of cities	1,000,000
Population belonging to wandering tribes	1,700,000
Inhabitants of villages and country districts	<u>1,700,000</u>
Total population	4,400,000

The largest cities of Persia are—Tauris, or Tabreez, with 210,000 ; Tehran, with 85,000 ; Ispahan, with 60,000 ; and Yezd, with 40,000 inhabitants. The one million of inhabitants of towns constitute the pure Persian race, and more than half of the remaining population belongs to the Turkish, Lek, Koordish, and Arab tribes, which are spread over the whole of the Shah's territory. In some provinces, such as Khorassan, and in the districts contiguous to the Turkish and Russian frontiers, nearly the entire population belongs to one or other of these tribes.

The population of Persia is believed to be steadily declining in numbers, owing to the ravages of the plague, the general absence of sanitary laws, the results of polygamy, and various other not well ascertained causes.

The whole external trade of Persia may be roughly valued at 4,000,000*l.* sterling annually, of which 2,500,000*l.* may be taken as the value of the imports, and 1,500,000*l.* as that of the exports. A diminution in the latter to the extent of nearly 1,000,000*l.* sterling has taken place within the last three years, owing to the failure of the most important industry of the country, the silk production.

The imports from Europe and India into Persia consist of cotton manufactures, cloths, silks, cotton yarns, cochineal, sugar, tea, jewellery, cutlery, china, crystal, glass-ware, iron, brass, and copper in sheets, tin, paper, indigo, and fire-arms ; and the exports, of raw silk, raw cotton, tobacco, opium, wheat, gall-nuts, wool, furs, madder-root, dried fruits, shawls of inferior quality, and coarse calico for the Russian and Turkish markets.

The greater part of the commerce of Persia centres at Tabreez, which is the chief emporium for the productions of Northern India, Samarcand, Bokhara, Cabul, and Beloochistan. It is stated in a French report, that the European imports into Tabreez amounted, in the year 1868, to 60,000,000 francs, or 2,400,000*l.*, whereas in 1840 they were only 40,000,000 francs, or 1,600,000*l.* All the European merchandise that reaches Tabreez passes by Constantinople to Trebizonde, whence it is forwarded by caravans. Most of this trade to Persia is in the hands of Persian merchants residing at Tabreez. There are also in that city some European houses, but the principal of these, the Russian firm Ralli, founded in 1837, wound-up its affairs in 1871. As this firm was long without a rival, it had for a time almost a monopoly of the European commerce in Persia.

The direct trade of Persia with the United Kingdom is very small. In each of the five years 1868 to 1872, the value of the exports of Persia to Great Britain and of the imports of British produce and manufactures into Persia was as follows :—

	Exports from Persia to Great Britain	Imports of British home produce into Persia
	£	£
1868	20	17,498
1869	—	16,985
1870	13,589	15,556
1871	40,863	8,848
1872	6,767	23,811

The exports from Persia to Great Britain in 1872 consisted mainly of galls, valued at 6,000*l.* Cotton goods, of the value of 16,362*l.*, was the staple article of British imports in 1872.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Persia, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The <i>Keran</i>	=	1,000 <i>Dinars</i> , or 20 <i>Shahis</i>	=	11½ <i>d.</i>
„ <i>Toman</i>	=	10 <i>Kerans</i>	=	9 <i>s.</i> 3½ <i>d.</i>

The gold coins of Persia, consisting of Tomans, five-Keran and two-Keran pieces, contain no alloy.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Batman</i>	=	40 <i>Sihrs</i> , or 640 <i>Miscals</i>	=	13½ lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Collothun</i>	=	3½ <i>Cipichas</i> , or 6½ <i>Chenicas</i>	=	1·809 Imperial gallon.
„ <i>Artata</i>	=	8 <i>Collothun</i>	=	1·809 Imperial bushel.
„ <i>Zer</i>	=	16 <i>Gerchs</i>	=	38 inches.
„ <i>Fersakh</i> , or <i>Parasang</i>	=		=	4½ miles.

Besides the weights and measures here enumerated there exist a great variety of local standards. In foreign commerce, Russian weights and measures are largely used.

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SIAM.

(THAÏ.)

Government, Revenue, and Army.

THE form of government of Siam is feudal in character, and similar to that of Japan before 1869. The political power rests with a number of hereditary chieftains, owners of the land, while the general legislative and executive authority is vested in two kings, the first of whom is the real occupant of the throne. In recent times, the two dignities have been frequently filled by father and son.

First King of Siam.—*Chau Fa Chula Longkorn*, born 1823, eldest son of the late First King, Somdel Phra Paramanda; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, October 1, 1868.

Second King of Siam.—*Kromamum Bawarawichai Chau*, born 1842, eldest son of the present First King; succeeded as Second King on the elevation of his father to the throne, October 1, 1868.

The Second King has a court, ministers, and also an army of his own, and royal honours are paid to him on all occasions. He is also exempt from the customary prostration before the First King, instead of which he salutes him by raising hands in the air. But he cannot draw from the royal treasury without permission of his colleague, and, on the whole, is regarded as the chief subject of the First King.

The public revenue is estimated at about 3,145,000*l.* sterling a year; of which sum, the poll-tax and fines for non-service in the army produce 2,500,000*l.*; the land-tax, 287,000*l.*; tax on fruit trees, &c., 65,000*l.*; on pepper, 50,000*l.*; on spirits and gambling, about 57,000*l.* each; and the customs, 33,000*l.* The tax collectors receive no salary, being remunerated by a tithe of the revenue realised. The expenditure is stated to keep within the receipts.

There is no standing army, but a general armament of the people, in the form of a militia. Every male inhabitant, from the age of 21 upwards, is obliged to serve the State for four months a year. The following individuals are, however, exempted:—members of the priesthood, the Chinese settlers, who pay a commutation tax, slaves, public functionaries, the fathers of three sons liable to service, and those who purchase exemption by a fine of from six to eight ticals a month, or by furnishing a slave or some other person not subject to the conscription, as a substitute. It is stated that the Government possesses upwards of 80,000 stand of arms, besides a considerable stock of cannon.

The fleet of war consists of numerous junks, galleys, and other small vessels, built on the Chinese model, and mounting heavy guns, manned by Chinese and other foreigners.

Population and Trade.

The limits of the kingdom of Siam have varied much at different periods of its history; and even now, with the exception of the Western frontier, the lines of demarcation cannot be exactly traced, most of the border lands being occupied by tribes more or less independent. As nearly as can be calculated, the country extends, at present, from the 4th to the 20th degree of north latitude, and from the 96th to the 102nd degree of east longitude, being a total area of about 250,000 square miles. The numbers of the population are still more imperfectly known than the extent of territory, and the difficulty of any correct result is the greater on account of the Oriental custom of numbering only the men. The last native registers state the male population of the kingdom as follows, in round numbers:—2,000,000 Siamese; 1,500,000 Chinese; 1,000,000 Laotians; 1,000,000 Malays; 350,000 Cambodians; and 50,000 Peguans. Doubling these figures, to include the female sex, this would give a total population for the kingdom of 11,800,000 inhabitants, or 47 to the square mile.

The Siamese dominions are divided into 41 provinces, each presided over by a phaja, or governor. The native historians distinguish two natural divisions of the country, called Monang-Nona, the region of the north, and Monang-Tai, the southern region. Previous to the fifteenth century, the former was the more populous part of the country, but since the establishment of Bangkok as capital—with from 300,000 to 400,000 inhabitants—the south has taken the lead in population. Siam is called by its inhabitants Thai, or Monang-Thai, which means 'free,' or 'the kingdom of the free.' The word Siam—quite unknown to the natives—is Malay, from *sajam*, 'the brown race.'

The principal foreign trade of Siam was, until the year 1867, the export of rice to China. This demand then in a great measure ceased, either from exceptionally good crops in China or from the effect of a decree allowing a free export from province to province of that great empire, and new markets had to be sought for the rice of Siam. This change threw the export business into the hands of the resident European merchants. In 1868 no less than 69 vessels cleared with full cargoes for Europe, and others sailed for the Mauritius, California, and Australia. Teak was exported from Siam in considerable quantities to China in 1868; and the Burmese foresters, who had hitherto been working for the Moulmein market, came

in numbers over to the Siamese side, where the Indian oak (*Tectona grandis*) is much more abundant. It is stated that some of the forests of Siam produce larger and better timber than those on the Moulmein side. Teel seed, or ramtil, is grown in the northern provinces of Siam.

The foreign trade of Siam centres in Bangkok, the capital. The value of the total exports from Bangkok in 1870 was 1,143,921*l.*, of which British vessels took to the value of 664,890*l.*, and Siamese vessels 453,909*l.* The invoice of cargoes imported was 815,609*l.*, of which in British vessels 315,078*l.* and in Siamese 480,883*l.* In the year 1870 the entries inwards at the port of Bangkok included 162 British vessels of 73,134 tons, manned by crews numbering 3,499, and the clearances included 173 British vessels of 80,155 tons, with crews 3,691 in number.

The direct commercial intercourse of Siam with the United Kingdom is inconsiderable, and of a fluctuating character. In the five years 1868 to 1872 the value of the exports from Siam to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce into Siam, was as follows:—

Years	Exports from Siam to Great Britain	Imports of British Produce into Siam
	£	£
1868	127,980	3,072
1869	417,030	25,846
1870	197,681	41,488
1871	—	43,935
1872	66,714	26,399

The chief article of exports from Siam to Great Britain in the year 1870 was rice, of the declared value of 183,035*l.* There were no exports in 1871, and in 1872 the principal article was unrefined sugar, of the value of 51,502*l.* Among the imports of British produce into Siam, the chief articles in 1872 were iron, of the value of 9,681*l.*, and machinery, of the value of 3,399*l.*

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Siam, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Tical*, or *Bat* = 12,800 *cowries*, average rate of exchange, 2*s.* 6*d.*
 „ *Spanish Dollar* „ „ 4*s.* 2*d.*

The legal money of Siam is the *Tical*, a silver coin, with the device of an elephant impressed, weighing 236 grains troy. Spanish dollars, largely in use, are accepted in payment at the rate of 3 dollars for 5 *Ticals*.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Tael</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. avoirdupois
„ <i>Picul</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	133 lbs. „
„ <i>Catty</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ „ „
„ <i>Chang</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	4 yards.

The basis of all measures of weights in Siam is the Niu, equal to 8 grains of husked rice; while the measures of length are taken from the Kup, or Keub, that is, the length of the thumb to the middle finger of a grown-up man, and the Sok, the length of the lower part of the arm, from the end of the middle finger to the elbow.

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IV. AUSTRALASIA.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of New South Wales, the oldest of the Australasian colonies, was proclaimed in 1855. It vests the legislative power in a Parliament of two Houses, the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council consists of not less than twenty-one members nominated by the Crown, and the Assembly of seventy-two members, elected by sixty constituencies. To be eligible, a man must be of age, a natural-born subject of the Queen, or, if an alien, then he must have been naturalised for five years, and resident for two years before election. There is no property qualification for electors, and the votes are taken by secret ballot. The executive is in the hands of a governor nominated by the Crown.

Governor of New South Wales.—Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, K.C.M.G., born 1824; served in the 87th Fusiliers; member of the Irish Poor-law Board, 1846–53; President of Montserrat, 1854–55; Lieutenant-Governor of St. Christopher, 1855–59; Governor of Hong-Kong, 1859–64; Governor of Ceylon, 1864–71; appointed Governor of New South Wales, February 23, 1872; assumed the government, June 2, 1872.

The governor, by the terms of his commission, is commander-in-chief of all the troops in the colony. He has a salary of 7,000*l.* In the exercise of the executive he is assisted by a Cabinet of seven ministers, called respectively, the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the Secretary for Public Works, the Secretary for Lands, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and the Postmaster-General. The Colonial Secretary has a salary of 2,000*l.*, and the other ministers of 1,500*l.*, 1,000*l.*, and 950*l.* The Cabinet is responsible for its acts to the Legislative Assembly. The statute laws of Great Britain are in force throughout New South Wales.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The principal part of the public revenue, to the amount of nearly one-half, is derived from customs duties, chief among them the import duties on spirits. The other sources of income consist of miscellaneous receipts, the most important of which are from land sales and rents of land. Direct taxation does not exist.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony, including under the first head loans, and under the latter sums disbursed for public works, was as follows in each of the five years 1868 to 1872 :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1868	4,093,812	3,286,839
1869	3,663,546	3,265,805
1870	2,575,309	2,298,353
1871	4,288,862	3,602,499
1872	4,161,415	3,638,623

The public debt of the colony amounted to 3,830,230*l.* in 1860, to 6,418,030*l.* in 1866, to 6,917,630*l.* in 1867, to 8,564,830*l.* in 1868, to 9,546,030*l.* in 1869, to 9,681,130*l.* in 1870, and to 10,773,230*l.* at the end of 1872. The debt was chiefly incurred for railways and other public works.—(Official Communication.)

Area and Population.

New South Wales, discovered by Captain Cook in 1770, was first colonised by convicts in 1788, the British government having sent thither 565 male and 192 female prisoners condemned to transportation for life. The colony originally embraced all the territory from Cape York in the parallel of 10° 37' south latitude, to South Cape in latitude 43° 29' south, including the islands in the Pacific within this latitude, and inland to the westward as far as the 135th meridian of east longitude. The erection into separate colonies of South Australia in 1836, Victoria in 1851, and Queensland in 1859, greatly reduced its area. It now contains an area of 323,437 square miles, being enclosed within the parallels of 28° and 37° south latitude, and 141° and 154° of east longitude. Its greatest length is 900 miles, but averaging only 500. The greatest breadth is about 850 miles, but the average does not exceed 500 miles. Its boundaries are, on the north, the colony of Queensland; on the east, the Pacific Ocean; on the south, the colony of Victoria; on the west, South Australia. The 141st meridian is the dividing line from South Australia; and the 29th parallel, with an irregular line to Point Danger, from Queensland.

In 1788 the total population of the colony, including the Government establishment and convicts, amounted to 1,030, and in 1810 the population, free and felon, had risen to 8,293. In 1821 the inhabitants of New South Wales had increased to 29,783, and in 1828 to 36,598. Of this number, 14,156 were male, and 1,513 female convicts; and 5,302 males, and 1,342 females, free by servitude. The number of free immigrants who arrived in the colony in the twelve years 1829 to 1840 amounted to 41,794. The colony was relieved from the transportation of criminals in 1840.

According to the returns of the last census, taken April 2, 1871, the total population of the colony, exclusive of aborigines, was 503,981, comprising 275,551 males and 228,430 females. The preceding census, taken April 7, 1861, showed a total population of 350,860, of whom 198,488 were males and 152,372 females. The increase of population during the decennial period was due largely to immigration. In 1865, there arrived 18,154 immigrants, of whom 14,096 were males and 4,058 females; in 1866, the total was 15,093, comprising 11,312 males and 3,781 females; and in 1867 the total was 13,450, comprising 10,038 males and 3,412 females. In the seven years 1866 to 1872 the number of immigrants and of emigrants was as follows:

Years	Immigrants	Emigrants	Surplus of Immigrants
1866	25,528	15,093	10,435
1867	19,972	13,450	6,522
1868	25,564	18,679	6,885
1869	19,756	13,717	6,039
1870	18,621	14,206	4,415
1871	19,820	12,974	6,846
1872	24,107	16,881	7,226

The immigration in the seven years included 1,520, and the emigration 4,917 Chinese.

The number of births, deaths, and marriages was as follows in the seven years 1866 to 1872:—

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1866	16,950	7,361	3,462
1867	18,317	8,631	3,426
1868	18,485	7,225	3,736
1869	19,243	6,691	3,799
1870	19,648	6,558	3,848
1871	20,143	6,407	3,953
1872	20,050	7,468	3,929

The population of Sydney, capital of New South Wales, numbered 134,755 at the census of April 2, 1871, the total comprising 75,945 inhabitants within the city, and 58,810 in the suburbs. The increase of population in the decennial period 1861-71 was 19,105, or $33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the city, and 21,967, or $59\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the suburban districts.

The educational state of the colony is shown in the subjoined table, giving the number of public and private schools, and of the attending scholars, in each of the years from 1870, to 1872 :—

Years	Schools	Scholars		
		Males	Females	Total
1870	1,381	39,374	34,135	74,503
1871	1,450	40,853	35,129	77,889
1872	1,464	56,418	50,273	106,691

The religious division of the inhabitants was as follows, according to the enumerations of 1861 and 1871 :—

Denominations	Numbers		Proportion per 1,000	
	1861	1871	1861	1871
Church of England	159,958	229,243	456	456
Presbyterians	34,692	49,122	99	96
Wesleyans	23,682	36,277	67	72
Congregationalists	5,411	9,253	16	18
Other Protestants	9,863	15,499	28	30
Roman Catholics	99,193	147,627	283	293
Hebrews	1,759	2,395	4	4
Mahometans and Asiatic creeds .	12,909	7,455	37	17
All others	3,393	7,112	10	14

In January, 1873, there were in the colony 976 churches and chapels, and 503 ministers of religion. The average attendance at public worship was 179,345 during the year 1872.

Trade and Industry.

The trade of New South Wales more than quadrupled in the fifteen years from 1850 to 1864. The total value of the imports in 1850 amounted to 2,078,338*l.*, and in 1864 had risen to 10,135,708*l.* The exports in 1850 were valued at 2,399,580*l.*, and in 1864 at 9,037,832*l.* From 1864 till 1870 there was a decline in both imports and exports, but a new rise took place in 1871 and 1872.

The value of the total imports and exports, including bullion and specie, in each of the six years 1867 to 1872, was as follows :—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1867	6,599,804	6,880,715
1868	8,051,377	7,192,904
1869	7,700,743	7,577,724
1870	7,757,281	7,991,038
1871	9,609,451	11,245,032
1872	9,208,496	10,447,049

Rather more than one-fourth of the total imports into New South Wales come from the United Kingdom, and about one-third of the exports are shipped to it. The rest of the trade is chiefly with British Possessions. The commercial intercourse of the colony with the United Kingdom is shown in the following tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports from New South Wales to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British produce and manufactures into New South Wales in each of the six years from 1867 to 1872:—

Years	Exports from New South Wales to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into New South Wales
	£	£
1867	3,101,108	2,050,820
1868	3,222,417	2,889,970
1869	2,992,765	3,144,983
1870	3,712,330	2,595,260
1871	3,659,100	2,541,126
1872	3,710,047	3,569,559

The staple article of exports from New South Wales to the United Kingdom is wool, of the value of 2,782,034*l.* in 1867; of 2,483,770*l.* in 1868; of 2,385,347*l.* in 1869; of 2,801,233*l.* in 1870; of 2,570,063*l.* in 1871; and of the weight of 37,615,919 lbs., valued at 2,399,670*l.*, in 1872.

The total exports of wool to all countries were as follows in each of the six years 1867 to 1872:—

Years	Quantity	Value
	lbs.	£
1867	21,708,902	1,711,322
1868	25,721,632	1,879,751
1869	51,269,672	3,162,522
1870	47,440,610	2,741,141
1871	65,503,306	4,740,632
1872	50,233,453	3,342,900

In June 1872, New South Wales had 5,615,054 sheep; 2,271,923 horned cattle; 233,220 horses; and 146,091 pigs. The total area of land under cultivation at the same date embraced 297,575 acres, of which there was under wheat 154,030 acres; under barley, 3,462 acres; under oats, 13,795; under rye, 1,342; under maize, 119,956; and under other kinds of grain 254 acres; making a total of 292,839 acres of land under corn crops. Potatoes occupied 14,770; sugar cane, 4,393; tobacco, 567; vineyards, 4,152; and grass for hay, 31,903 acres.

New South Wales is believed to be richer in coal than the other territories of Australasia. In 1872, there were 26 mines worked, producing in the year 1,012,427 tons of coal, valued at 396,200*l*.

The gold mines of New South Wales cover a vast area, extending chiefly over the districts called the Western Fields, the Northern Fields, and the Southern Fields. Of these three districts, the Western Fields are the most important, furnishing three-fourths of the total supply. The following table exhibits the quantity and value of the gold found in the Western Field and in the whole colony, in each of the five years 1868 to 1872:—

Years	Western Field		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Oz.	£	Oz.	£
1868	131,944	514,939	229,739	863,798
1869	130,954	506,722	224,382	894,829
1870	128,634	496,337	198,664	866,749
1871	209,394	811,066	296,928	763,655
1872	307,267	1,194,325	392,186	1,513,186

The gold exported in gold-dust and bars, produce of the colony, in 1872 was 117,944 oz., value 454,468*l*.; and foreign, 68,876 oz., value 276,652*l*.; being a total of 186,730 oz., value 731,120*l*. The export of coins, produce of the colony, amounted to 1,655,831*l*., and of foreign 2,300*l*.; total 1,656,131*l*. The total value of gold and coin exported, produce of the colony, was 2,110,299*l*. Total value of gold and coin exported, including foreign, was: gold, 731,120*l*.; coin, 1,656,131*l*.; total 2,387,251*l*.

New South Wales likewise possesses valuable copper mines, the yield from which was, in 1871, 667 tons of copper, valued at 44,123*l*. The export of raw copper in 1871 amounted to 27,000 cwt., colony produce, valued at 87,579*l*., besides 1,370 tons of ore, of the value of 14,264*l*. Oil and tin mines, of great extent and importance, have also been discovered in the colony.

New South Wales has four lines of railway, called, respectively, the Southern, the Northern, the Western, and the Richmond line. They together conveyed 1,028,342 passengers in 1872, and

1,067,686 in 1871. The receipts from all sources were 355,321*l.* in 1871, and 424,989*l.* in 1872. The working expenses amounted to 197,065*l.* in 1871, and to 207,917*l.* in 1872.

The following table gives the earnings and expenditure of each of the lines from 1870 to 1872 :—

Railways		Years	Receipts	Working Expenses
Southern	Length 134 miles	1869	119,220	82,237
		1870	130,976	96,420
		1871	140,716	87,235
		1872	150,015	84,386
Northern	" 124 "	1869	79,483	48,941
		1870	87,671	56,587
		1871	96,173	55,729
		1872	107,500	62,330
Western	" 122 "	1869	60,496	38,050
		1870	83,082	45,945
		1871	113,122	57,721
		1872	161,585	53,033
Richmond	" 16 "	1869	5,705	47,133
		1870	5,413	7,051
		1871	5,311	6,380
		1872	5,889	7,269
Total	" 396 "	1869	264,975	176,362
		1870	307,142	206,003
		1871	355,322	197,065
		1872	424,989	207,918

Of electric telegraphs there were in the colony 6,114 miles of wire, at the end of 1872, constructed at a cost of 212,255*l.* The following table gives the length of wire, the number of telegraph stations, of paid messages transmitted, and the amount received for them, in each of the five years 1868 to 1872 :—

Years	Length of wire	Telegraph stations	Paid messages transmitted	Amount received
	Miles	Number	Number	£
1868	4,385	77	132,872	30,818
1869	5,053	83	145,370	32,775
1870	5,247	86	173,812	32,038
1871	5,579	89	218,530	32,665
1872	6,114	92	335,822	45,020

The Post Office of the colony transmitted 8,654,000 letters, 3,922,100 newspapers, and 170,500 packets in the year 1872. The total revenue of the Post Office in the year 1872 was 96,477*l.*, and the expenditure, 87,309*l.* In the previous four years the revenue was less than the expenditure.—(Official Communication.)

NEW ZEALAND.

Constitution and Government.

THE present form of government for New Zealand was established by statute 15 & 16 Vict. cap. 72. By the terms of this charter, the legislative power is vested in the Governor and a Parliament of two Chambers, the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the House of Representatives. The Legislative Council consists at present of forty-nine members, nominated by the Crown for life, and the House of Representatives of seventy-eight members, elected by the people for five years. Members of both branches of the legislature receive payment at the rate of 1*l.* for each day's personal attendance. Every owner of a freehold worth 50*l.*, or tenant householder, in the country at 5*l.*, in the towns at 10*l.* a year rent, is qualified both to vote for, or to be a member of, the House of Representatives. The executive is vested in a governor, appointed by the Crown.

Governor of New Zealand.—Rt. Hon. Sir James *Fergusson*, Bart., born 1832, eldest son of Sir C. D. *Fergusson*, Bart.; educated at Rugby and University College, Oxford; entered the army 1851, and served as captain in the Grenadier Guards during the Crimean War; M.P. for Ayrshire, 1854–57, and again 1859–68; Governor of South Australia, Sept. 1868, to February 1873; appointed Governor of New Zealand, Feb. 18, 1873.

The governor, who is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of all the troops in the colony, has a salary of 4,500*l.* and certain allowances. He is assisted in the executive by a responsible ministry of five members, the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the Postmaster-General, the Minister for Colonial Defence, and the Minister for Native Affairs. Each of these Ministers has a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum.

The colony is divided into eight provinces, each of which is governed by an elected Superintendent and a Provincial Council. The control of native affairs, and the entire responsibility of dealing with questions of native government, were in 1863–64 transferred from the imperial to the colonial Government.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The total public revenue and expenditure of the colony, during each of the six years 1867 to 1872, were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1867	1,864,155	2,857,560
1868	1,620,835	2,470,243
1869	1,454,995	2,391,981
1870	1,287,957	2,487,957
1871	1,342,116	2,881,759
1872	1,624,714	3,249,006

The revenue of the colony is divided into Ordinary and Territorial revenue. The chief source of ordinary revenue is from customs receipts on imports, which produced 823,511*l.* in 1869 and 765,930*l.* in 1870. Separately treated in the financial accounts of the government is the territorial revenue, derived partly from the sale of crown lands, depasturing licenses and assessments, and partly from export duties on gold and gold-mining licenses. The following table exhibits the ordinary and the territorial revenue, together with the total, of the several divisions of the colony in the year 1870:—

Provinces	Ordinary Revenue	Territorial Revenue	Total Revenue
	£	£	£
Auckland	222,565	23,454	246,019
Taranaki	8,241	97	8,338
Wellington	96,692	6,529	103,221
Hawke's Bay	33,463	5,771	39,234
Nelson	86,424	34,306	120,730
Marlborough	10,611	5,336	15,947
Canterbury	128,923	68,490	197,423
County—			
Westland	86,508	36,619	123,127
Provinces—			
Otago	260,772	131,152	391,924
Southland	25,989	15,835	41,824
Chatham Islands }	170	—	170
Total	960,368	327,589	1,287,957

The territorial revenue in 1870 included duty on gold exports, licences for 'miners' rights' and 'gold-field fees,' to the amount of 124,875*l.*

The public debt of the colony, dating from 1856, amounted to 77,174*l.* in that year, and rose to 594,044*l.* in 1860, to 1,289,750*l.* in 1863, to 2,219,450*l.* in 1864, to 4,368,682*l.* in 1865, to 5,435,729*l.* in 1866, to 7,579,000*l.* in 1867, to 7,178,143*l.* in 1868, to 7,360,616*l.* in 1869, to 7,841,891*l.* in 1870, and to 8,496,016*l.* at the

end of 1871. The liabilities of New Zealand, here enumerated, comprise only the debt of the General Government, besides which there are debts of the Provincial Governments, the latter contracted for local purposes. The debt of the General Government, amounting to 8,496,016*l.* on the 31st of December 1871, was made up as follows on this date:—

Loans contracted under—	Total amount authorised	Debentures in circulation	Rate of interest
	£	£	
Ordinance of Legislative Council	—	316	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
'New Zealand Loan Act, 1856'	500,000	500,000	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
'New Zealand Loan Act, 1860'	150,000	93,100	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
'New Zealand Loan Act, 1863'	3,000,000	493,500	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
		500,000	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
		204,000	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
		237,700	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
		94,300	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
'Treasury Bills Act, 1869, No. 2'	150,000	150,000	4 <i>d.</i> $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
'Treasury Bills Extended Currency Act, 1870'	370,000	370,000	per diem 4 <i>d.</i> and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i> $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
'Treasury Bills Act, 1871'	90,000	90,000	per diem 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ <i>d.</i> $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
'Consolidated Loan Act, 1867'	—	4,453,100	per diem 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
'Consolidated Loan Application Act, 1869'	79,000	79,000	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
'Defence and other Purposes Loan Act, 1870'	1,000,000	450,000	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
'Immigration and Public Works Loan Act, 1870'	4,000,000	31,000	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
		750,000	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
Total General Government.	—	8,496,016	

In 1871-72 the public debt of New Zealand was increased by a loan of 1,200,000*l.*, raised in England, being the first portion of a government loan of 5,000,000*l.*, authorised by the colonial legislature in 1870. Of this total, the sum of 1,000,000*l.* was guaranteed by the Imperial Parliament, under Act 33 & 34 Vict. cap. 40.

Area and Population.

The colony of New Zealand, first visited by the Dutch navigator, Tasman, in 1642, and surveyed by Captain Cook in 1769, consists of three principal islands, known as the North, the Middle, and the South, or Stewart's Island. The whole group is nearly 1,000 miles long, and 200 miles broad; its coast line extends over 40,000 miles. The area of the country is estimated at 102,000 square miles, two-thirds of which are fitted for agriculture and grazing. The North

Island contains about 44,000 square miles, and the Middle Island 57,000, while Stewart's Island, uninhabited as yet, and partly unexplored, has an area of about 1,000 square miles.

The population of New Zealand, in 1851, when the first census was taken, numbered 26,707, exclusive of aborigines. In 1858, the number had risen to 59,413, of whom 33,679 were males, and 25,734 females, being an increase, in the seven years, of 122 per cent. In 1861, the total was 99,022, comprising 61,063 males, and 37,959 females, or an increase of 40 per cent. in three years. The next triennial census of 1864 showed a population of 172,158, of whom 106,580 were males, and 65,578 females, representing an increase of nearly 74 per cent. in 3 years; while at the following enumeration, made December 19, 1867, the total number of inhabitants was found to be 218,668, comprising 131,806 males, and 86,678 females, amounting to an increase of 27 per cent. in three years, or 9 per cent. per annum. Finally, a census taken February 27, 1871, showed the population to number 256,260 souls, of whom 150,267 were males, and 105,993 females. The increase during the last triennial term amounted to $17\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., or, divided between the sexes, 14 per cent. on the part of the male, and $22\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the part of the female population.

The following table shows the population of European descent, distinguishing the sexes, of each of the 9 provinces of New Zealand, according to the last census, taken February 27, 1871 :—

Provinces	Males	Females	Total
North Island :—			
Auckland	35,502	26,283	62,335
Taranaki	2,572	1,908	4,480
Wellington	13,180	10,821	24,001
Hawke's Bay	3,596	2,163	6,059
Middle Island :—			
Nelson	14,257	8,244	22,501
Marlborough	3,235	2,000	5,235
Canterbury, with Westland .	36,234	25,924	62,158
Otago	36,771	23,951	60,722
Southland	4,920	3,849	8,769
Total	150,267	105,993	256,260

Not included in the above statement is the small and decreasing population of the outlying Chatham Islands, numbering 133—89 males and 44 females—on February 27, 1871, which brings the total number of inhabitants of European descent to 256,393 souls at the date of the last census.

The total number of inhabited houses and other dwellings found at the census of February 27, 1871, in the colony was 57,182, or four and a half individuals to one dwelling. Of these, 45,951 were described as constructed of wood; 1,540 of stone, or brick; 759 of 'Raupo'; and 6,528 of other materials; while 2,404 were simple tents. Of these tents, there were 200 in the province of Auckland; 21 in Taranaki; 35 in Hawke's Bay; 678 in Nelson; 46 in Marlborough; 358 in Canterbury, with Westland; 1,033 in Otago; and 33 in Southland.

The number of aborigines, or so-called Maories, in New Zealand, is only known through official estimates, which, however, are believed to be tolerably accurate. From these it appears that, at the commencement of the year 1868, there were in the North Island, 37,107, and in the South Island 1,433 Maories, or a total of 38,540 in the whole colony. The native population of North Island comprised 14,897 men, 12,353 women, and 9,857 children; and that of South Island 535 men, 427 women, and 471 children. According to all accounts, the Maories, like the aborigines of other countries settled by Europeans, are declining in numbers from year to year. The result of a native census taken all over the colony between September 1857 and September 1858, was the enumeration of 55,970 Maories—31,667 males, and 24,303 females—so that, in the ten years from 1858 to 1868, the decline amounted to 17,430 souls, or above 30 per cent. of the total native population.

The white population of New Zealand, composed, to the amount of rather more than one-half, of natives of the United Kingdom, is scattered in small communities over the colony. The wide intervals between these settlements are occupied by the aboriginal Maories, who are well armed, skilful in the use of their rifles, and addicted to war. They mostly avail themselves of the natural fastnesses afforded by the country, and large armed bodies of them pass rapidly from place to place, subsisting where European troops cannot live. Won by the teaching of English missionaries, the natives have almost all embraced Christianity, and a great proportion of them are able to read and write. The Maories not openly hostile to European settlers are represented as being fond of agriculture, and the Government has encouraged them in this taste, while they have been induced also to construct mills, to acquire vessels, and to attend to the breeding of cattle and horses, for which they have a great partiality.

The immigration into New Zealand in the year 1872 amounted to 10,725 persons, while 5,752 individuals emigrated from the colony. By epitomising the net excess of immigration over emigration in the provinces, taken separately, it is found that the excess was—in Otago, 1,450; in Wellington, 1,271; in Nelson, 80; in Canterbury, 1,123; in Auckland, 751; and in Hawke's Bay

870. In the County of Westland the balance was on the other side, the emigration having exceeded the immigration by 572 persons. Of the immigrants arriving in 1872, there came 5,391 from the United Kingdom, 3,390 from the Australian colonies, 2,388 from other British ports, and 1,464 from foreign countries.

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of New Zealand increased more than twenty-fold in the twenty years from 1852 to 1872. The imports, which were of the value of 359,444*l.* in 1852, amounted to 5,142,951*l.* in 1872; and the exports, valued at 145,972*l.* in 1852, amounted to 5,190,665*l.* in 1872.

The following table exhibits the value of the total imports and exports of the colony in each of the six years 1867 to 1872 :—

Years						Total Imports	Total Exports
						£	£
1867	.	.	.	.	.	5,344,607	4,644,678
1868	.	.	.	.	.	4,985,748	4,429,198
1869	.	.	.	.	.	4,976,126	4,224,860
1870	.	.	.	.	.	4,639,015	4,822,756
1871	.	.	.	.	.	4,078,193	5,282,084
1872	.	.	.	.	.	5,142,951	5,190,665

The commercial intercourse between New Zealand and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports of merchandise—exclusive of gold and specie—from New Zealand to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into New Zealand, in each of the six years 1867 to 1872 :—

Years	Exports from New Zealand to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into New Zealand
	£	£
1867	1,210,500	1,506,496
1868	1,474,561	1,702,453
1869	1,554,128	1,864,988
1870	2,131,980	1,537,500
1871	2,529,297	1,370,755
1872	2,664,752	2,300,143

The staple article of export from New Zealand to the United Kingdom is wool, the value of which amounted to 1,588,318*l.* in 1867, to 1,344,868*l.* in 1869, to 1,761,614*l.* in 1870, to 1,986,996*l.* in 1871., and to 2,069,989*l.* in 1872. The British imports comprise mainly iron and cotton fabrics, the former of the value of 368,345*l.*, and the latter of 178,870*l.* in 1872.

Ship-building and the trade in timber are, next to wool-growing, the chief elements of the industry of New Zealand. Among the mineral productions are gold, copper, iron, and coal.

Large gold fields were discovered in 1857. The following table exhibits the quantities and value of gold exported from the several provinces containing gold fields, from the 1st of April 1857 to the end of December 1870, and also to the end of December 1871 :—

Gold Fields of—	Exports previous to Dec. 31, 1870		Total Exports from April 1, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1871	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Oz.	£	Oz.	£
Prov. Auckland .	299,023	1,005,238	629,349	2,193,946
„ Marlborough .	36,682	141,530	38,549	148,998
„ Wellington .	30	120	30	120
„ Nelson .	1,016,520	4,018,404	1,126,504	4,458,340
County Westland .	1,476,453	5,812,187	1,609,365	6,343,835
Prov. Otago .	2,684,755	10,471,744	2,839,695	11,091,514
„ Southland .	29,386	116,246	29,386	116,246
Total New Zealand .	5,542,849	21,565,479	6,272,878	24,352,999

On the 31st December 1871, the colony had 2,015 miles of telegraph lines, and 3,287 miles of wire. The number of telegrams despatched in the year 1871 was 369,085, of which total 305,979 were private, and 63,106 government messages. The total receipts from telegrams in the year 1871 amounted to 37,203*l.*, of which 25,938*l.* came from private, and 11,265*l.* from government messages.

The post-office in the year 1871 carried 3,296,990 letters, of which number 2,788,676 came from places within, and 508,314 from places without the colony. The total number of newspapers carried in 1871 was 2,308,634, of which number 1,226,112 came from places within, and 1,082,522 from places without the colony. Money orders to the number of 36,291, and the amount of 157,397*l.* were issued in 1871. The total revenue of the post-office amounted to 55,780*l.* in 1870, and to 70,249*l.* in 1871.

There are as yet no railways in New Zealand, but the construction of several lines, connecting the chief towns of the colony, was commenced, at the expense of the government, in the autumn of 1872.

QUEENSLAND.

Constitution and Government.

THE form of government of the colony of Queensland was established December 10, 1859, on its separation from New South Wales. The power of making laws, and imposing taxes, is vested in a Parliament of two Houses, the Legislative Council, and the Legislative Assembly. The former consists of twenty-one members, nominated by the Crown for life. The House of Assembly comprises thirty-two deputies—elected for five years by ballot vote—all natural-born or naturalised citizens, who pay taxes, and have undergone no condemnation for any criminal act. The executive is vested in a governor appointed by the Crown.

Governor of Queensland.—George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of *Normanby*, born 1819, only son of the first marquis; Member of Parliament for Scarborough, 1847-58; Treasurer of the Queen's Household, 1853-57; Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, 1858-63; succeeded his father, 1863; appointed Governor of Queensland, April 12, 1871; assumed the government, August 12, 1871.

The governor is commander-in-chief of the troops, and also bears the title of vice-admiral. He has a salary of 4,000*l.* per annum, and allowances of 1,164*l.* In the exercise of the executive authority he is assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of six members, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Colonial Treasurer, the Postmaster-General, the Secretary for Public Lands, and the Secretary for Mines and Public Works. Each of these ministers has a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum. They are jointly and individually responsible for their acts.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public income and expenditure of Queensland, during the first ten years from 1862 to 1871, were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1862 . . .	346,431	367,317
1863 . . .	390,823	401,402
1864 . . .	502,456	439,034
1865 . . .	631,432	613,161
1866 . . .	490,270	594,130
1867 . . .	669,041	719,967
1868 . . .	780,117	797,470
1869 . . .	772,888	761,235
1870 . . .	743,058	764,491
1871 . . .	799,005	788,415

The greater part of the revenue of Queensland is produced by customs duties, land sales, and rents of public lands; while the chief expenditure is for works of general utility, and for government aid to immigration.

The public debt of the colony amounted, on December 31, 1870, to the sum of 3,509,250*l.*, of which sum 3,070,800*l.* was created by debenture loans, and 438,500*l.* under 'The Treasury Bills Act of 1866,' viz., 30 Victoria, No. 8, and 30 Victoria, No. 10. At the end of the following year, the outstanding debentures amounted to 3,782,786*l.*, and the Treasury Bills 350,000*l.*, making the total public debt of the colony 4,132,786*l.* on the 1st of January 1872.

Area and Population.

Queensland comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent, including, in the terms of the Letters Patent establishing the colony, 'all and every the adjacent islands, their members and appurtenances, in the Pacific Ocean and in the Gulf of Carpentaria.' The boundaries of Queensland are, on the north the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the east the Pacific Ocean, on the south the colony of New South Wales, on the west the 141st meridian of longitude from the 29th to the 26th parallel, and thence to the 138th meridian north to the Gulf of Carpentaria. The vast territory thus defined is of an estimated area of 678,600 English square miles—equal in size to one-fifth of the whole of Europe—with a seaboard of 2,250 miles. The colony formed, under the name of Moreton Bay, a part of New South Wales until it was erected into a separate colony, with the name of Queensland, by an order of Her Majesty in Council, which took effect on December 10, 1859, upon the arrival of the first governor.

The first settlement of the colony was by convicts sent from Great Britain, the earliest of them arriving in 1825. In 1842 the country was thrown open to free settlers, and an enumeration taken in 1846 showed the total population, free and felon, to number 2,257. In 1851, the total population had increased to 8,575, and in 1856 to 17,082. The population amounted to 24,870 on December 31, 1859; to 29,074 on December 31, 1860; to 34,367 at the same date in 1861; to 45,077 on December 31, 1862; and to 107,427 on December 31, 1868. The last census, taken September 1, 1871, showed that at that date there was a total population of European descent, numbering 120,104 souls, comprising 71,767 males, and 48,337 females. The census returns state that there is no reliable information to be obtained regarding the number of aborigines living within the boundaries of the colony.

Queensland is divided into twelve large districts, namely, Moreton, Darling, Downs, Burnett, Port Curtis, Maranoa, Leichhardt, Kennedy, Mitchell, Warrego, Gregory, Burke, and Cook. The

district of Moreton is bounded by the south-east coast line, to the extent of about one hundred miles, and stretches inland to the dividing range. It includes the city of Brisbane, the capital of the colony, and the seat of government, with a population of 14,265 at the census of 1868. The two next largest towns of the colony are Rockhampton, with 5,226 inhabitants, and Ipswich, with 5,021 inhabitants in 1868.

The number of immigrants, chiefly from the United Kingdom, who arrived in the colony in 1868, was 4,287. In 1869 there arrived 6,672, and there left 7,116, so that there was an excess of 444 emigrants. In the year 1870 there was, on the other hand, an excess of 2,410 immigrants. The births numbered 4,905, the deaths 1,645, and the marriages 879, in the year 1870.

Trade and Industry.

The total value of the imports and exports of Queensland, in the five years 1867 to 1871, is given in the following table:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1867	1,747,735	2,198,609
1868	1,899,119	2,107,437
1869	1,717,472	2,104,887
1870	1,577,339	2,533,732
1871	2,434,486	1,539,968

The commercial intercourse of Queensland is chiefly with the other Australian colonies, and next to them with the United Kingdom. The subjoined tabular statement gives the value of the exports, exclusive of gold, from Queensland to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Queensland in each of the five years 1868 to 1872:—

Years	Exports from Queensland to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into Queensland
	£	£
1868	420,082	409,303
1869	547,584	433,726
1870	723,882	343,951
1871	693,744	343,618
1872	690,749	575,388

The staple article of exports from Queensland to the United Kingdom is wool, the value of which was 332,976*l.* in 1868; 405,145*l.* in 1869; 591,673*l.* in 1870; 517,315*l.* in 1871; and

497,252*l.* in 1872. Among the other articles of export to Great Britain are tallow and raw cotton, the former exported to the value of 30,079*l.* in 1872. Of raw cotton the exports to the United Kingdom were:—200 cwt., valued at 2,497*l.*, in 1864; 985 cwt., valued at 11,544*l.*, in 1865; 1,837 cwt., valued at 11,714*l.*, in 1866; 855 cwt., valued at 3,351*l.*, in 1867; 7,725 cwt., valued at 37,935*l.*, in 1868; 12,181 cwt., of the value of 69,603*l.*, in 1869; 8,201 cwt., of the value of 36,263*l.*, in 1870; 18,512 cwt., of the value of 73,292*l.*, in 1871; and 16,562 cwt., of the value of 65,742*l.* in 1872. Among the imports of British produce into Tasmania in the year 1872, the chief were apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 113,461*l.*, and cotton goods, of the value of 52,366*l.*

The growth of the sugar-cane has been attempted in recent years, and the industry is reported to be rapidly growing. Its position in 1870 is given in the following tabular statement:—

Land under cane in 1870	4,908½ acres
Acres under cane crushed, 1870	2,188 „
Sugar in 1869	1,490 tons
Sugar in 1870	2,854½ „
Molasses produced in 1869	137,598 gallons
Molasses produced in 1870	177,656 „
Rum distilled in 1869	74,483 „
Rum distilled in 1870	124,665 „
Sugar mills in 1870	39
Distilleries	10

There are several coal mines in the colony, the produce of which amounted to 11,120 tons, valued 5,907*l.*, in 1869, and to 22,639 tons, valued 12,311*l.* in 1870. Gold-fields were discovered in 1867, the principal of them at Gympie Creek. The total gold produce in 1869 amounted to 130,944 ounces, valued 451,352*l.*, and to 100,634 ounces, valued 351,412*l.* in 1870. There were in 1870 more than a dozen gold-fields in the colony, supporting a population of 15,000.

At the end of 1870 there were 206 miles of railway open for traffic in the colony, and thirteen miles in progress. The lines are the Southern and Western, 176 miles long, running from the town of Ipswich to Warwick, and the Northern Railway, 30 miles long, from Rockhampton to Westwood, in the direction of the Dawson river, the whole constructed at a cost of 2,342,383*l.*

The post-office of the colony in the year 1870 carried 1,662,677 letters, 1,183,007 newspapers, and 42,341 packets, issuing also money-orders to the number of 19,923, and to the value of 85,295*l.*

At the end of 1870 there were in the colony 2,221 miles of telegraph wire, with 43 stations. The number of telegrams despatched during the year 1870 was 84,483, of which 60,384 were private, and 21,099 public messages. Of the total 7,885 were inter-colonial messages.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of South Australia bears date October 27, 1856. It vests the legislative power in a Parliament elected by the people. The Parliament consists of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The former is composed of eighteen members, six of whom retire every four years, their successors being then elected for twelve years. The executive has no power to dissolve this body. It is elected by the whole colony voting as one district. The qualifications of an elector to the Legislative Council are that he must be twenty-one years of age, a natural-born or naturalised subject of Her Majesty, and have been on the electoral roll six months, besides having a freehold of 50*l.* value, or a leasehold of 20*l.* annual value, or occupying a dwelling-house of 25*l.* annual value. The qualification for a member of Council is merely that he must be thirty years of age, a natural-born or naturalised subject, and a resident in the province for three years. The President of the Council is elected by the members.

The House of Assembly consists of thirty-six members, elected for three years by eighteen districts, but liable to dissolution by the governor. The sole qualification for an elector is that of having been on the electoral roll for six months, and of having arrived at twenty-one years of age; and the qualification for a member is the same. The Speaker of the House of Assembly is chosen by the members of a new House on its first meeting. Judges and ministers of religion are ineligible for election as members, as well as aliens who have not resided five years in the colony. The elections of members of both Houses take place by ballot.

The executive is vested in a governor appointed by the Crown and an Executive Council, consisting of the responsible ministers, and specially appointed members.

Governor of South Australia.—Anthony Musgrave, C.M.G., born 1830; studied law at Inner Temple, London, 1851–53; Colonial Secretary of Antigua, 1854–60; Lieutenant-Governor of St. Vincent, 1861–64; Governor of Newfoundland, 1864–69; Governor of British Columbia, 1869–72; Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, 1872–73; appointed Governor of South Australia, Feb. 26, 1873.

The governor, who is at the same time commander-in-chief of all the troops, has a salary of 5,000*l.* per annum. The ministry, of which he is the president, consists of five members, called the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Commissioner of

Crown Lands, and the Commissioner of Public Works. All the ministers are, by virtue of their office, members of the Executive Council. The Chief Secretary has a salary of 1,300*l.* per annum, the Attorney-General has 1,000*l.*, the Treasurer 900*l.*, and each of the other members of the cabinet 800*l.* The ministers are jointly and individually responsible to the Legislature for all their official acts.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The total annual revenue and the total annual expenditure of the colony of South Australia for each of the ten years from 1863 to 1872 were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1863	631,700	635,205
1864	775,837	626,688
1865	1,089,128	790,504
1866	949,774	664,323
1867	716,294	1,003,271
1868	716,004	1,852,689
1869	777,351	802,251
1870	657,576	736,817
1871	778,094	759,477
1872	697,442	700,200

The greater part of the revenue of the colony is derived from the sale of Crown lands, and from customs duties, while the main portion of the expenditure is on account of public works. On the average of the three years 1870 to 1872, the customs duties produced rather more than one-fourth, and the sale of Crown lands rather less than one-fourth of the total annual revenue, the rest being derived from a great number of sources, including railways, telegraphs, post-office, Adelaide water rates, and port and harbour dues. About one-third of the net revenue is expended in administrative charges, comprising a 'civil list' of 15,800*l.*, salaries of officials to the amount of 225,000*l.*, and 'contingencies' averaging 200,000*l.* a-year. Not included in the revenue returns of the foregoing table were receipts from loans, amounting to 65,218*l.* in 1860; to 16,989*l.* in 1861; to 19,000*l.* in 1862; to 33,044*l.* in 1863; to 33,648*l.* in 1864; to 113*l.* in 1865; to 25,406*l.* in 1866; to 410,031*l.* in 1867; to 645,799*l.* in 1868; to 188,482*l.* in 1869; and to 220,548*l.* in 1870.

The public debt of the colony, dating from 1852, amounted, at the close of 1872, to 2,284,200*l.* The whole of the proceeds of this debt were spent in reproductive public works, mainly railways, telegraphs, and harbour improvements.—(Official communication.)

Area and Population.

The original boundaries of the colony, according to the statutes of 4 and 5 Wm. IV. cap. 95, were fixed between 132° and 141° E. long. for the eastern and western boundaries, the 26° of S. lat. for the northern limit, and for the south the Southern Ocean. The boundaries of the colony were subsequently extended, under the authority of Royal Letters Patent, dated July 6, 1863, so as to embrace all the territory lying northward of 26° S. latitude and between the 129th and 138th degrees of East longitude. The total area of this territory is calculated to be over 760,000 English square miles.

South Australia was first colonised in 1836 by emigrants from Great Britain, sent out under the auspices of a company called the South Australian Colonisation Association, which in 1835 obtained a grant from the Imperial Government of the lands of the colony. The conditions were that the land should not be sold at less than 1*l.* per acre; that the revenue arising from the sale of such lands should be appropriated to the immigration of agricultural labourers; that the control of the company's affairs should be vested in a body of commissioners approved by the Secretary of State for the colonies, and the governor be nominated by the Crown.

The total population of each sex, according to enumerations taken in the years 1844, 1846, 1851, 1855, 1861, 1866, and 1871, was as follows:—

Date of census	Males	Females	Total
February 26, 1844 . . .	9,526	7,840	17,366
„ 26, 1846 . . .	12,670	9,720	22,390
January 1, 1851 . . .	35,302	28,398	63,700
March 31, 1855 . . .	43,720	42,101	85,821
April 8, 1861 . . .	65,048	61,782	126,830
March 25, 1866 . . .	85,334	78,118	163,452
April 2, 1871 . . .	95,408	90,218	185,626

The enumerations here given did not include the aboriginal population, the total of which cannot be ascertained. The number of aborigines living in settled districts was found to be 3,369, namely, 1,833 males and 1,536 females, at the census of April 2, 1871. The estimated population of the colony in the middle of 1873 was 192,500.

The population was distributed as follows over the counties and pastoral districts of the colony, at the census of April 2, 1871 :—

Counties and Pastoral Districts.	Males	Females	Total
Counties :—			
Adelaide	41,454	44,139	85,593
Gawler	4,715	3,945	8,660
Light	10,329	9,690	20,019
Stanley	5,301	4,484	9,785
Victoria	515	303	818
Daly	6,510	5,843	12,353
Fergusson	377	199	576
Frome	939	900	1,839
Hindmarsh	6,857	6,705	13,562
Sturt	2,942	2,788	5,730
Eyre	1,275	1,057	2,332
Burra	1,750	1,651	3,401
Young	40	40	80
Hamley	52	20	72
Albert	43	32	75
Alfred	47	25	72
Russell	457	336	793
Cardwell	72	37	109
Buckingham	122	106	228
MacDonnell	460	319	779
Robe	1,371	1,036	2,407
Grey	5,037	4,408	9,445
Flinders	823	728	1,551
Total Counties .	91,488	88,791	180,279
Pastoral Districts :—			
Western District	693	362	1,055
Northern District	1,604	595	2,199
North-Eastern District	776	267	1,043
South-Eastern District	—	—	—
Yorke's Peninsula	—	—	—
Kangaroo Island	145	142	287
Total Pastoral Districts	3,218	1,366	4,584
Shipping	530	32	562
Northern Territory	172	29	201
Total .	95,408	90,218	185,626

The following table shows the agricultural progress of the colony, giving the number of acres under cultivation in each of the electoral districts at the commencement of 1861 and of 1871 ;—

Electoral Districts	Land under Cultivation			
	1861	1871	Increase	Decrease
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
East Adelaide	—	—	—	—
West Adelaide	—	—	—	—
Port Adelaide	3,642	21,430	17,788	—
West Torrens	10,749	10,106	—	643
Yatala	47,119	63,840	16,721	—
Gumeracka	32,816	30,072	—	2,744
East Torrens	6,671	8,660	1,989	—
The Sturt	12,449	15,372	2,923	—
Noarlunga	36,104	34,538	—	1,566
Mount Barker	47,725	59,183	11,458	—
Onkaparinga	20,586	19,789	—	797
Encounter Bay	25,897	34,051	8,154	—
Barossa	38,427	53,986	15,559	—
Light	77,426	171,631	94,205	—
Victoria	7,734	58,538	50,804	—
The Burra	15,856	65,215	49,359	—
Stanley	43,430	286,125	242,695	—
Flinders	2,185	26,470	24,285	—
Total	428,816	959,006	530,190	—

The area under tillage in the middle of 1873 was 1,164,846 acres. There is no land under cultivation in the northern territory.

Trade and Industry.

The total value of South Australian imports and exports, inclusive of bullion and specie, from and to various countries, in each of the five years 1868 to 1872 was as follows :—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1868	2,238,510	2,819,300
1869	2,754,770	2,993,035
1870	2,029,793	2,419,488
1871	2,158,022	3,582,397
1872	2,801,571	3,738,623

The imports into the colony consist of numerous articles of general consumption, textile manufactures, and British colonial produce, the principal article being drapery goods, of the average value of 550,000*l.* per annum in the years 1868–72. The exports of the colony are made up chiefly of three staple articles: corn, wool, and copper.

The subjoined table shows the commercial intercourse of South Australia with the United Kingdom, giving the value of the total exports, exclusive of gold, from the colony to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce into South Australia, in each of the five years 1868 to 1872 :—

Years	Exports from South Australia to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into South Australia
	£	£
1868	1,313,695	1,177,097
1869	1,278,639	1,375,681
1870	1,242,640	817,561
1871	1,808,201	1,324,446
1872	2,050,067	1,413,542

The chief export article to the United Kingdom is wool, of the value of 1,305,280*l.* in 1868; of 1,008,669*l.* in 1869, of 927,150*l.* in 1870, of 1,198,831*l.* in 1871, and of 1,186,745*l.*, representing 23,013,946 lbs., in 1872. The next most important article of export to Great Britain is copper, part wrought and part ore, of the total value of 509,314*l.* in 1872. The British imports comprise mainly textile fabrics and iron.

Mining operations are pursued on a very extensive scale in the colony. The mineral wealth as yet discovered consists chiefly in copper, the copper mines of Moonta and Wallaroo, on York's Peninsula, giving work to from 2,000 to 3,000 miners, and the Burra-Burra mines employing about 1,600 persons. Most of the ores raised are reduced to fine copper before shipment. The total exports of copper in the year 1872 amounted to 149,050 cwt. of fine copper, and 26,964 cwt. of copper ore, of the value of 805,088*l.*

The colony had 133 miles of railway open for traffic at the end of 1872. The railway revenue in the year 1872 amounted to 82,646*l.*, and the expenditure to 72,117*l.* There are two lines of railway, namely, the Port Line, extending from Adelaide to Port Adelaide, a distance of 7½ miles, and the North Line, 125½ miles in length, connecting Adelaide with the extensive copper mines of the district.

A complete system of electric telegraphs is in operation in South Australia. An overland line, opened in 1872, constructed at the expense of the South Australian government, runs from Adelaide to Port Darwin, across the centre of the continent of Australia, a distance of 2,000 miles, in connection with the British Australian cable, forming telegraphic communication with all parts of the world.

TASMANIA.

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of Tasmania was established by Act 18 Vict. No. 17, supplemented by Act 34 Vict. No. 42, passed in 1871. By these Acts a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly are constituted, called the Parliament of Tasmania. The Legislative Council is composed of sixteen members, elected by all natural born or naturalised subjects of the Crown who possess either a freehold worth 30*l.* a year, or a leasehold of 200*l.*, or have a commission in the army or navy, or a degree of some university, or are in holy orders. The House of Assembly consists of thirty-two members, elected by householders of 7*l.* per annum, or freeholders of property 50*l.* in value, and all subjects holding a commission, or possessing a degree, or in holy orders. The legislative authority rests in both Houses united; while the executive power is vested in a governor appointed by the Crown.

Governor of Tasmania.—Charles Du Cane, born 1825, the eldest son of Captain C. Du Cane, R.N., educated at the Charterhouse and at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1847; M.P. for Maldon, 1852–53; M.P. for Essex, 1857–68; Civil Lord of the Admiralty, 1866–68. Appointed Governor of Tasmania, Sept. 26, 1868.

The governor is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of the troops in the colony; he has a salary of 4,000*l.* per annum. He is aided in the exercise of the executive by a cabinet of responsible ministers, consisting at present of five members, the Premier, without office, the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and the Minister of Lands and Public Works. The members of the cabinet must have a seat in either of the two Houses of Parliament.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue is chiefly derived from customs duties, and the sale and rent of State lands. The subjoined statement shows the total revenue and expenditure during each of the five years from 1868 to 1872:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1868	264,664	266,087
1869	277,617	280,856
1870	268,696	281,984
1871	269,715	284,248
1872	271,354	288,880

The receipts arising from the sale and lease of public lands formed nearly one-sixth of the revenue of 1872. The revenue from this source, as well as the expenditure connected with it, is kept separate from the general receipts and disbursements, under the name of 'Land Fund.' In the year 1872 the revenue of the 'Land Fund' amounted to 37,371*l.*, and the expenditure to 50,275*l.*, leaving a deficit of 12,904*l.*

The public debt of Tasmania, on Dec. 31, 1872, amounted to 1,455,900*l.*, which sum included a loan of 400,000*l.*, raised, in the spring of 1868, for the construction of a line of railway. The debt bears interest at 5 and 6 per cent.—(Official Communication.)

Area and Population

Tasmania, once known as Van Diemen's Land—in honour of a governor of the Dutch East Indies—was discovered by the navigator Tasman in 1642; and afterwards partially explored by Captain Cook. The first penal settlement formed here was in 1803; and till 1813 it was merely a place of transportation from Great Britain and from New South Wales, of which colony it was a dependency. Transportation to New South Wales having ceased in the year 1841, Tasmania, to which had been annexed Norfolk Island, became the only colony to which criminals from Great Britain were sent; but this ceased in 1853, when transportation to Tasmania was abolished.

The area of the colony is estimated at 26,215 square miles, or 16,778,000 acres, of which 15,571,500 acres form the area of Tasmania Proper, the rest constituting that of a number of small islands, in two main groups, the north-east and north-west. Not quite one million of acres are under cultivation. At the end of 1853, the number of acres of land leased from the Crown was 2,314,414, the yearly rental being 29,569*l.*, but this had fallen off to 826,431 acres, and a yearly rent of 5,945*l.*, at the end of 1872.

The census of February 7, 1870, showed the population of Tasmania as follows:—

	Total	Married	Single
Males .	52,853	15,665	37,188
Females .	46,475	15,498	30,977
Total .	99,328	31,163	68,165

The population of Tasmania at the preceding census, taken April 7, 1861, was 89,977. Comparing the census of 1870 with that of 1861, there was an increase of 9,351 souls, or 10·39 per cent. On the 31st December, 1872, the estimated population was 102,925, consisting of 54,418 males, and 48,507 females.

Distributed according to religious tenets, the population stood as follows at the census of 1870 :—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Church of England . . .	53·41	Baptists . . .	0·94
Church of Rome . . .	22·24	Wesleyan Methodists . . .	7·23
Church of Scotland . . .	6·69	Jews . . .	0·23
Free Church ditto . . .	2·43	Mahomedans or Pagans . . .	00·04
Independents . . .	3·96	Other Sects . . .	2·86

At the census of 1861, the number of persons returned as belonging to the Church of England was 54·72 per cent. of the whole population ; to the Church of Rome 21·60 per cent.

The state of Education among the population was as follows at the census of 1870 :—

	Per cent.
Persons able to read and write	56·32
Persons able to read only	14·04
Persons not able to read	29·64

At the date of the previous census, in 1861, it was found that only 42·62 per cent. could read and write ; that 14·60 per cent. could read only ; and that 31·75 per cent. were totally uneducated.

In the year 1868 there arrived 5,043 persons in the colony, and there departed 4,320 ; in 1869 the arrivals were 6,521, and the departures 7,159 ; in 1870, the arrivals numbered 5,982, and the departures 5,888 ; in 1871, there arrived 4,648 persons, and departed 5,326 ; and in 1872 there arrived 5,665, and there left the colony 6,127 persons. Thus in each of the four years 1868 to 1872, the stream of emigration was larger than that of immigration.

Trade and Industry.

The total imports and exports of Tasmania, including bullion and specie, were as follows, in each of the five years 1868 to 1872 :—

Years.	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1868	845,152	920,820
1869	975,412	826,932
1870	792,916	648,709
1871	778,087	740,638
1872	807,182	910,663

The commerce of Tasmania is almost entirely with the United Kingdom and the Australasian colonies, among the latter chiefly Victoria and New South Wales.

The total value of the exports from Tasmania to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British produce into Tasmania, in each of the five years 1868 to 1872, was as follows:—

Years	Exports from Tasmania to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Tasmania
	£	£
1868	373,911	190,322
1869	313,883	250,023
1870	381,425	191,435
1871	370,772	157,607
1872	376,537	188,205

The staple article of exports from Tasmania to the United Kingdom is wool. The value amounted to 300,492*l.* in 1868; to 242,917*l.* in 1869; to 264,935*l.* in 1870, to 279,855*l.* in 1871; and to 279,194*l.* in 1872.

In 1872 there were in the colony 24,244 horses, 104,590 head of cattle, 1,395,353 sheep and lambs, and 53,927 pigs.

The soil of the colony is rich in iron ore, and there are large beds of coal, which, however, have not hitherto been worked, chiefly for want of capital.

The first line of railway in Tasmania was opened in February 1871.. The line, called the Launceston and Western Railway, 45 miles in length, connects the town and port of Launceston with the township of Deloraine, and was built at a cost of 429,903*l.*

There were in progress in 1873 a main line of railway, 120 miles in length, to connect the two principal ports, Hobart Town and Launceston, the work of an English company, undertaken on a guarantee of 5 per cent. by the Government of the colony on a sum of 650,000*l.*, or 32,500*l.* per annum, for 35 years. A railroad was also partly constructed from the Mersey river to Deloraine, 13 miles being completed at the end of September, 1873.

Tasmania has a telegraph system through the settled part of the colony, with fourteen stations. At the commencement of 1873 the number of miles of wire in operation was 291. The number of telegraphic messages sent, exclusive of inter-colonial despatches, was 8,644 in 1866, and rose to 12,797 in 1872. In April 1869, telegraphic communication was established with the continent of Australia by a submarine cable, which carried 7,513 messages in 1872.

The number of letters, packets, and newspapers despatched by the Post Office in 1872 was 642,104, and received, 856,611. The Post Office revenue in 1872 was 9,800*l.*, and the expenditure 14,521*l.* There were 146 post-offices at the end of 1872.

VICTORIA.

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of Victoria was established by an Act, passed by the Legislature of the colony, in 1854, to which the assent of the Crown was given, in pursuance of the power granted by the Act of the Imperial Parliament of 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55. The legislative authority is vested in a Parliament of two Chambers; the Legislative Council, composed of thirty members, and the Legislative Assembly, composed of ninety members. A property qualification is required both for members and electors of the Legislative Council. Members must be in the possession of an estate of the value of 2,500*l.* or of the annual value of 250*l.*; and electors must be in the possession or occupancy of property of the rateable value of 50*l.* per annum within municipal districts, or of the clear value of 1,000*l.* or 100*l.* per annum beyond these districts. No electoral property qualification is required for graduates of British universities, matriculated students of the Melbourne university, ministers of religion of all denominations, certificated schoolmasters, lawyers, medical practitioners, and officers of the army and navy. Six members, or a fifth of the Legislative Council, must retire every two years, so that a total change is effected in ten years. The members of the Legislative Assembly are elected by universal suffrage, for the term of three years. Clergymen of any religious denomination, and persons convicted of felony, are excluded from both the Legislative Council and the Assembly.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown.

Governor of Victoria.—Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G., born 1820; educated at the Charterhouse and at Trinity College, Oxford, and graduated 1844; Fellow of Brazenose College, Oxford, 1844; admitted at Lincoln's Inn, 1845; Chief Secretary to the Government of the Ionian Islands, 1854–59; First Governor of Queensland, 1859–67; Governor of New Zealand, 1867–72; appointed Governor of Victoria, Jan. 23, 1873; assumed the government, March 31, 1873.

The Governor, who is likewise commander-in-chief of all the colonial troops, has a salary of 10,000*l.* a year. In the exercise of the executive he is assisted by a cabinet of nine ministers, called the Chief Secretary, the Solicitor-General, the Attorney-General and Minister of Public Instruction, the Treasurer and Postmaster-General, the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Commissioner of Railways, the Commissioner of Customs, and the Minister of Mines. At least four ministers must be members of either the Legislative Council or the Assembly.

Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt.

The total amount of the public revenue and expenditure of the colony, in each of the ten years 1863-64 to 1872-73, was as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1863-64	2,774,686	2,882,937
1864-65	2,955,338	2,928,903
1865-66	3,076,885	2,983,777
1866-67	3,079,160	3,222,025
1867-68	3,216,317	3,241,818
1868-69	3,230,754	3,189,321
1869-70	3,383,984	3,226,165
1870-71	3,261,883	3,428,082
1871-72	3,734,422	3,659,534
1872-73	3,643,790	3,511,334

The public revenue of the colony is derived to the amount of about two-fifths from customs duties, chiefly on wines, spirits, and tobacco. Victoria has a debt, incurred in the construction of public works, mainly railways, which grew up as follows from 1858 to 1873:—

Years Jan. 1	Capital of Debt	Years Jan. 1	Capital of Debt
	£		£
1858	828,700	1866	8,662,245
1859	898,100	1867	8,841,855
1860	2,089,500	1868	9,408,800
1861	5,118,100	1869	9,417,800
1862	6,345,060	1870	10,385,900
1863	7,992,740	1871	11,924,600
1864	8,237,520	1872	11,904,800
1865	8,443,970	1873	11,985,100

The capital of the public debt at the commencement of January 1873, was made up as follows:—

Date of Loans	Original Capital	Amount repaid	Rate of Interest	Objects of Loans
	£	£	Percent.	
1856	68,100	300	5	Melbourne and Murray River railway
1858 to 1867	8,000,000	—	6	Victorian railways
1865 to 1867	300,000	—	6	Victorian railways
1866, 1867	850,000	—	6	Water supply, &c.
1869, 1870	2,107,000	—	5	Victorian railways
1869, 1872	620,000	—	5	Public works
Total . .	11,998,100	300		

The payment of both principal and interest of all the above loans are made primary charges upon the revenues of the colony.—(Official Communication.)

Area and Population.

The colony, first settled in 1835, formed for a time a portion of New South Wales, bearing the name of the Port Phillip district. It was erected in 1851—by Imperial Act of Parliament, 13 and 14 Victoria, cap. 59—into a separate colony, and called Victoria. The colony has an area of 88,198 square miles.

The growth of the population, as shown by the census of ten successive periods, is exhibited in the following table:—

Dates of enumeration	Males	Females	Total	Number of females to every 100 males
November 8, 1836 . . .	186	38	224	20·4
September 12, 1838. . .	3,080	431	3,511	14·0
March 2, 1841 . . .	8,274	3,464	11,738	41·9
„ 2, 1846 . . .	20,184	12,695	32,879	62·9
„ 2, 1851 . . .	46,202	31,143	77,345	67·4
April 26, 1854 . . .	155,887	80,911	236,798	51·9
March 29, 1857 . . .	264,234	146,432	410,766	55·4
April 7, 1861 . . .	328,651	211,671	540,322	64·4
April 2, 1871 . . .	401,050	330,478	731,528	82·4
March 31, 1873 (estim.) .	421,713	353,071	774,784	

The following table gives a summary of the population of Victoria, according to the census taken on the 2nd April 1871:—

	Males	Females	Total
Population, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines	382,367	329,896	712,263
Chinese	17,899	36	17,935
Aborigines	784	546	1,330
Total	401,050	330,478	731,528

As regards religion, the census of 1871 showed that there were 257,835 Episcopalians—including 5,997 'Protestants' not otherwise defined—112,983 Presbyterians, 94,220 Methodists, 18,191 Independents, 16,311 Baptists, 10,559 Lutherans, 3,540 members of 'Church of Christ,' 333 members of the Society of Friends, 1,016 Unitarians, 170,620 Roman Catholics, 3571 Jews, and 20,412 described as of 'no religion' and 'religion unknown.'

The colony is divided, for administrative purposes, into thirty-seven counties, the population of each of which, including the shipping in the various harbours, as well as Chinese and aborigines, was as follows on April 2, 1871:—

Counties.	Males	Females	Total
Anglesey	3,389	2,103	5,492
Benambra	862	366	1,228
Bendigo	26,059	20,050	46,109
Bogong	15,325	10,472	25,797
Borong	6,448	4,692	11,140
Bourke	120,147	116,631	236,778
Bulu-bulu	2,468	1,648	4,116
Croajingolong	257	115	372
Dalhousie	14,737	11,734	26,471
Dargo	1,630	592	2,222
Delatite	7,495	4,408	11,903
Dundas	3,727	3,161	6,888
Evelyn	3,517	2,480	5,997
Follett	683	557	1,240
Gladstone	10,239	6,449	16,688
Grant	38,293	35,535	73,828
Grenville	32,865	28,052	60,917
Gunbower	412	202	614
Hampden	4,048	3,124	7,172
Heytesbury	1,643	1,416	3,059
Kara-kara	6,082	3,529	9,611
Karkarooc	261	88	349
Lowan	1,154	729	1,883
Millewa	63	46	109
Moir	2,104	1,248	3,352
Mornington	4,140	3,257	7,397
Normanby	5,600	5,150	10,750
Polwarth	2,102	1,735	3,837
Ripon	8,204	5,806	14,010
Rodney	4,475	2,915	7,390
Tachera	388	175	563
Talbot	49,067	35,695	84,762
Tambo	296	190	486
Tangil	6,336	4,665	11,001
Villiers	11,422	9,609	21,031
Weeah	—	—	—
Wonnangatta	2,508	1,464	3,972
Persons in Ships	2,197	55	2,252
Migratory Population	407	335	742
Total of Victoria	401,050	330,478	731,528

It will be seen that some of the counties had but a very small population in 1871, and that one, the county of Weeah, was as yet unsettled and without any inhabitants.

At the census of 1871, there were in the colony 150,618 inhabited and 6,997 uninhabited houses, with 866 more building, making a total of 158,481 dwellings, or one to nearly every five of the population. At the census of 1841, the number of houses was not more than 1,490, of which 1,465 were inhabited and 25 uninhabited.

About one-half of the total population of Victoria live in towns. The following table gives the population, male and female, of all the cities, towns and boroughs at the census of April 2, 1871:—

Cities, Towns and Boroughs	Males	Females	Total
Amherst	1,577	1,301	2,878
Ararat	1,272	1,098	2,370
Ballarat	12,224	12,084	24,308
Ballarat East	8,537	7,860	16,397
Beechworth	1,516	1,350	2,866
Belfast	1,211	1,274	2,485
Brighton	1,441	1,618	3,059
Browns and Scarsdale	1,174	947	2,121
Brunswick	2,266	2,122	4,388
Buninyong	1,021	960	1,981
Carisbrook	552	389	941
Castlemain	3,709	3,226	6,935
Chewton	1,382	1,005	2,387
Chiltern	617	595	1,212
Clunes	3,180	2,888	6,068
Collingwood East	9,006	9,592	18,598
Cragie	982	752	1,734
Creswick	2,444	1,525	3,969
Daylesford	2,608	2,088	4,696
Dunolly	866	687	1,553
Eaglehawk	3,569	3,021	6,590
Echuca	870	779	1,649
Emerald Hill	8,447	8,654	17,101
Essendon and Flemington	1,231	1,225	2,456
Fitzroy	7,557	7,990	15,547
Footscray	1,334	1,139	2,473
Geelong	7,012	8,014	15,026
Graytown	854	568	1,422
Guilford	687	469	1,156
Hamilton	1,182	1,167	2,349
Hawthorn	1,587	1,742	3,329
Heathcote	840	714	1,554
Hotham	6,783	6,708	13,491
Inglewood	618	571	1,189
Jamieson	220	169	389
Kew	1,146	1,284	2,430
Kilmore	775	780	1,555
Koroit	913	759	1,672
Malmesbury	676	681	1,357
Maryborough	1,654	1,281	2,935
Melbourne	28,137	26,856	54,993
Newton and Chilwell	2,190	2,559	4,749
Portland	1,110	1,262	2,372
Prahran	6,679	7,417	14,096
Queenscliff	463	491	954
Raywood	303	225	528
Richmond	8,383	8,506	16,889
Rutherglen	329	287	616

Cities, Towns, and Boroughs	Males	Females	Total
Sale	1,032	1,073	2,105
Sandhurst	11,867	10,120	21,987
Sandridge	3,301	3,087	6,388
Sebastopol	3,403	3,093	6,496
Smythesdale	568	435	1,003
South Barwon.	863	821	1,684
St. Arnaud	582	519	1,101
Stawell	2,781	2,385	5,166
Steiglitz	572	486	1,058
St. Kilda	3,971	5,114	9,085
Tarnagulla	730	629	1,359
Wangaratta	796	673	1,469
Warrnambool	1,963	1,836	3,799
Williamstown	3,519	3,607	7,126
Woodend	764	688	1,452
Wood's Point.	579	480	1,059
(Total	190,425	183,725	374,150

The progress of population of the colony since its establishment was greatly aided by the encouragement of immigration on the part of the State. In the 35 years from 1838 to the end of 1872, more than 167,000 immigrants received assistance from the public funds for defraying their passage to the colony. The number of assisted immigrants of each sex in the period of 1838 to 1855, and each subsequent year to 1871, was as follows:—

Years	Males	Females	Total
1838-56	39,650	51,830	91,480
1857	5,429	8,940	14,369
1858	2,320	3,539	5,859
1859	552	2,599	3,151
1860	185	1,551	1,736
1861	747	1,935	2,682
1862	1,710	3,018	4,728
1863	3,213	5,409	8,622
1864	2,673	3,958	6,631
1865	1,955	3,149	5,104
1866	1,686	2,508	4,194
1867	1,141	2,061	3,202
1868	1,172	1,699	2,871
1869	1,827	2,392	4,219
1870	1,905	2,436	4,341
1871	1,413	1,799	3,212
1872	468	625	1,093
Total	68,046	99,448	167,494

The total number of immigrants who arrived in the colony from the first settlement, in 1835, to the end of the year 1872, was 1,046,600, while the number of persons who quitted was 588,572, leaving a balance of 458,028. In 1872, the immigrants from the United Kingdom numbered 4,818. The largest immigration took place in 1852, and the largest emigration in 1853. In 1861 and 1862, the total departures exceeded the arrivals, while the departures of males exceeded the arrivals not only in these two years, but also in 1863. On the other hand, the immigration of females during the whole period of the existence of the colony was uniformly in excess of the emigration. The total number of females who arrived from 1835 to the end of 1872 was 304,805, and the number departing was 121,890, leaving a balance of 182,915, in favour of Victoria.

Trade and Commerce.

The total value of the imports and exports of Victoria, including bullion and specie, in each of the ten years from 1863 to 1872, was as follows:—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1863	14,118,727	13,566,296
1864	14,974,815	13,898,384
1865	13,257,537	13,150,748
1866	14,771,711	12,889,546
1867	11,674,080	12,724,427
1868	13,320,662	15,593,990
1869	13,908,990	13,464,354
1870	12,455,757	12,470,014
1871	12,341,995	14,557,820
1872	13,691,322	13,871,195

The most important, in value, of the imports into the colony are sugar and molasses, woollen manufactures, cottons, apparel and haberdashery, and wines and spirits. In 1872, the total imports of sugar and molasses were of the value of 1,065,275*l.*; of woollen fabrics, 805,130*l.*; of cottons, 636,441*l.*; of apparel and haberdashery, 599,629*l.*; and of wines and spirits, 476,923*l.* Besides these chief articles the colony also imports grain and rice, but in varying quantities. In 1870, the imports of grain and rice amounted to 474,732*l.* in value; in 1871, to 826,629*l.*, and in 1872, to 654,082*l.*

The two staple articles of export from the colony are wool and gold. The total exports of wool amounted to 54,431,367 lbs., of the value of 3,363,075*l.* in 1869; to 52,123,451 lbs., of the value of 3,205,106*l.* in 1870; to 76,334,480 lbs., of the value of

4,702,164*l.* in 1871; and to 58,648,977 lbs., of the value of 4,651,665*l.* in 1872. The total quantities and value of the exports of gold are given below (p. 736.) Among the minor articles of exports from the colony are tallow, of the value of 353,358*l.*, preserved and salted provisions, of the value of 258,258*l.*, and skins, of the value of 44,318*l.* in 1872.

The trade of Victoria is mainly with Great Britain and the British colonies in Australasia. The commercial intercourse of Victoria with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, which gives the value of the total exports, exclusive of gold and bullion, to Great Britain, and of the British imports, in each of the ten years 1863 to 1872 :—

Years	Exports from Victoria to Great Britain.	Imports of British Home Produce into Victoria
	£	£
1863	2,681,239	5,802,741
1864	4,043,813	5,316,844
1865	4,399,090	5,727,952
1866	4,983,541	6,203,857
1867	5,233,914	4,555,413
1868	5,674,720	5,598,618
1869	5,372,208	6,233,603
1870	5,781,911	4,309,048
1871	5,344,015	4,244,006
1872	5,982,874	5,941,379

The most important article of export from Victoria to the United Kingdom is wool. The exports of wool to Great Britain amounted to 37,368,805 lbs., of the value of 3,630,444*l.*, in 1864; to 43,603,352 lbs., valued at 3,988,726*l.*, in 1865; to 46,627,993 lbs., valued at 4,584,816*l.*, in 1866; to 51,177,842 lbs., valued at 4,726,067*l.*, in 1867; to 63,776,567 lbs., valued at 4,979,320*l.*, in 1868; to 64,031,242 lbs., of the value of 4,632,537*l.*, in 1869; to 64,220,935 lbs., of the value of 4,705,557*l.*, in 1870; to 7,466,3126 lbs., of the value of 4,190,289*l.* in 1871; and to 64,178,711 lbs., of the value of 4,269,161*l.* in 1872. Among the other articles of merchandise exported to the United Kingdom are tallow, of the value of 543,427*l.*; hides, tanned and untanned, of the value of 216,439*l.*; preserved meat, of the value of 324,207*l.*; and copper, of the value of 227,810*l.*, in 1872. The British imports into Victoria embrace nearly all articles of home manufacture, chief among them woollen goods, of the value of 785,749*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 811,052*l.*; cotton goods, of the value of 674,177*l.*; and iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 883,136*l.*, in the year 1872.

Since the discovery of gold mines, in 1851, large quantities of gold have been exported from Victoria. The subjoined statement gives, after official returns, the exports of gold from Victoria in each of the twenty-two years from 1851 to 1872:—

Years	Number of ounces	Declared Value
		£
1851	145,137	438,777
1852	2,738,484	8,760,579
1853	3,150,021	11,090,643
1854	2,392,065	9,214,093
1855	2,793,065	11,070,270
1856	2,985,992	11,943,458
1857	2,762,461	10,987,591
1858	2,528,479	10,107,836
1859	2,280,950	9,122,037
1860	2,156,661	8,624,860
1861	1,967,420	7,869,758
1862	1,658,285	6,685,192
1863	1,627,066	6,520,957
1864	1,545,450	6,206,237
1865	1,543,802	6,190,317
1866	1,479,195	5,909,987
1867	1,433,687	5,738,993
1868	1,960,713	7,843,197
1869	1,700,973	6,804,179
1870	1,529,821	6,119,782
1871	1,647,389	6,590,962
1872	1,298,839	5,197,340

The number of miners at work in the gold-fields on Dec. 31, 1872, was 52,965, of whom 14,158 were Chinese. The number of persons engaged in gold mining steadily decreased during the years 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1872. The average number of miners in 1866 was 73,479; in 1867 it was 65,857; in 1868 it was 63,181; in 1869 it was 68,037; in 1870 it was 60,367; in 1871 it was 58,279; and in 1872 it fell to 52,965. During the year 1872, gold mining was carried on over 1,026 square miles of auriferous ground, in some places at a great depth.—(Official Communication.)

Victoria has a more extensive system of railways than any other of the Australasian colonies. The Victorian railways consist of two finished main lines, one from Melbourne to Sandhurst, 101 miles in length, and the other from Melbourne to Geelong and Ballarat, with a short branch to Williamstown, the port of Melbourne, of a length of 107 miles. The Geelong and Melbourne line was purchased by the Government in 1860, and an extension from Sandhurst to the river Murray at Echuca, of a length of 46 miles, has since been constructed. A third main line, called the Melbourne and North-Eastern Rail-

way, from Melbourne to Belvoir district, 186 miles in length, was commenced in 1869, and early in 1873 was opened as far as the township of Violettown, a distance of 105 miles. The whole of the railways of the colony are State property, with the exception of a line, 17 miles long, called the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United, serving the local traffic of the capital of Victoria.

The following table shows the length, cost of construction, and traffic of the railways of Victoria:—

Name of Railways	Length of line open in 1873	Cost of construction		Number of miles travelled in the year 1872
		Total cost	Average cost per mile	
	Miles	£	£	
Melbourne, Sandhurst, and Echuca . .	312	10,253,343	32,863	1,173,434
Melbourne, Geelong, and Ballarat . .				
Williamstown Branch .				
Melbourne and North-Eastern				
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United . .	17	855,606	50,330	387,634
Total	329	11,108,949	33,766	1,561,068

The total gross revenue of the Victoria railways, in the year 1872, amounted to 1,039,022*l.*, of which 425,579*l.* were derived from passenger traffic.

The following table shows the extent and work of the telegraphs of Victoria, in each of the seven years from 1866 to 1872:—

Years	Number of stations	Number of miles of wire	Number of telegrams	Receipts
				£
1866	78	3,110½	277,788	35,285
1867	83	3,171	235,648	28,875
1868	86	3,215	258,951	31,058
1869	91	3,368	276,742	34,190
1870	95	3,371	454,598	33,146
1871	96	3,472	537,398	36,942
1872	117	3,634	639,960	42,618

In 1870, a uniform rate of one shilling for telegrams not exceeding ten words, and of one penny for each additional word, was established.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

THE administration of the colony of Western Australia is under a Governor appointed by the Crown, who is assisted by an Executive Council composed of four members, namely, the Colonial Secretary, the officer in command of the troops, the Surveyor-General, and the Attorney-General. There is besides a Legislative Council, composed of six appointed and twelve elected members. Of the appointed members, three are official, namely, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Surveyor-General, and the other three are non-official. The twelve elected members are returned by the votes of all male inhabitants, of full age, assessed in a rental of at least 10*l.*, while the qualification for elected members is the possession of landed property of 2,000*l.*, free from all incumbrance.

Governor of Western Australia.—Frederick Aloysius Weld, formerly Colonial Secretary of New Zealand; appointed Governor of Western Australia April 14, 1869.

The Governor has a salary of 2,500*l.* per annum.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony during the seven years from 1866 to 1872 were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1866	89,383	84,652
1867	90,430	89,501
1868	99,495	89,726
1869	03,661	103,124
1870	198,132	113,046
1871	97,605	107,147
1872	105,301	98,248

Rather more than one-third of the public income is derived from customs duties, and the rest mainly from licenses and leases of crown lands, mining and other licenses, and land sales. The colony has an imperial grant in aid, amounting to 15,324*l.* in 1872. Western Australia is the only one of the Australasian colonies that has no public debt.—(Official Communication.)

Population and Trade.

As defined by Royal Commission, Western Australia includes all that portion of New Holland situated to the westward of 190° E. longitude. The greatest length of this territory is 1,280 miles from north to south, and 800 miles from east to west, while the occupied portion of the colony is about 600 miles in length from north to south, by about 150 miles in average breadth. The total estimated area of the colony is 978,000 Eng. square miles.

Western Australia was first settled in 1829, and for many years the population was small. In 1850, the colony had not more than 6,000 inhabitants, but at the census of December 1859, the population had risen to 14,837, namely, 9,522 males and 5,315 females. On the 31st December 1867, the population numbered 21,713, comprising 13,934 males and 7,779 females. Finally, at the last census, taken on the 31st March 1871, the total population was 25,353, of whom 15,565 were males and 9,788 females. Included in these numbers were 1,790 male prisoners, either in prisons or at working depôts in various parts of the colony, as also 1,244 prisoners having tickets-of-leave, and 1,240 having conditional pardons or releases, either in the service of settlers, or gaining a living on their own account.

The following table gives the number of the population, and also those of inhabited houses, in each of the twelve districts in which the colony is divided, at the census of March 31, 1870:—

Districts.	Population.			Inhabited Houses
	Males	Females	Total	
Albany	998	587	1,585	253
Champion Bay . . .	803	494	1,297	208
Fremantle	1,758	1,455	3,213	536
Greenough and Irwin .	970	587	1,557	223
Murray	452	242	694	107
Perth	2,770	2,237	5,007	796
Roebourne	143	29	172	31
Sussex	615	365	980	100
Swan	978	696	1,674	272
Todayay	1,542	930	2,472	327
Wellington	1,345	826	2,171	291
York	1,531	962	2,493	356
	13,905	9,410	23,315	3,500
Prisoners	1,470		1,470	
Total	15,375	9,410	24,785	

The religious division of the population was as follows, at the census of March 31, 1870 :—

Religious divisions	Number	Per cent.
Church of England	14,619	58·98
Wesleyans	1,374	5·54
Independents	882	3·55
Presbyterians	529	2·13
Baptists	54	0·21
Total Protestants	17,458	70·41
Roman Catholics	7,118	28·72
Jews	62	0·86
No Denomination	147	
Total	24,785	100·00

The agricultural prosperity of the colony has been greatly on the rise in recent years, the numbers of the live stock having increased fourfold in the ten years 1863 to 1872. On the 31st December 1872, there were 25,263 horses, 44,550 cattle, and 688,292 sheep.

The total value of the imports and exports, including bullion and specie, of Western Australia, in the five years from 1868 to 1872, is shown in the subjoined statement :—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1868	225,614	192,635
1869	256,730	205,502
1870	213,259	200,985
1871	198,010	199,280
1872	226,656	509,196

The value of the commercial intercourse of Western Australia with Great Britain and Ireland is shown in the following table, which gives the total exports of the colony to Great Britain, and the total imports of British home produce, in each of the five years from 1868 to 1872 :—

Years	Export from Western Australia to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Western Australia
	£	£
1868	84,984	107,847
1869	92,087	108,508
1870	88,094	104,045
1871	115,014	70,430
1872	150,840	153,457

The exports of the colony to Great Britain consist almost entirely of wool, and lead ore. The wool exports were of the value of

74,076*l.* in 1868, of 69,227*l.* in 1869, of 83,976*l.* in 1870, of 102,485*l.* in 1871, and of 120,796*l.* in 1872. Of lead ore the exports to Great Britain amounted to 4,320*l.* in 1872. Recent scientific researches prove the colony to be rich in mineral ore, principally copper, and coal has been found in small quantities. There have also been discoveries of gold.

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EDWARD S. GORDON, Esq., Dean of Faculty, M.P.	

The PREMIUMS are so moderate that at most ages an assurance of £1,200 or £1,250 may be secured from the first for the same yearly payment which would generally assure £1,000 only.

The whole PROFITS go to the Policy-holders, on a system at once safe, equitable, and favourable to good lives—no share being given to those by whose early death there is a *loss*. The effect of reserving the surplus for the survivors (who will, however, comprise more than half the numbers) has been that policies for £1,000 have already been increased to £1,400, £1,600, and even to £1,800.

The funds are securely invested, chiefly on mortgage of lands and other non-fluctuating securities. The amount—above **Two Millions**—is larger (notwithstanding the lowness of the premiums) than in any Office in the Kingdom of the same age.

Examples of Annual Premiums for £100 at Death (with Profits).

AGE	25	30	35	40	45	50
Payable <i>during life</i>	£1 18 0	£2 1 6*	£2 6 10	£2 14 9	£3 5 9	£4 1 7
Limited to 21 payments..	2 12 6	2 15 4	3 9 2	3 7 5	3 17 6	4 12 1

* Thus, a person of 30 may secure £1,000 at death by a yearly payment *during life* of £20. 15s. This Premium, if paid to any other of the Scottish Mutual Offices, would secure £800 only, instead of £1,000.

OR, he may secure the same sum of £1,000 by *twenty-one* yearly payments of £27. 13s. 4d. At age 40 the premium *ceasing* at 60 is, for £1,000, £33. 14s. 2d., about the same as most Offices require for the whole of life.

Progress of the Institution during the last Five Years.

In Year	New Policies	Amount Assured	Funds at end of Year	Increase of Funds
1868	1092	£541,127	£1,499,015	£133,650
1869	1190	581,036	1,636,249	137,234
1870	1163	612,025	1,765,251	129,002
1871	1336	713,045	1,902,646	137,395
1872	1461	757,779	2,049,821	147,175

Full STATEMENTS of PRINCIPLES, TABLES of RATES, and every information given in the Annual Reports.

GAS, WITHOUT HEAT, SMOKE, OR SMELL.

BENHAM'S VENTILATING GLOBE LIGHTS.

The following are some of the advantages of this mode of lighting:—



- I. It carries off all the heat and foul air from the Burner.
- II. It also ventilates the apartment, by removing the heated and vitiated air.
- III. It introduces a constant supply of external fresh air.
- IV. The flame is powerful, steady, and cannot be affected by draughts.
- V. No smoke escaping, the ceiling is not blackened.

With this arrangement, Gas may now be introduced into Drawing Rooms, Dining Rooms, and Libraries, without any risk of damage to the decorations, furniture, pictures, or books; and the injurious effects on the health are also entirely avoided.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY

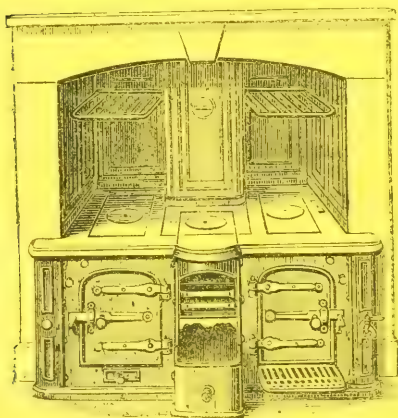
BENHAM AND SONS,

50, 52, and 54 WIGMORE STREET, LONDON, W.

WHERE THEY MAY BE SEEN IN OPERATION.

A CLOSE RANGE WITH AN OPEN CHIMNEY.

BENHAM'S PATENT IMPROVED VENTILATING KITCHENER.



It requires no Brickwork to fix it.
It Roasts, Bakes, Boils, and Steams with One Fire, and supplies a Bath if required.
It carries off the Heat and Smell of the Kitchen.
It can be fixed in its place in a few hours after the Fireplace is cleared out and prepared for it, and by Local Workmen if preferred.
It can be removed when required, in the event of a change of Residence, being quite detached and independent.
It is not more expensive than the ordinary Kitcheners; whilst the cost of fixing is greatly diminished.

BENHAM AND SONS,

50, 52, and 54

**WIGMORE STREET,
LONDON.**

LONDON & PROVINCIAL LAW ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

21 FLEET STREET, LONDON.

DIRECTORS.

ABBOTT, CHARLES JAMES, Esq., 8 New Inn.
 BENNETT, ROWLAND NEVITT, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.
 BLOXAM, CHARLES JOHN, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
 BURNE, HENRY H., Esq., Bath.
 CHOLMELEY, STEPHEN, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
 ERLE, Right Hon. PETER, Q.C., Park Crescent.
 FANE, WILLIAM DASHWOOD, Esq., Norwood Hall, Southwell, Notts.
 GASELEE, Mr. Serjeant, Temple.
 GWINNETT, W.M. HENRY, Esq., Cheltenham.
 HEDGES, JOHN KIRBY, Esq., Wallingford Castle, Berks.
 HOOPEE, ALF. CATCHMAYD, Esq., Worcester.
 JAY, SAMUEL, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.

LAKE, GEORGE, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.
 LAW, HENRY SHEPARD, Esq., Bush Lane.
 LEFROY, GEORGE BENTINCK, Esq., 5 Robert Street, Adelphi.
 LOCKE, JOHN, Esq., Q.C., M.P., Temple.
 LUCAS, CHARLES ROSE, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.
 ROWCLIFFE, EDWARD LEE, Esq., Bedford Row.
 STEWARD, SAMUEL, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
 STILL, ROBERT, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.
 VIZARD, WILLIAM, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
 WALTER, HENRY DE GREY, Esq., Longden Manor, near Shrewsbury.
 WOODROOFE, GEO. THOS., Esq., Lincoln's Inn.

Auditors.

PHILIP ROBERTS, Esq., 2 South Square, Gray's Inn.
 JOSIAH T. PAUL, Esq., Tetbury.

STERLING WESTHORP, Esq., Ipswich.
 FAIRFOOT, H. S., Esq., Clement's Inn.

Physician—H. PITMAN, M.D., 28 Gordon Square.

Solicitor—R. H. BURNE, Esq., 37 Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Bankers—UNION BANK OF LONDON, Chancery Lane.

Actuary and Secretary—RALPH PRICE HARDY, Esq.

AT the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING held on the 26th April 1871, the SURPLUS on the Assurance Fund was £102,691.19s.9d., after making provision for all existing liabilities.

The safety of the principles of Valuation adopted by the Directors in ascertaining the net liability of the Society under its Assurance and Annuity Contracts, will be readily understood from the following explanations:—

1. The 'Seventeen Offices' Experience' Table is founded on and represents the actual mortality experienced by *Assured Lives*. It is, therefore, the proper basis for estimating the liability of a Life Office under its assurance contracts, and it necessitates the **HIGHEST RESERVE** of all known mortality tables. 'Davies' Equitable' Table is an appropriate basis for valuing annuity contracts, and also requires a high reserve.
2. The Rate of Interest assumed in the calculations has been 3 per cent. only, thereby preserving for accumulation and future distribution the entire benefit which will accrue from the Society's more favourable investments.
3. The whole of the 'Loading' on the premiums has been excluded from the Valuation, thus retaining intact the provision for future expenses and profits.

The General Results of the several Divisions of Profits are shown in the following Table:—

TABLE OF BONUS ADDITIONS ATTACHING TO POLICIES OF £1,000 EACH.

Age at Entry	NUMBER OF PREMIUMS PAID.									
	TWENTY-FIVE		TWENTY		FIFTEEN		TEN		FIVE	
	Previous Bonuses	Bonus 1870	Previous Bonuses	Bonus 1870	Previous Bonuses	Bonus 1870	Previous Bonuses	Bonus 1870	Previous Bonuses	Bonus 1870
20	£ 314	£ 79	£ 240	£ 78	£ 169	£ 78	£ 81	£ 73	—	£ 73
30	336	86	258	84	180	83	90	81	—	80
40	375	98	287	29	199	94	100	90	—	88
50	443	134	331	116	225	110	119	104	—	104

RALPH P. HARDY, Actuary and Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE,

No. 50 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

ESTABLISHED 1806.

INVESTED CAPITAL . . . £1,800,291.

ANNUAL INCOME . . . £235,430.

BONUSES DECLARED . . . £2,031,850.

CLAIMS PAID SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OFFICE, £5,048,860.

EXAMPLES OF BONUSES ADDED TO POLICIES.

Policy	Sum Insured	Increased to			Date of payment of Claim
		£	s.	d.	
4,718	5,000	11,775	6	8	Claim paid Oct. 5, 1870.
5,714	4,000	9,039	2	0	Claim paid Feb. 19, 1873.
5,532	1,000	2,182	11	8	Claim paid May 27, 1868.
6,363	5,000	10,540	14	4	These Policies being still alive, the Bonuses will continue to be increased annually until death.
7,297	5,000	9,272	7	1	
6,616	4,000	8,855	17	0	
2,584	3,000	6,673	18	7	
11,201	2,000	3,239	7	1	
2,225	1,000	2,257	4	5	
5,915	500	1,153	12	7	
5,849	100	204	13	2	

The Profits are divided upon one uniform principle, and each Policy participates precisely according to the amount of premiums paid and the term of their deposit in the Office.

The Directors offer this as the best evidence of the care which has been bestowed upon the interest of their clients during a period of seventy years.

All communications from persons desiring to obtain a Provident Policy, or to receive information upon the subject, are requested to address

‘THE SECRETARY, Provident Life Office,

‘50 Regent Street, London, W.’

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,

For Fire, Life, and Marine Assurances,

Incorporated by Royal Charter A.D. 1720.

OFFICE—No. 7 ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

EDWIN GOWER, Esq., GOVERNOR.
DAVID POWELL, Esq., SUB-GOVERNOR.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq., DEPUTY-GOVERNOR.

DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.
HARVEY BRAND, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.
ALFRED D. CHAPMAN, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.
SIR FREDERICK CURRIE, BART.
G. B. DEWHURST, Esq.
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.
GEORGE LOUIS M. GIBBS, Esq.

A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JOHN A. HANKEY, Esq.
LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
HENRY J. B. KENDALL, Esq.
CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
CAPT. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
WILLIAM RENNIE, Esq.
P. F. ROBERTSON, Esq.
ROBERT RYRIE, Esq.
DAVID P. SELLAR, Esq.
LEWIS A. WALLACE, Esq.
WILLIAM B. WATSON, Esq.

Copies of the Corporation's Accounts, in conformity with the provisions of 'The Life Assurance Companies Act 1870,' may be had on application at the Head Office.

The Share Capital of this Corporation is £896,550, of which one-half, or £448,275, has been paid up. The total Funds on December 31, 1871, amounted to £2,646,885.

The following particulars relate to the Life Department:—

Policies in force for (exclusive of Bonus additions)				£4,960,918
Annual Income from—				
Premiums	...	...	...	£162,478
Interest	...	...	...	63,747
				£226,225
Accumulated Premiums	...	...	...	£1,410,813

Fire Insurances can be effected with the Corporation at moderate rates of Premium.

Policies of Marine Insurance are issued at the Head Office, and at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Mauritius, Hong Kong, and Shanghai.

JOHN P. LAURENCE, *Secretary.*

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(ESTABLISHED 1807)

FOR LIVES ONLY,

79 Pall Mall. London, S.W.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES BISCHOFF, Esq., *Chairman.*

THOMAS BODDINGTON, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

CHARLES CHATFIELD, Esq.

Sir J. BULLER EAST, Bart., D.C.L.

ROBERT ALEX. GRAY, Esq.

WILLIAM A. GUY, M.D., F.R.S.

CHARLES JELlicoe, Esq.

RALPH LUDLOW LOPES, Esq.

JAMES MURRAY, Esq., C.B.,

F.R.G.S.

PHILIP ROSE, Esq.

GEORGE RUSSELL, Esq.

Admiral TINDAL.

AUDITORS.

HENRY ROSE, Esq.

WILLIAM R. BARKER, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

JOHN W. OGLE, M.D.

WILLIAM CHOLMELEY, M.D.

ACTUARY AND SECRETARY.

GEORGE HUMPHREYS, Esq., M.A.

The number of the Company's Policies at the present time is about SIXTEEN THOUSAND.

The total amount assured is upwards of ELEVEN MILLIONS, and the annual Premiums amount to £338,129.

At the last Quinquennial Investigation the Surplus, after making ample provision for all Claims thereafter becoming payable under the then existing Contracts, was found to be £847,570. Of this sum £184,654 was set aside for distribution, by way of Bonus, amongst the Share and Policy-holders. The remainder—namely £662,916—was reserved for future Bonuses, Expenses, and other contingencies.

The Divisions of Surplus are quinquennial, and the whole Surplus (less twenty per cent. only) is distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders.

The Annual Reports of the Company's State and Progress, Prospectuses, and Forms, may be had, or will be sent, post-free, on application at the Office, or to any of the Company's Agents.

EQUITY AND LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

18 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C.

Capital £1,000,000, in 10,000 Shares of £100 each.

Fully Subscribed by upwards of 200 Members of the Legal Profession, a List of whom may be obtained upon application.

TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

The Right Hon. Sir WILLIAM ERLE.

The Right Hon. Sir JOHN TAYLOR COLERIDGE.

The Hon. the Vice-Chancellor Sir RICHARD MALINS.

THOMAS GLOVER KENSIT, Esq.

JOHN MOXON CLABON, Esq.

ROBERT JOHN PORCHER BROUGHTON, Esq.

Chairman—GEORGE LAKE RUSSELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—JOHN MOXON CLABON, Esq.

Actuary and Secretary—G. W. BERRIDGE, Esq.

The **New Business** of 1872 comprised insurances for **£340,363**; and the Premiums received thereon amounted to **£13,596. 18s. 2d.**

The **Net Income** of the year was **£165,578. 17s. 7d.**, and the **Outgoings** **£88,630. 10s. 5d.** The Funds were increased by the difference—**£76,948. 7s. 2d.**—and amounted, at the end of the year, to **£952,733. 9s. 7d.**

The realized **Profits** are ascertained every five years; and **NINE-TENTHS** of the whole are divided among the assured. As considerably more than one-tenth of the profits is derived from Policies which do not participate in the Profits, it will be seen that the *Assured have greater advantages in this Society than if they formed a Mutual Insurance Company*, dividing among themselves the whole of the Profits derived from their own Policies.

At the Fifth Quinquennial Division of Profits to December 31. 1869, the additions to the sums assured averaged no less than Seventy per cent. on the Premiums received during the Five years on the Policies which participate.

The **Premiums** are calculated for every Half-year of age.

The Conditions of the Policies allow persons whose lives are insured to reside or travel in any part of the world distant more than 33° from the Equator.

Policies in the hands of third parties are not vitiated by Suicide or by the life assured transgressing the stipulated limits.

PRINTED FORMS of notice of assignment furnished when desired.

The business of the Society includes the Purchase and the Granting of Loans upon the security of Life Interests and Reversions; also the granting of Immediate Annuities.

The usual Commission allowed to Solicitors on all Policies introduced by them.

The Annual Reports of the Directors are regularly printed, with full accounts of the Receipts and Expenditure, and may be obtained by written or personal application at the Office.

LEGAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 10 FLEET STREET, TEMPLE BAR, LONDON.

TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. Lord CAIRNS.
The Right Hon. Lord HATHERLEY.
The Right Hon. Sir JOHN DUKE COLERIDGE,
Lord Chief Justice, C.P.
The Right Hon. Sir EDWARD VAUGHAN
WILLIAMS.

The Hon. Sir GEORGE ROSE.
Sir THOMAS TILSON.
THOMAS WEBB GREENE, Esq., Q.C.
ROBERT BAYLY FOLLETT, Esq., Taxing
Master in Chancery.

DIRECTORS.

BACON, The Hon. Sir JAMES,
Vice-Chancellor.
BEAUMONT, JAMES, Esq.
BLAKE, FREDK. JOHN, Esq.
BODKIN, Sir WILLIAM H., As-
sistant Judge in Middlesex.
CARLISLE, WM. THOS., Esq.
CHICHESTER, J. H. R., Esq.
COOKSON, W. STRICKLAND,
Esq.
DART, JOSEPH HENRY, Esq.

DEANE, JAMES PARKER, Esq.,
Q.C., D.C.L.
DE GEX, JOHN P., Esq., Q.C.
FOLLETT, ROBERT BAYLY, Esq.
Taxing Master in Chancery.
FRERE, BARTLE J. LAURIE,
Esq.
GREENE, T. WEBB, Esq., Q.C.
GREGORY, G. B., Esq., M.P.
LAMB, GEORGE, Esq.
PEMBERTON, E. LEIGH, Esq.

RIDDELL, Sir W. BUCHANAN,
Bart.
ROSE, The Hon. Sir GEORGE.
SMITH, The Rt. Hon. Sir E.
MONTAGUE.
TILSON, Sir THOMAS.
WILLIAMS, C. REYNOLDS, Esq.
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, Esq.
YOUNG, HENRY THOMAS,
Esq.

Solicitors.—Messrs. DOMVILLE, LAWRENCE, & GRAHAM.

Actuary and Manager—EDWARD ALGERNON NEWTON, Esq., M.A.

At the investigation of December 31, 1871, after setting aside against all liabilities a reserve determined upon the strictest and most cautious principles known to Actuaries, a Reversionary Bonus addition was declared, at the rate of £1. 10s. per annum to each £100 assured by a policy of not less than five years' duration, together with a proportionate addition upon all previous Bonus remaining attached to the policy.

1. The 'Seventeen Offices' Experience' Table of Mortality was employed throughout the valuation.
2. The liabilities were discounted at **3 per cent.** only, being the rate originally assumed in determining the premiums.
3. The value of the 'Net' premium only (*i.e.* the premium required exactly to meet the anticipated risk, on the assumption that there were no expenses and no profits) was brought into account against the corresponding liability under a policy. All excess above the net premium in the 'Gross' or office premium actually receivable in the future was rigidly reserved as a provision for future expenses, profits, and contingencies.
4. The Assets were estimated at net market values on December 31, 1871.

Full copies of the Bonus Report, containing a short explanation of the principles of valuation adopted, and of their effect in maintaining the stability and high position of the Society, will be forwarded on application, together with the Returns and Schedules relating to the valuation deposited at the Board of Trade in pursuance of 'The Life Assurance Companies Act, 1870,' and the Annual Revenue Account and Balance Sheet.

The 'Proposal Form' is most simple in its terms.

The Policies are 'Indisputable.'

Nine-tenths of the Profits belong to the Assured.

The guaranteeing Share Capital of One Million (£160,000 paid up) is fully subscribed by 300 Members of the Legal Profession.

Loans upon Life Interests or Reversions are granted in sums of not less than £500.

E. A. NEWTON, Actuary and Manager.

THE CLERGY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1829.

Office: 2 BROAD SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER.

Trustees.

His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY.

BISHOP SUMNER.

His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of DUBLIN.

The ARCHDEACON of MAIDSTONE.

Chairman: The ARCHDEACON of WESTMINSTER.

Deputy-Chairman: ROBERT FEW, Esq.

Actuary: STEWART HELDER, Esq.

Secretary: MATTHEW HODGSON, Esq.

Total Funds

Gross Annual Income : : : : : £2,036,737 5 3

249,799 1 4

NO AGENTS EMPLOYED, AND NO COMMISSION PAID.

Reduced Premiums.—Assurances may be effected upon payment of four-fifths of the rates chargeable according to the Society's Table, subject to certain conditions fully set forth and explained in the Prospectus.

Claims.—The total amount of Claims paid upon death from the commencement of the Society to 1st June 1873, was £1,050,871.

Bonus.—The whole available Bonus is the sole property of Life Assurers; no part whatever is taken from it to be shared amongst Proprietors. At the end of every fifth year, profits are equitably apportioned amongst existing Life Assurances. By means of Bonus 585 of the earlier Life Assurances have been relieved altogether from the payment of Annual Premiums, and additions, in almost every case, have been made to the sums Assured. £280,000 was divided amongst Life Assurances at the last declaration of profits. *The next Bonus will be due 1st June, 1876, and Assurances made previously to such date will share therein.*

Assurers have the privilege at the time of making an Assurance of selecting the mode in which the Bonus, whenever due, shall be applied, viz. either in an immediate Cash payment, or to the reduction of the Annual Premium, or to the increase of the Capital sum assured.

ASSURANCES may be effected on LIVES, SURVIVORSHIPS, &c. &c., as stated in the Society's Prospectus, to any amount not exceeding £7,500.

This Society is strictly confined to the Clergy of the Church of England, and of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, their Wives and Families, and the near relations of themselves and Wives.

Prospectuses, Bonus Accounts, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be had at the Office on personal application, or by letter.

2 Broad Sanctuary, Westminster.

UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

25 PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

DIRECTORS.

Sir JAMES ALDERSON, M.D.

HENRY NUGENT BANKES, Esq.

FRANCIS BARLOW, Esq.

Sir EDWARD M. BULLER, Bart., M.P.

Sir ROBERT CHARLES DALLAS, Bart.

FRANCIS H. DICKINSON, Esq.

Sir FRANCIS H. DOYLE, Bart.

The Rev. FRANCIS K. LEIGHTON, D.D.

Rt. Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER
AND BRISTOL.

ARTHUR THOMAS MALKIN, Esq.

The Most Hon. the MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

Sir THOMAS WATSON, Bart., M.D.

The Right Hon. S. H. WALPOLE, M.P.

The Right Hon. JAMES STUART WORTLEY.

J. COPLEY WRAY, Esq., *Chairman.*

Amount of Capital originally subscribed '£600,000,' on

which has been paid up £ 30,000

Amount Accumulated from Premiums 930,000

Annual Income 97,000

Amount of Policies in Existence and Outstanding Additions, upwards of 2,200,000

In 1870 the Society divided £70,978 cash, or £125,000 Reversionary Bonus, for each £1,000,000 assured; being $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum for the five years.

The Additions to Policies for the last Forty-five years have been at the rate of nearly 2 per cent. per annum.

CHARLES McCABE, *Secretary.*

The Daily News.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

THE circulation of the 'DAILY NEWS' increased enormously in the year 1873, and that Journal is now unsurpassed as a medium for advertising. Special arrangements are in operation abroad, and the 'DAILY NEWS' is now found in all the principal railway stations and hotels and clubs throughout Europe and the United States. In Great Britain it is read by all classes of the community. The high position of the 'DAILY NEWS' renders it a specially advantageous organ for those who wish to Buy or Sell Property, or to Let Houses and Apartments, or for Employers and Servants desirous of making known their wants to each other.

Displayed Advertisements.—Across two Columns, on 7th or 8th pages, five lines, 12s. 6d.; 2s. 6d. per line beyond. The charge for these Displayed Advertisements in single Column, ten lines, 12s. 6d.; 1s. 3d. per line afterwards.

Paragraph Advertisements.—Four lines, 10s.; 2s. 6d. per line afterwards.

Apartments, and every description of Private Property, to be Let, Sold, or Wanted.—Four lines, 2s. 6d.; Three Insertions, 6s. Beyond four lines, 9d. per line.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.—Five lines, 5s.

Advertisements from Clerks, Governesses, and Domestic Servants of all Kinds, Wanting Situations, or Employers requiring the services of such persons.—Four lines, 1s.; Three Insertions, 2s. 6d.; 3d. per line afterwards. These Advertisements average about Eight Words to a line.

'**Business Cards**,' which never exceed one line, 2s. 6d. each.

Hotels across Two Columns.—First line, 2s. 6d.; 1s. per line afterwards.

The Advertisement Department closes at Four o'clock on Saturdays.

Post-office Orders for Advertisements to be made payable at the Fleet Street Money Order Office to Mr. JOSIAH HARRINGTON. The Letters to him should be addressed to the 'DAILY NEWS' Offices, 21 Bouverie Street, London, E.C. Postage Stamps received for amounts up to Twenty Shillings.

The 'DAILY NEWS' can be had of the Publisher, 19 Bouverie Street; by the early English and Continental mails; and of the Newsagents in every town of the United Kingdom, and at all Railway Stations on the arrival of the first trains.

The Office of the Paris Agency for the 'DAILY NEWS' is No. 236 Rue de Rivoli, where Subscriptions and Advertisements are received. The 'DAILY NEWS' is sent post free to any part of the Continent of Europe on the day of publication by the early morning mails. It arrives in Paris the same evening, and is on sale at all the Kiosks at 2½d. the copy. Quarterly subscriptions for France, 16 fr. 25 c. (2d. per copy), payable in advance.

The 'DAILY NEWS' is on sale in Brussels, at the Kiosks, Railway Stations, and in the Rue de la Madeleine. At Lisbon the 'DAILY NEWS' can be obtained of Mr. M. Lewtas who also receives Advertisements.

THE 'DAILY NEWS' PUBLISHING OFFICES,
19, 20, & 21 BOUVERIE ST., LONDON, E.C.
ADVERTISEMENT OFFICES, 67 FLEET STREET.

THE SPECTATOR,

INDEPENDENT LIBERAL NEWSPAPER.

EVERY SATURDAY. price 6d.; by Post, 6½d.

THE Proprietors, who in 1861 purchased the *Spectator*, have since that date conducted it themselves. They are therefore exempted from many influences which press severely on the independence of journalism, and have from the first made it their chief object to say out what they believe to be truth in theology, politics, and social questions, irrespective not only of opposition from without, but of the opinion of their own supporters. Their object is to reflect the opinion of cultivated liberals, but in the matter of the American War they fought against the mass of the very class they are trying to represent, and were finally acknowledged by them to have been in the right. In politics the object of the *Spectator* is to maintain liberal institutions everywhere, that is, the right of free thought, free speech, and free action, within the limits of law, under every form of Government; in theology, to maintain the views usually known as those of the Broad Church; in ecclesiastical affairs, to defend the inclusion within the Established Church of every variety of opinion consistent with belief in the divinity of Christ, and the right of the State to control the Church; and in social questions, to urge the faith that God made the world for the people in it, and not for any race, class, colour, creed, or section, with all the consequences to which that principle leads.

The journal commands the best sources of information. Its object, however, is not so much to supply news as to express the feeling of the educated classes on the news, and correct that vagueness and bewilderment of thought which the constant receipt of news in little morsels has such a tendency to produce.

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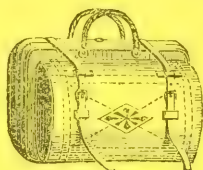
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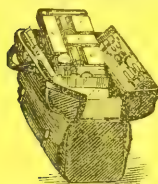
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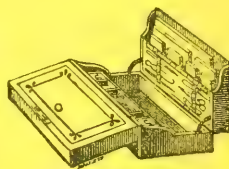
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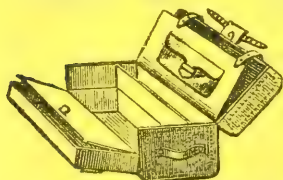
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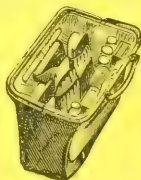
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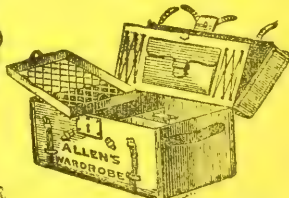
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Assistant Secretary—J. Allen, Esq.

Chief Medical Officer—A. Smeë, Esq., F.R.S.

Solicitor—T. H. Devonshire, Esq.

BRANCH OFFICES.

ENGLISH.

BRADFORD..... Bank Chambers, Bank Street.
 NEWCASTLE Percy Buildings, Grainger Street West.
 LIVERPOOL Manchester Buildings, 1 Tithebarne Street
 MANCHESTER.... 57 Piccadilly.
 BIRMINGHAM..... Waterloo Chambers, Waterloo Street
 HULL Lane of Green Ginger.
 And others.

FOREIGN.

PARIS 30 Rue de Provence.
 BRUSSELS 80 Montagne de la Cour.
 MANNHEIM..... 36 Friedrich Strasse.
 MUNICH Maximilian Strasse.
 FLORENCE..... 2 Via dei Broni.
 LEIPZIG 13 Katherinen Strasse.
 And others.

FUNDS.

Realised Assets, 1873.....	£1,886,993
Life Assurance and Annuity Funds	1,764,083
Annual Income	453,314

PROGRESS.

Valuation. Year	Income	Balance	Realised Assets
1852	£ 23,141	£ 74,478	£ 49,662
1855	43,248	105,273	119,377
1860	108,226	206,122	230,166
1865	223,423	312,933	760,796
1867	297,699	665,591	1,025,482
1870	418,377	666,893	1,453,012
1873	453,314	828,608	1,886,993

Family Trust Policies, under Act 33 and 34 Vic. cap. 93, are now issued by the Society. They are a perfect family provision, not subject to the control of the Husband or of his Creditors. A Married Woman may Insure her own Life or the Life of her Husband for her own separate use. A Married Man may Insure his Life for the separate benefit of his Wife or Children.

Moderate Rates of Premium.

A Director and Medical Officer in attendance daily.

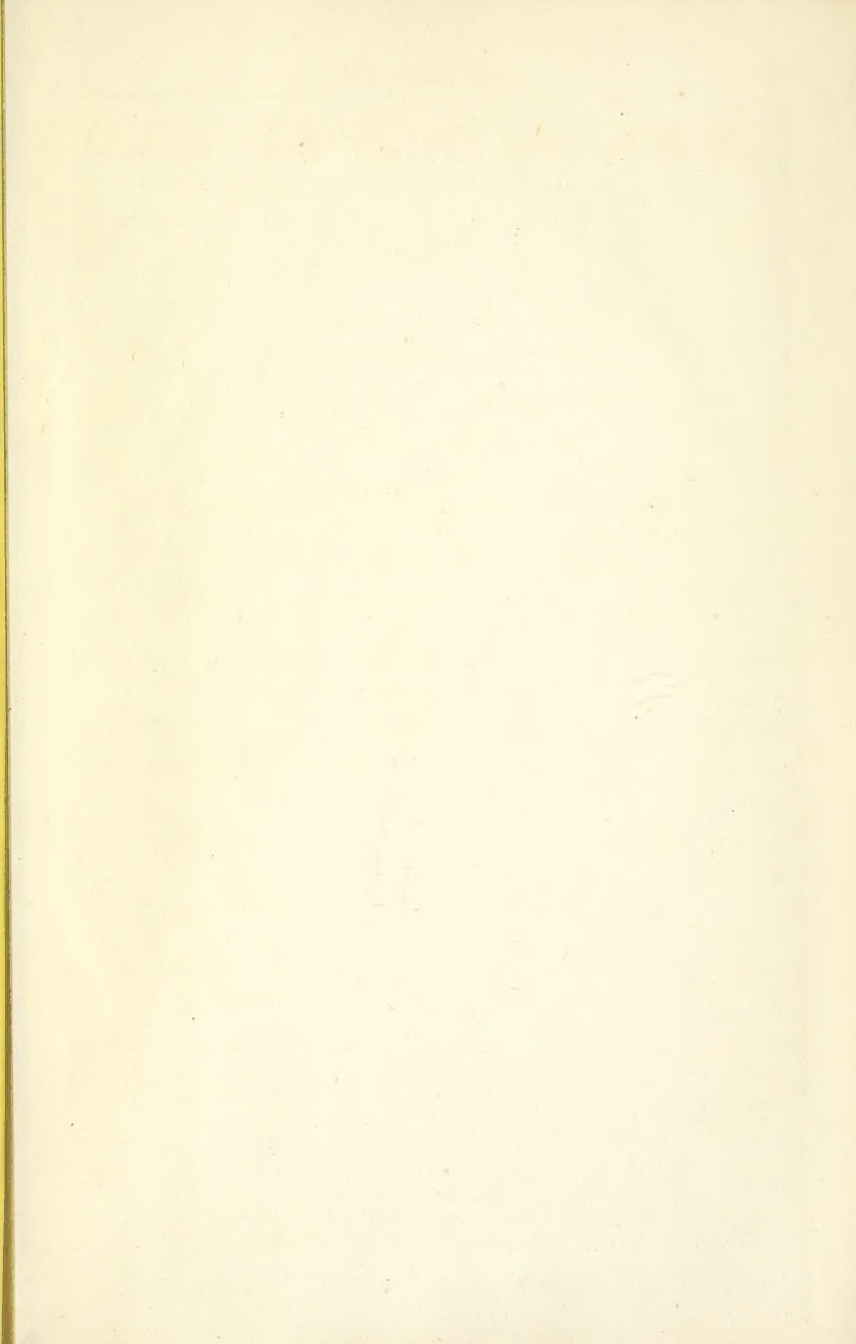
Assurances effected without delay.

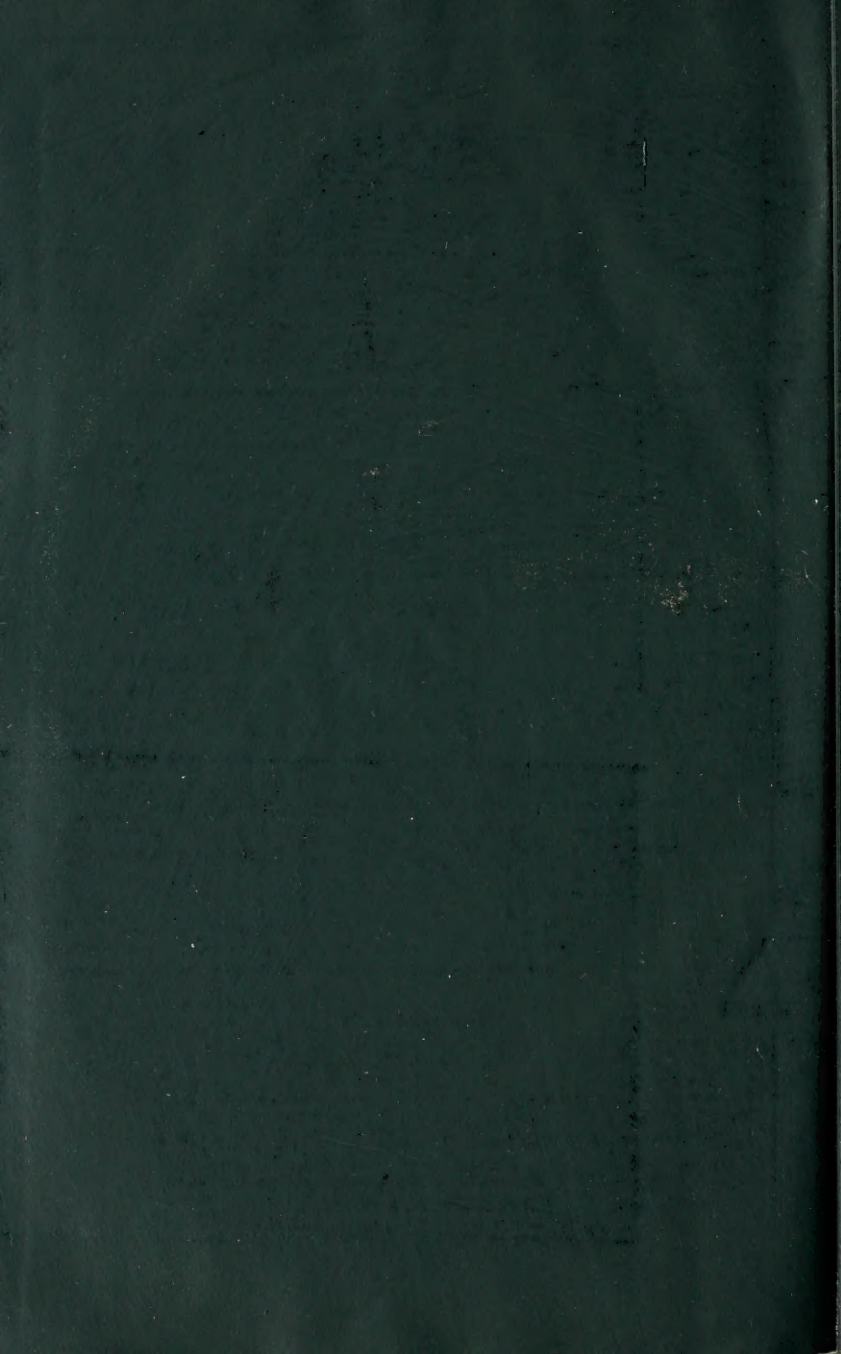
Claims promptly settled.

Loans granted on Real and Personal Security.

Proposal Forms &c. to be obtained on application to the Society's Agents, or to

F. ALLAN CURTIS, *Actuary and Secretary.*





JA
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1874
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The Statesman's year-book

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